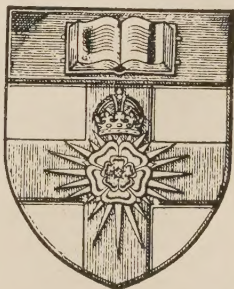
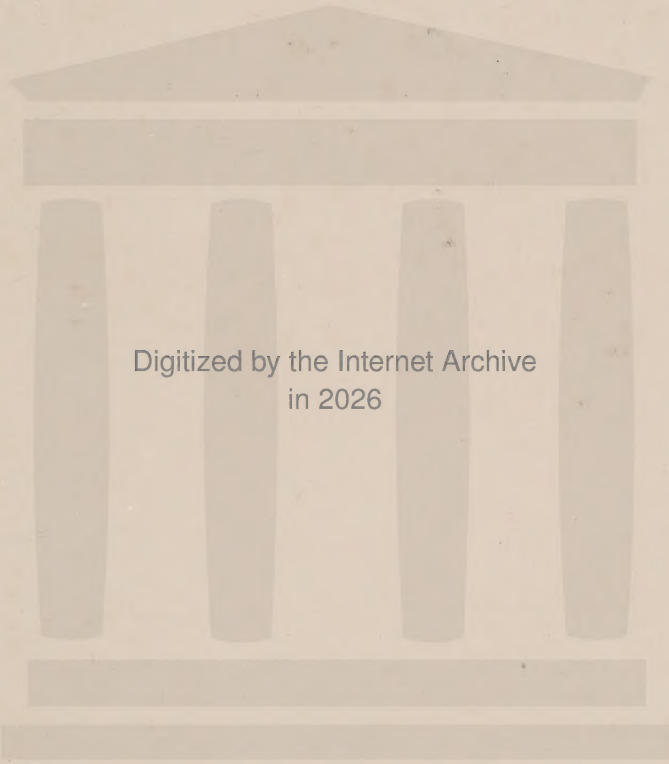


SHL
WITHDRAWN



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
LIBRARY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

THE
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. LII.

SESSION 1919-1920.



LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION,

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

All Rights of Translation and Reproduction reserved.

NOTICE.

The Institution does not, as a body, hold itself responsible for statements made or opinions expressed either in the Papers read or the discussions which have occurred at the Meetings.

CONTENTS OF VOL. LII.

Page.		No. of Paper.	Author of Paper.	Date.
i	Title-page of Vol. LII.			
v	List of Officers for 1919-1920.			
1	Opening Address	447	Andrew Young	1919. Nov. 10
35	A Discussion on Points raised in the President's Address on the Future of The Institution	...		Dec. 15
91	Land Drainage from the Ad- ministrative Point of View	448	E. M. Konstam, K.C., O.B.E.	1920. Jan. 12
106	Land Drainage from the En- gineering Point of View	449	C. H. J. Clayton, M.B.E.	Jan. 12
135	Discussion on Papers Nos. 448 and 449	...		Jan. 12
171	Survey on the Western Front...	450	Captain William H. Tapp, M.C.	Feb. 16
211	Discussion on Paper No. 450 ...	...		Feb. 16
231	Third Report of the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Com- mittee on the Acquisition for Public Purposes of Rights and Powers in connection with Mines and Minerals	451	Thomas Henry Bailey	Mar. 15
265	Discussion on Paper No. 451 ...	...		Mar. 15
303	Some Points of an Agricultural Policy	452	Chas. B. Fisher, C.B.E.	April 19
327	Discussion on Paper No. 452 ...	...		April 19
359	Rent Problems	453	Sydney A. Smith	May 10
399	Discussion on Paper No. 453 ...	...		May 10
427	Annual General Meeting for the Election of Officers for 1920-1921. Report of Council. Accounts, 1919. Obituary Notices. List of Donations and Contribu- tions to the Library.	...		May 31
485	Gloucester	454	Sir Francis Hyett	July 8
501	The Agriculture Bill, 1920. ...	455	H. B. Napier	July 8

OFFICERS, 1919-1920.

COUNCIL.

President.

ANDREW YOUNG (London)

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN WILLMOT (Warwickshire)
JOSEPH HENRY SABIN (London)

JOHN MCCLARE CLARK (Northumberland)
JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON (Edinburgh)

Members of Council.

EDWIN SAVILL, O.B.E. (London)
EDMUND WALTER RUSHWORTH (London)
JOHN DAVID WALLIS (Lancashire)
DENDY WATNEY (London)
GEORGE CORDEROY (London)
ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE (Wiltshire)
HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB, C.B.E. (Kent)
EDWARD SAMUEL COX (Yorkshire)
BERNARD MARR JOHNSON (London)

ERNEST HOLTHAM LEEDER (Glamorgan)
HENRY HARTLEY (Liverpool)
CHARLES HERBERT BEDELLS (London)
CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, C.B.E.
(Leicestershire)
HENRY FRANKS (Ireland)
FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON
HARDCASTLE (London)
WILLIAM PATRICK RYAN (London)

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS (London)
JOHN MAUGHAN (Yorkshire)

Associates of Council.

GEORGE MALLOWS FREEMAN, K.C.
RICHARD FUGE GRANTHAM

Past-Presidents (*Ex-officio Members of Council*).

DANIEL WATNEY (London)
ARTHUR VERNON (Bucks)
CHARLES BIDWELL (Cambridgeshire)
THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
(Lancashire)
HOWARD MARTIN (London)
SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
(London)

LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS (London)
W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P. (London)
THE HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
(London and Essex)
JOHN HENRY HANSON (Yorkshire)
GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART (Dublin)
ARTHUR LYON RYDE (London)
SIR JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY (London)

Honorary Secretary.

A. NORMAN GARRARD

Secretary.

ALEXANDER GODDARD, C.B.E.

List of Standing Committees.

Composed of Members of Council and Provincial Chairmen.

BUILDING.
COUNCIL SELECTION.
COUNTY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRY
MEETINGS.
DINNER.
EDUCATION.
ELECTIONS.
FINANCE.

FORESTRY.
LIBRARY AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.
MINING SURVEYORS.
PARLIAMENTARY BILLS AND
GENERAL PURPOSES.
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Past Presidents.

1868 *John Clutton*
1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*
1876 *Edmund James Smith*
1878 *William Sturge*
1880 *Edward Ryde*
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885 *Edward T'Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888 *Elias Pitts Squarey*
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*
1898 *Robert Vigers*
1899 *Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900 *John Shaw*

1901 *Sir John F. L. Rolleston*
1902 ARTHUR VERNON
1903 *Albert Buck*
1904 *Herbert Thomas Steward*
1905 CHARLES BIDWELL
1906 *George Langridge*
1907 THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
1913 *W. Edward Woolley*
1914 *Howard Chatfeild Clarke*
1915 JOHN HENRY HANSON
1916 GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART
1917 ARTHUR LYON RYDE
1918 SIR JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

- (1) To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of ad-measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
- (2) To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a membership of over 5,000.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.: FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.*

A FELLOW must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto. § A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

* A class of Probationers was established in 1914. For particulars see last paragraph on page viii.

§ The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations,

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

AN ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

AN HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of The Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of The Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the *Transactions*. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12, and 14, of the Rules of Examinations.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with The Institution by enrol-

ment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use The Institution buildings, Museum and Library, and to receive the *Transactions*. They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of The Institution.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful inquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription.				Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i> . . .	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Probationer</i> . . .	1	1	0	.	—		
<i>Associate</i> . . .	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3	0
<i>Fellow</i> . . .	3	3	0	.	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible on alternate Mondays during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

ANDREW YOUNG (PRESIDENT),

READ AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

10TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I need hardly tell you with what feelings of pride I address you to-night, and my first words must be an expression of thanks to all the Members of The Institution for the great honour they have done me in electing me as their President. Deeply conscious as I am that such a position entails special responsibility in the present critical year, I wish to assure you of my anxiety to do everything in my power to further the interests of The Institution during my term of office. I accept the responsibility the more light-heartedly because during the fifty years of my professional career I have had ample opportunities of learning what kindly consideration and loyal support I may expect in all my efforts to serve you. As I look back on a crowded and busy life, full of many anxieties, I am conscious how often the most difficult tasks have been lightened by the kindly consideration and unwavering fairness and courtesy with which I have been treated by fellow-

Members of this Institution in countless negotiations, and frequently too from the opposite side of the arbitration table. We have often engaged in stiff fights, but they have been clean fights, and seldom, if ever, have they left any feeling of bitterness behind them. This is a tradition of the profession of which we have just cause to be proud. We owe much to those distinguished men who founded this Institution that that tradition has been kept untarnished as one of the most treasured possessions of our profession. In my early career I had the good fortune to meet with many of the older members of our profession—men of the previous generation to mine, and amongst them several of our founders. I have good reason to remember how speedily I was attracted to them by their charm of manner and the way in which they “played the game.” In my later career, and during the last few years, when I have been able to devote more of my time to the activities of this Institution, I have realised with what great faithfulness these ideals have been maintained and to what an extent they permeate the whole profession. I feel sure, therefore, that I can go forward in my year of office with every confidence that in all my efforts I shall have your loyal support, and that any shortcomings will meet with the most generous toleration.

My articles, which I served in the office of an architect and surveyor, I completed in the year 1868, the year that The Institution was founded. In 1872 I entered the service of the School Board for London as their surveyor. During my service with the Board I was permitted to engage in private practice. In 1889 I was appointed valuer to the London County Council which office I continued to hold until five years ago, so that practically during the whole of my professional

career I have served in an official capacity bodies concerned with the civic affairs of London. I believe I am the first to occupy this chair with such a record. Throughout my career I had to look at matters from perhaps a rather different view point than the majority of surveyors. My official career, moreover, has coincided with the years of London's most active development. The temptation, therefore, to devote my Address to reminiscences is a very strong one, but there are other matters which have stronger claims.

By a strange trick of chance it fell to Sir John Oakley, the youngest President of The Institution, in his Presidential Address, to review the progress which this Institution has made during its first fifty years, while to me, one of the oldest Presidents, has fallen the duty of attempting to gauge the needs of the future.

Like Sir John I am relieved of the necessity of looking for a subject for my Address. The subject is to hand. It follows naturally upon that which Sir John selected for his Address. He, speaking in the fiftieth year of our Institution, reviewed the progress which our Institution had made, and it is only natural that I, speaking at the threshold of the second half of our first century, should look forward and endeavour to take stock of the equipment with which we enter upon this new time cycle. I could more accurately describe it as a new era, for although the division of time into centuries and half-centuries is purely arbitrary, it happens that the closing years of our first half-century have coincided with a world catastrophe. To-day, as we peer into the future, we are conscious that the world has changed, old landmarks are removed, and of such as remain no one can say how many will disappear to-morrow. We do not know how many of

the old roads are negotiable or where or how the new roads should best be built.

The minds of all being preoccupied by thoughts of reconstruction, I should do wrong if I selected any other theme for my Opening Address. Probably we surveyors are the best able to judge the enormity of the task which lies before us and the great difficulties with which we shall have to contend.

There are optimists amongst us who speak blithely of the new world that we are about to build. Personally I share their optimism, but it would be folly to enter upon the work without realising the great difficulties to be faced. There is a feeling abroad that in some extraordinary way the war has rendered this building of a new world possible, and this finds apparent support in the existing economic situation. It is true that the war is the occasion of the demand for reconstruction, and, in a sense, by breaking down old prejudices and awakening a new national spirit has removed obstacles that in 1914 appeared insuperable. The conclusion of peace, however, finds us with terribly depleted material resources, and however great may be our ambitions, our schemes must be made to accord with our resources or they will lead to bankruptcy and to conditions far worse than those we seek to ameliorate. I feel sure that this is a commonplace with the vast majority of the Members of The Institution, and I mention it only because I fear that this lighthearted spirit may prove not the least of the difficulties with which we shall have to contend. And it is a matter with which we as surveyors are intimately concerned. Individually in our private practices, and collectively as an Institution, we shall be called upon to give advice which may lead to the modification, postponement, or even abandonment of schemes. It is not an

easy matter to give adverse decisions upon schemes for which there is a considerable popular demand. None the less it may be necessary to give them, and the spirit in which they are received will depend upon the extent to which we can command the confidence and trust of the general public. The keynote of success in the difficult period upon which we are entering will be mutual goodwill, and the influence of our Institution—which we hope and expect will be very great—will depend upon the extent to which we as a profession are able to retain the confidence of the public in our freedom from all prejudice and bias. This is a matter which rests largely in the hands of individual Members, and in view of the greatness of the issues I shall perhaps be forgiven for urging the importance of avoiding the appearance of associating our profession with any particular school of political thought. Our profession embraces men of all shades of political opinions, and in the objects of The Institution so wisely laid down by our founders we have a programme upon which we can all unite. To confuse our objects with any political issues will lead to dissension and destroy our corporate spirit. The extent of our solidarity alone will fix the limits of the usefulness of our Institution and profession to the country in the great task of reconstruction which lies before her.

It will be a long time before it will be possible to estimate the magnitude of that task—the nature of the edifice is hidden from us. It has yet to be worked out from the conflicting ideals and ambitions that disturb the world at present. All we know is that the world is rebuilding, and the United Kingdom must take her part or fall behind and surrender her proud position amongst the nations. The need is great and urgent, and upon us surveyors will fall a large share of the re-

sponsibility of seeing that it is wisely and faithfully met.

To realise how great are the responsibilities which we, as a profession, have to shoulder, we have only to consider for a moment how many and diverse are the nation's vital interests which rest in our care. There is no profession, not even excepting the noble profession of medicine, that is so intimately concerned with the physical well-being and prosperity of the people of these islands as ours. Mr. Turville Brown in the Paper he read before this Institution some three or four years ago called attention to the fact that the word "surveyor" was derived from an old French word meaning "overseer," "one who has charge of land and works." A very large proportion of the work of reconstruction will of necessity be directed towards the better utilisation and administration of the country's lands and the development of its natural resources. These are matters with which we are peculiarly concerned. As land agents we shall have to take our part in the national effort to maintain and increase the production of food, timber, and the raw materials of industry. The problems of rural depopulation and the improvement of the conditions of life in rural districts and villages are problems with which we are intimately concerned. As surveyors and valuers our services will be required in the reconstruction and extension of our towns, the improvement of housing conditions, the planning of new roads, sanitation, and the provision of adequate accommodation for our expanding industries. We shall have great opportunities of seeing that this work is all well and wisely carried out, so that succeeding generations will be relieved of the menace to health and public welfare with which we have now to contend in our big slum areas.

As mining surveyors we shall have our part to play in the development of the mineral resources of the country and in improving the conditions under which our miners and quarrymen work and live.

As administrators of large and small estates there has always been a demand upon our tact and resource in overcoming difficulties which so often arise in connection with the application of new legislation. This is one aspect of our work which brings out its peculiarly national character. We are in effect the administrators of many of the country's laws, and it lies in our power to ensure their smooth working without injustice. This is a point which no doubt our founders had in mind when they made public welfare the keynote of the stated objects of The Institution. In the period of rapid legislation which lies before us the demand upon our tact and resource in this respect will be many times increased.

Finally, in so far as we are employers of labour, we shall be able to add our quota towards the spiritual reconstruction which comprises a more generous sharing of the good things of this life amongst all classes and the elimination of class bitterness.

I do not wish to spend too much time on generalities, but before we turn to more particular matters I think we shall do well to examine some of the tendencies of the period which lies before us. We are conscious that the situation is pregnant with possibilities and opportunities for good service to our country. We are anxious to make full and proper use of those opportunities. It will be a time of testing for all institutions and organisations. In this sense it is no exaggeration to say that our profession and Institution stands to-day with others at the cross-roads. Our future usefulness depends largely

upon the wisdom and restraint which we individually and collectively exercise in the present crisis.

As a profession we have a proud record of public service in the terrible war to point to. Out of a membership of about 5,000 over one-third joined the naval and military forces, and of these more than 10 per cent. made the great sacrifice. This appears more wonderful when we consider how great a proportion of our work is work of national importance, from which men could ill be spared. In addition to this a very large proportion of those who did not join the combatant forces were engaged upon special non-combatant duties throughout the war. This record should at least convince the public of the devotion of our profession to the national cause if ever there were any doubts on that score—which I do not believe.

Another favourable factor in the situation I have referred to already, namely, the breaking down of some of the old prejudices and the softening of the bitterness which was associated with all questions relating to land before the war. We hope we have turned our backs on those old quarrels. It is only necessary for me to refer to them to bring out the change which has taken place. During the past terrible years, while hall and cottage mourned together, and while squire, agent, and labourer shared the same awful experiences and privations in the trenches in France, and vied with one another in acts of courage, a new understanding has grown up. After the wonderful exhibition of readiness for personal and material sacrifice which our great landlords have shown, a wholesale campaign against landlords as a class is not likely to receive general support if the present situation is handled properly. On the other hand, I think I shall not be going too far in saying that there is a more

general recognition on the part of landowners of the fact that ultimately the sustenance and wealth of the country is derived from its soil, and a readier acquiescence in such limitations upon the exercise of the rights of ownership as the national welfare may demand. To take one instance alone—the lack of any real opposition to the rent restrictions Acts, inflicting real hardship on many land and property-owners as they do, is sufficient illustration of this.

This brings me to the consideration of one characteristic of the period which lies immediately before us which will constitute one of its biggest difficulties. It will be a period of hasty legislation. Quite apart from the emergency legislation for necessary reconstruction work, legislation is necessary to meet the situation which the new conceptions have created and to consolidate many of the laws relating to landed property, with a view to the removal of anomalies which have arisen in recent years. The legislation, moreover, will be of a highly technical character. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will make full use of the machinery and resources of our Institution when conducting the necessary inquiries preliminary to the drafting of their measures, in their actual drafting, and while they are before Parliament. As a profession we have all the knowledge and experience of matters concerning land, and in the organisation of our Institution the necessary machinery for rapidly collecting any information that may be required.

One of the most encouraging signs of recent years has been the increasing readiness with which the Government has shown its recognition of The Institution in connection with its dealings with landed property. I shall have something more to say about this later on,

but the point I wish to make here is that in the best of circumstances legislation of this kind passed through Parliament in its present congested state cannot be expected to escape some of those defects which are generally associated with hasty legislation. Thus surveyors, land agents, and others are likely to have fresh perplexities added to those which naturally arise in times of change; there will be doubts as to the intention of this and that clause, or as to the best course of procedure in relation to this or that enactment. If we are to wait while cases are being decided in the Courts, as may frequently be necessary, the work will often be brought to a standstill. One of the prime functions of this Institution is to meet such situations. It was founded to provide the opportunity for free discussion of matters relating to our profession by all the members of that profession, and I would urge upon Members, especially at this time, the importance of taking part in all The Institution meetings, or, at any rate, giving them their support by attending; and, if I may be allowed to do so, I would urge upon the executives of the Provincial Branches the importance of providing fuller facilities for meeting and discussing such problems as may from time to time arise. The extent to which a number of isolated individual surveyors can affect the country's land policy is of necessity small, but the effect of the whole profession united in the membership of this Institution, thrashing out problems together as they arise, and keeping abreast of all new developments is incalculable. I feel that if The Institution is to reach the full measure of its power and usefulness it cannot rest content with the criticism of measures and reforms which may be thrust upon it by the necessities of the times or the pressure of public opinion, but must be prepared to take

an increasingly active line in the initiation of proposals that will lead to the better utilisation and administration of our lands.

Civilisation is once again rapidly on the move. We are all united in dissatisfaction with much of the old position, the degeneracy of which was revealed in the lurid light of the recent world conflagration. There is no lack of would-be guides to point out the roads we should follow. Many of these we know will lead to disaster and we oppose them; but, unless from our knowledge we are prepared to indicate other and better roads, our opposition will, most untruly, be construed as an indication of our unwillingness to move at all.

There are those amongst us who feel that we have not to move very far from the old position to secure the condition desired; there are others, on the other hand, who feel that we must retrace our steps a long way to seek them. Probably there are upholders of both these extreme points of view amongst the members of our profession, but the vast majority, recognising the need for far-reaching changes, are only anxious that they shall be purposeful changes, undertaken with full knowledge of the facts, and not blind leaps in the dark. We have the knowledge and can give the guidance, and, this being so, I think we should be failing in our duty if we are too diffident about tendering advice. I am not proposing that we should engage in active political propaganda, but I do suggest that with our knowledge and experience, by timely representations and the laying of well-considered constructive proposals before the departments concerned, we shall be doing the country a great service.

Another mark of the time will be the increasing interest of Government departments in our work. I

have avoided the use of the words "interference" or "control," because these words have certain connotations which would make me appear to condemn what to my mind is one of the necessary developments of our time. Our attitude to Government departments presents a strange paradox. On the one hand there is hardly a measure of reform which has gained any considerable acceptance which does not entail increased official interference, while on the other hand we are apt to be outraged when by personal contact with departments we are brought to realise that the reform has been purchased at the cost of a certain amount of independence. We are justly outraged by the inordinate amount of red tape and the costliness of Government departments, and exasperated by the lack of co-ordination and their lack of touch with the general trend of public feeling and practical experience. Our attitude, however, is not altogether logical. We are agreed that increased departmental control is necessary, or, perhaps, I should put it in another way and say that we are agreed as to the necessity of certain reforms which sooner or later involve departmental control. On the other hand we are too apt to assume that everyone in the Government employ suffers from the defects that are too common in Government departments. Doubtless this attitude acts as a deterrent upon many good men with practical experience who would otherwise be willing to enter Government service, thus tending to close one of the avenues of escape from the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs.

It is to be hoped that the present outcry against the waste and ineptitude of Government departments will lead to substantial reforms and to the recognition of the importance of recruiting technically trained men with practical experience for the technical staff. At the same

time we should do all in our power to encourage members of our profession to enter the Government service and keep in touch with The Institution throughout their official careers. This will ensure the close contact between the administrative officers and practical affairs that is so essential. The machinery of Government has become too complex to maintain that contact between administrative departments and practical experience or public opinion through parliamentary channels alone. The Reconstruction Committee which sat upon the subject of the machinery of Government recognised this difficulty, and in their report recommended an extension of the system of advisory councils as a remedy. The Committee laid considerable emphasis upon this recommendation, urging that the value of the assistance which may be rendered by such outside expert advisory bodies has been repeatedly attested in recent years. They claimed for them the double advantage of acquainting the public with the difficulties with which departments have to contend, and of keeping the departments informed of the trend of public opinion with regard to the matters with which those departments deal. The recommendation appeals to me as a thoroughly sound and practicable one. It is to be hoped that it will be extensively adopted by departments dealing with those matters with which we are more particularly concerned. Members of this Institution would always be ready and willing to serve upon these councils, and should have all the resources of this Institution behind them.

There are other aspects of the present situation with which I should have liked to have dealt. Time, however, is short, and I think I have said enough to make it clear that perhaps more than at any other period in our

history the present time calls for close co-operation and mutual support, and strong corporate action amongst surveyors, not so much for their own advancement—although that will follow naturally—but in order that they may make full use of the opportunities which the present time offers of removing the interests which are in their care out of the welter of party politics and class strife to a state of greater usefulness to the country. The conservative tendency—using the word in the non-political sense—is admittedly a trait in the character of most who have had long dealings with landed property. Perhaps it is well that it is so. The effects of change are slow in revealing themselves, and the bad effects of rash action take still longer in the remedying. The need for some changes now, however, is generally recognised. What we wish to avoid is hasty ill-considered action, the results of which will be hard to overtake. What we wish to secure is a steady generous progressive policy based on scientific knowledge and experience. We as a profession have the knowledge and experience. If we will but approach the problems before us without bias, willing to consider any proposal on its merits, no matter what the source from which it originates, we shall build up a body of opinion strong enough to deflect any extreme tendencies in either direction, and thus render the country an incalculable service.

Thanks to the foreseeing wisdom of our founders, and of that long line of distinguished men who have served on our Council and occupied this chair, and by no means least to our indefatigable Secretary and his predecessor, the emergency finds us in a strong position as an Institution, well equipped both as regards organisation and buildings, and, what is more important, imbued with a strong corporate spirit.

These, however, are times of rapid change, and we must be prepared to advance with them or run the risk of being left behind. I should like therefore to devote the rest of my Address to laying before you one or two suggestions as to where we might do well to consider the advisability of change.

The objects of The Institution as laid down by our founders call for no change. They might have been formulated in the present critical times. The spirit of self-abnegation and devotion to public duty with which they are imbued is the only spirit in which the country's problems can be solved. Nor need we seek to attain those objects by any other means than our founders had in view. Any change in our policy and constitution, for which the present situation may call, will be of an evolutionary and not a revolutionary character.

The services which The Institution will be called upon to render will be identical in character, only the need for them will be greater. During the transitory period of rapid legislation perplexities will arise which call for frequent conference and interchange of ideas. We have all the machinery for this in the Ordinary Meetings of The Institution, in the meetings of the Provincial Branches, and in the pages of our *Professional Notes*. I shall have occasion to refer to these matters later, but should like to say here that members by availing themselves of these opportunities will be doing much toward fostering the strong corporate spirit which is the vital necessity of our Institution. Nothing can foster that spirit so effectively as the whole-hearted participation by members in all the activities of The Institution.

I have already expressed the hope that in the period which lies before us the Legislature and Government

departments will avail themselves more fully of the resources of this Institution. The Council have always been conscious that many exasperating mistakes could have been avoided in the past if departments had consulted them more frequently with regard to matters affecting our profession. Indeed it was with this very object in view that the Provincial Branches were first established. Sir John Oakley gave so clear an account of their origin in his Opening Address that it is not necessary for me to dwell upon this point. They form now a definite part of our organisation, and have rendered valuable assistance to the Council in its work. Their status was strengthened by the Council's invitation to their Chairmen to act upon the Standing Committees. This was a wise step, for, in order that the Provincial Branches should efficiently fulfil their functions, it was essential that their executives should be in direct touch with the Council. The question arises whether, in the face of the greater demands which are likely to be made upon this organisation, the consolidation might not be carried a step further. It has been suggested that the Provincial Committees should take their part in the nomination of members for election upon the Council, and that the franchise for the election of members on the Council should be changed to a territorial basis. This is not the time to enter upon a detailed discussion of the proposal, but it is one that merits very careful consideration.

I have referred to the proposal because it is directed towards what appears to me two great needs of the time, namely:—

- (1) A closer relation between the Council and the Provincial Branches;
- (2) A closer relation between individual members and their executives.

The importance of the first point I have already emphasised. It is a subject which has frequently engaged the attention of the Council of late.

The second point I refer to the more freely, because I do so with the conviction that The Institution has been well served by its Council. While the individual members of the Council may from time to time have felt the desire for a clearer idea of the sense of the profession, they have generally succeeded in voicing the views of the vast majority of the members. The point I wish to make is one that must have occurred to many when Sir John read his Opening Address at the beginning of last session. In dealing with the growth of The Institution, he drew the contrast between the first years of The Institution's history when there were only 200 members, all of whom were known to and by the members of the Council, and to-day when the membership has increased to about 5,000.

The strength which the Council enjoyed in the former case can hardly be estimated. To-day with our huge membership roll such a state of affairs is out of the question, but it should be possible to hit upon some arrangement by means of which all the members of The Institution might make acquaintance with at least one of the members of the Council. Under present conditions, practically only the senior members of the profession are known to the members of the executive, and there is a considerable margin comprising a very large proportion of the younger and rising men whose power of affecting the constitution or the policy of the Council is confined to the marking and addition of names to the nomination papers which they receive year by year. I am aware that on paper the rules governing the election of members of the executive are thoroughly sound and democratic.

The point is that the responsibilities of the ballot box are seldom thoroughly appreciated, and unless the interest in elections is stimulated by the admission of the objectionable system of soliciting votes only a comparatively small proportion of the members will take active part in the election. Whether this state of affairs could best be remedied by abandoning the present method of nomination in favour of one based on a territorial or sectional franchise I am not prepared to say at present, but the point is one which I commend to members for their consideration. I would repeat that the thought has been prompted by no sense of failure on the part of the Council; rather the other way, the very merits of the Council tend to increase the danger which I wish to avoid. It is a danger which attends the growth of any big institution, and that is that if the executive do their work well, unless the executive is in touch with all the members as the membership grows, an increasing proportion of the members become apathetic as to their activities. Once let such a state of affairs come about, no matter how sound the executive may be in its deliberations or how wise in its actions, it will suffer a loss of power in proportion to the extent to which that apathy has gone. Perhaps I should put it another way and say that the more intimate the relations between the executive and the members the greater the power with which it acts and speaks. I think I may say that this is a belief which is shared by all the members of the Council to day. It was voiced by my predecessor in this chair in his Opening Address when he repeatedly emphasised the importance of fostering the corporate spirit amongst all the members of The Institution. I believe we have that corporate spirit to-day, and if there is any apathy it is confined to a small percentage of members

only, but that the danger to which I have referred is there there is no gainsaying. I have great ambitions as to the proud place this Institution is to take in the councils of our country, ambitions which I believe are shared by the vast majority of the members. Fostering these ambitions we do well to run no risk.

I should like now to turn to the Ordinary Meetings of The Institution. I think I have said sufficient to show how much importance I attach to these meetings, for the facilities they afford both for discussion of important questions of the day and for the active expression of the composite life of The Institution.

The very high level of Papers and the good attendances which have been maintained generally at the Ordinary General Meetings are in themselves indications that the value of these Ordinary Meetings is appreciated by a considerable percentage of the members of The Institution. It is doubtful, however, whether the importance of the meetings has been fully realised by all the members. These meetings should serve two very important ends. Firstly, they should provide an opportunity for discussing, and for the interchange of ideas upon, pressing matters of the day with which our Institution is most intimately concerned, and, secondly, they afford the opportunity for social intercourse amongst members which could be secured in no other way. It would be a difficult thing to say which of these functions is the more important: to my mind they become of increasing importance as the years go by. Reference has already been made to the increasingly technical character of our work. With this development there comes an increasing need for study on the part of the surveyor to keep abreast of his work. Important cases are decided in the Courts, text-books and monographs are published. Reports and books are

purchased for reading, but the busy man who is heart and soul in his work has little time for reading. At the Ordinary Meeting the subjects are presented in a concise form in the Papers, and in the discussion that follows the minds of those present are stimulated to think out problems in a way that would only be possible to a very select few in the quiet of their homes or offices.

The meetings are thus pre-eminently educational in character, equally valuable in this respect to the young surveyor with his foot on the first rung of the ladder and for the experienced practitioner. Their value is increased in this respect in that they provide the opportunity for the interchange of ideas by men who work at the same problems under different conditions and from different points of view. Our work has so developed that there is an increasing tendency to specialise. This is both desirable and necessary, but for the profession to develop into a number of specialists with little interest for the subjects which lie outside their own particular sphere would be deplorable. The Institution stands for the solidarity of the profession, and in its general meeting provides the antidote for any such tendency.

It has been felt that necessarily, in order to confine the meetings within a reasonable compass of time, the discussions following the Papers have been unduly curtailed. This is to be regretted, although occasionally the discussion has been adjourned to a subsequent meeting. This has generally been fully justified, but it has often been felt that the lapse of time between the meetings has broken the continuity of the discussion. With a view to meeting this difficulty a change of plan has been adopted for the coming session. Papers will be printed and distributed amongst the members prior

to the meeting and the writer of the Paper will be permitted to introduce the Paper with a short introductory speech and to take the Paper as read. In this way there will be more time available for discussion, and members will have had time to think out the subject before attending the meeting.

It has also been suggested that the Papers might be similarly introduced at the Provincial Meetings, and that the report of these discussions should be included in the *Transactions* of The Institution. The suggestion is one which I would commend to the Provincial Branches for their consideration.

It would serve the double purpose of extending the opportunities for discussion of the important subjects with which the Papers deal, and add to the interest of the Provincial Meetings the importance of which has been so frequently urged.

If this suggestion is adopted, it should be possible to arrange for summarised reports of the discussion of the Provincial Meetings to be included in the *Transactions* of The Institution.

Time will not allow me to say much about the opportunities of social intercourse which the Ordinary Meetings provide. I would particularly urge its importance upon the younger members of The Institution. I have already referred to the great benefit I derived in the early years of my career from constant intercourse with older members of the profession. Here at these meetings you have the opportunity of making acquaintances and friendship that will stand you in good stead all through your lives, and the older members will equally hold it a privilege to mix with the younger members.

For the profession as a whole these meetings do a

real service in eliminating the narrowness which is one of the chief dangers of the age of specialisation.

The last matter to which I propose to refer to is Education.

Education in its broadest sense is the very bed-rock of the whole conception of The Institution. The idea of the founders was that it should be a meeting-ground where the older members could foster the best traditions of the profession, and where the members old and young could meet and by the free interchange of ideas increase their knowledge of the subjects with which they have to deal.

In the remarks that follow I propose, however, to confine myself to the subject of the education of new candidates for the profession.

It will be difficult for many of the younger men to realise the amount of prejudice which had to be overcome before the examinations were adopted as a test of fitness for membership, and I imagine there are few now who would question the assertion that the examinations have done great service in raising the general standard of efficiency of the profession. None the less, many of those who opposed had good sound reasons for their opposition. With examinations there is always the danger of cramming, and the further danger that a youngster having once satisfied the examiners, and, after the necessary period of office experience, secured his election as a professional associate, will rest on his laurels, and imagine that he is fully competent to deal with any business, no matter how complicated and how important the issues at stake. I imagine no one will appreciate the dangers more fully than those who undertake the coaching and preparation of students for the examinations.

Much can and, I may add, has been done to meet this danger by the gentlemen who act as examiners in framing their questions in such a manner that they can detect the man who has not a really intelligent grasp of his subject. The fact is that no profession can be learnt from books alone, ours perhaps less than any other.

It would be interesting to discover the various roads by which members enter the profession. Some will have entered their fathers' businesses, and worked their way through its various branches: others will have been articled to some firm or another: while others will have commenced on the clerical staff at some office, and prepared for the examination in their spare time. Amongst this last class probably there are many who will make the best surveyors, and are most deserving of encouragement, but it is true that frequently these have had the least opportunities of real experience. Moreover, the opportunities of experience of those who take out articles depends entirely upon the firms to whom they are articled, and the amount of interest that the principals take in them.

The question arises whether we as an Institution cannot do more for them during the period of training. We have to take into consideration the fact that with the improvement in the facilities for general education not only have examinations lost many of their terrors, but it is increasingly difficult for the examiners to frame their questions in such a way as to enable them to distinguish between candidates who have an intelligent grasp of their subject and its practical bearings and those who have crammed. We all recognise, moreover, that at best an examination is a not altogether satisfactory test. It seems to me therefore that, while we can do a certain amount by a further stiffening of the examinations, if

we are to make any big advance in the matter of education it must be by closer attention to the period of training.

What or how much we can do I am not prepared to say at present. Obviously it is a matter which requires very careful consideration, and as a first step I should like to see the whole question thoroughly investigated by the Education Committee. We want to take stock of the various agencies through which candidates receive their training. It will be necessary to refer to the examiners, the coaching establishments, the firms who take in pupils, and representative members of the profession at large, for their advice: such advice, I feel sure, will be readily forthcoming. Caution prompts this as a necessary first step. We do not want to do anything to make it impossible for anyone to enter the profession, but we must make sure that everyone qualifying as a chartered surveyor shall have had a thorough and adequate training.

The point I should like you to consider is whether it is not desirable that all candidates should become definitely associated with The Institution at least one year before they sit for their examination. Whether they register as students or otherwise is a small point. It would probably be necessary to alter the rules relating to this class so as to embrace all candidates. Having made them register, it will be necessary to do something for them. We might find it necessary to appoint a registrar for the work, who would be thoroughly conversant with the needs of and openings in the various branches of the profession. He would thus be in a position to advise candidates as to the section for which they should enter, and as to where they should go for their training, &c. The kind of map I have in mind would

fulfil some of the functions of the dean at one of the colleges of our older Universities. A man who without actually attempting any teaching would help to direct the students in their studies and be able to watch their progress. This, I think, would be in itself a big step forward. I am aware that there are a considerable number of the younger members who have grateful recollection of the great help they have received in this way from our Secretary. The possibility of obtaining help and advice in this way, however, has occurred only to a few. Unless we can rope them in, there is likely always to be a considerable number struggling on without proper advice and guidance. In course of time such an officer would be in a position to help us in deciding what further steps might be taken towards improving the education of our candidates.

I put these ideas before you only as suggestions. It seems to me though that we have come to a state where this is the most rational line of advance. How it is likely to develop we cannot say, but it should tend towards the co-ordination of the various agencies for professional training and the enhancement of their efficiency.

There is one other point before I leave the subject of Education. It is a small matter as the numbers concerned are few. The Forestry Act was passed at the end of the last parliamentary session, and a central Forestry Authority has been set up. I should have liked to have been able to urge that the authority should accept our Special Diploma as a qualification for officers of the higher grades under the new authority, but I am not sure that this is practicable. The authority quite rightly stipulate an advanced technical training such as the Universities alone can provide. We are not a teaching Institution

and cannot hope to compete with the Universities in this respect. At the same time I am quite certain that, at any rate for the officers in charge of large forest areas, it is equally, if not more, important that they should be trained surveyors.

In this connection I might perhaps be allowed to mention the University Scholarships which The Institution provides. Forestry is certainly a subject which the Council would be prepared to recognise, and I would suggest that men wishing to qualify for positions under the new authority by academic training would do well to enter for those scholarships.

Here I must bring my Address to a close. The questions which I have laid before you for your consideration have recurred to me with increasing force during the past few years, and, judging from conversations I have had with other members, mine is not an isolated experience. I have purposely refrained from attempting to indicate the manner in which these questions might be met. Not because of any lack of ideas on the subject, but because it is a matter which can be decided only after full discussion by all the members of The Institution, and the present occasion is not opportune.

I cannot sit down without once more voicing my deep appreciation of the great honour conferred upon me by the members of The Institution in electing me their President, or without assuring them of my anxiety to do everything in my power to further the interests of The Institution during my term of office. I should also like to thank you, Gentlemen, for your presence this evening to listen to my Opening Address.

I trust I am not presuming too much on the generosity and sympathy of my fellow-members, and their traditional loyalty to the officers whom they elect.

in assuming that they will interpret my remarks in the spirit in which they were intended, and accept them as an earnest of my desire that during this coming critical year The Institution shall not suffer from the shortcomings of its President, but move forward to the proud position which is its destiny.

Mr. J. H. SABIN (Vice-President) said that in the absence through ill health of their respected late President, and owing to domestic trouble which had fallen upon the gentleman who they trusted in due time would follow Mr. Young in the Presidential Chair, the duty had fallen upon him of moving that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the President for the Address he had just delivered. A very young Member of Parliament had recently suggested that the present was not a time for elderly folk like Mr. Young and himself, but that it was essentially one for the young. He felt sure that if that Member of Parliament had been present at the meeting and had listened to the Address which had just been delivered by the President, he would not have charged an older man with being lacking in young ideas. That remark was not intended to apply merely to the President's name, but to the very essence of the Address which he had given. He did not think it would have been possible for any young man connected with The Institution to have spoken so freely, so frankly, and so much to the point as the President had done on the various subjects with which the Address had dealt.

It had always been an unwritten law of The Institution that a President's Address should not be discussed, and indeed in the present case he felt that it was beyond

criticism; but as it dealt so admirably with matters of the greatest importance to members of The Institution, such as questions of management, of principle and of propriety, the Council had decided that, for the first time in the history of The Institution, a Presidential Address should form the subject of a general discussion by the members at the next Ordinary Meeting of The Institution; and he was certain that no one would welcome that discussion more than the gentleman who had delivered the Address. Points had been urged in the friendly and kindly way which was characteristic of Mr. Young, and it was astonishing that a gentleman who had been so intimately associated with urban matters during the greater part of his life should have been able to take such a broad and extended view of the whole ground of a surveyor's interest, and to deal in such a masterly manner with a number of subjects which would ordinarily lie outside the range of the practical London surveyor.

He asked those present to accept, very heartily indeed, the proposal that the thanks of The Institution should be accorded to the President for the able Address he had just delivered.

Mr. THOMAS BINNIE (Fellow) said it was with very real pleasure that he rose to second the vote of thanks which had been proposed in such eloquent and fitting terms by Mr. Sabin. He was led to believe that the present was the very first occasion on which a Scottish member had been invited to undertake the duty which now fell to him, and in the name of his country he thanked the members for the honour which had been

done her. He also thanked those present, in his own name, for the especial honour which had been done him in that he, a plain ordinary Fellow of The Institution, should have been asked to perform a duty—and a very pleasant duty it was—which in the past had usually fallen to one of the Vice-Presidents or a Member of Council.

During the last five years he had had the pleasure of acting for some nine or ten different Government departments; that was the only way in which he could “do his bit” at the age of fifty or thereabouts. In that connection he had had the privilege of increasing the number of his English friends, both in the profession and out of it, a privilege of which he had availed himself to the full, and he had made one grand discovery. England and Scotland were ancient foes; “Our auld enemy of England,” was a phrase that occurred time and again in the Records of the Scots Parliament: their systems of land tenure were different; their terms for many things were different. He only wished that time permitted him to give some of their delightful Scottish legal terms—for example, that gorgeous term “a multiple-poiding,” being what English people styled an “inter-pleader,” a far poorer expression. But although all those differences existed, when English surveyors and Scottish surveyors met together and really came to know each other, they very quickly discovered that in regard to essential and bed-rock principles there was not one iota of difference between them, and that ability, honour, truth and straight dealing, were marked characteristics of surveyors on either side of the Border.

But he was in danger of forgetting that his duty was not to “haver,” or “blether”—most expressive Scots

words—but to second the vote of thanks to their worthy President, for the Address to which they had listened with so much pleasure. He believed that, by immemorial custom, all discussion of a President's Opening Address was barred, and rightly barred; but Mr. Young's admirable and pregnant Address was far above all criticism. Its key-note—the ever recurring *motif* that ran all through it—was: “Let us gird our loins and be up and doing, for England hath need of us.” He (Mr. Binnie) asked the members to observe that he purposely used the word “England.” Some perfervid Scots, very good friends of his (one of whom always referred to the late King as Edward the First, stoutly averring that no earlier Edward ever ruled over Scotland—and in this last assertion he was not far wrong), these excellent patriotic souls objected to use the term “England” and substituted “Britain”; but was not that still yet another injustice to “pour ould Oireland”? No, to him England was not a mere geographical term meaning the southern—and greater—portion of the British Isles; it was a short yet magnificent and sonorous expression covering the whole of our far-flung Empire. Kipling said in one of his wonderful soul-stirring ballads, “Because on the bones of the English, the English flag is stayed.” If, however, it was made to read “Because on the bones of the British, the British flag is stayed” it became sheer rank bathos, with the “disthressful counthry” once more left out in the cold. He could not make a speech, he never could, and he was sorry that Scotland should have such a poor representative on the present occasion. He further apologised for that representative appearing before The Institution in ordinary conventional garb, and not in the full pride of

kilt and plaid. As it happened he did possess a dress kilt, which he last wore at a Northern Meeting in the days before the Boer war, but for some mysterious reason the straps and buckles would not now meet. His own opinion was that the cloth had shrunk, but it might be that in the last twenty years the owner of the said kilt had grown in width if not in wisdom.

He had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the President for his Address.

The vote of thanks was then put to the Meeting by Mr. SABIN, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. FRANK HUNT (Fellow) said he intended to rise to support the vote of thanks, but as the motion had now been carried, he felt it was almost too late to speak. He desired, however, to say that he thought the President, with whom he had been perhaps in more intimate professional relationship than anyone present for over a quarter of a century, was deservedly proud of the position to which The Institution had elected him.

Mr. Young when he reached the Chair was, he believed, one of the oldest of The Institution's Presidents. By one of those strange tricks to which he had referred in his Address, he followed one of the youngest, and it was very curious, as illustrating the way in which The Institution apportioned its work, that one of the oldest Presidents should find himself allotted the task of forecasting the future of The Institution, while perhaps the youngest surveyed and summed up the work done in the past fifty years. That was a typical feature of the meetings of The Institution. He

had been struck more than once by the fact that, when The Institution wished to discuss a legal matter or a matter of parliamentary procedure, the subject was entrusted to a surveyor; while, if it were desired to have a discussion on the basis of value and matters more intimately concerned with the profession, the undertaking was placed on the shoulders of a member with a legal training.

Mr. Young had pointed out that he was perhaps the first of his peculiar branch of the profession to occupy the Presidential Chair. It took fifty years for The Institution to find as a President a Fellow who had not devoted the whole of his life to private practice, and it would probably be another fifty years before it found a successor.

On the Address itself there was little to be said. Mr. Sabin had not spoken too highly in commending it to the attention of the members. They were perhaps a little too close to it rightly to appreciate its value, but he believed he was safe in saying that, as they caught its true perspective, it would be found to rank among the highest of the Presidential Addresses that had been delivered in that hall. The President had pleaded for assistance, and he thought he could offer him at once the sympathetic support of the whole of the younger members of the profession in discharging those onerous duties that would fall upon his shoulders in an exceptionally trying year.

Before concluding he desired to make a suggestion with regard to the discussion that was to be held on the 15th December next. He believed that some at any rate of the subjects referred to in the President's Address were under discussion by a Committee of the Council of

The Institution, and he suggested that, for the purpose of concentrating the discussion on the 15th December, a Report from that Committee or from the Council itself should be circulated to the members.

The PRESIDENT said he desired, in the first place, to thank Mr. Sabin and Mr. Binnie for the kind words they had used in proposing and seconding the vote of thanks, and all those present for the hearty way in which they had responded. When he was asked whether he would be prepared to stand for the Presidency, the one thing he feared was the Presidential Address; the remaining portion of the Presidential duties he thought he could undertake, but when he realised that the subject of reconstruction would form the theme of that Address, he felt that a very difficult task lay in front of him. He had given a great deal of thought to the subject, and had discussed the matter with various members of The Institution, and he was glad to know that he had been able to prepare an Address which had met with the satisfaction of those present.

He had referred in his Address to "playing the game." Continuing that metaphor, he desired to say that he considered they had been playing a game of a hundred years, and that when Sir John Oakley placed the chain of office on his shoulders it was half-time. That evening he had endeavoured to start the game for the last half-century. It was not his intention to submit himself to the French pathologist with the chance of becoming young again, but he hoped to be in the field with the members for some years to come.

He passed the ball on to the members, and asked them, especially the younger men, to keep it rolling, to play the game, ever pressing forward to the goal of the highest ideals.

The Meeting then adjourned.

A DISCUSSION ON POINTS RAISED IN THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ON THE FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

*At the Ordinary General Meeting, held on Monday,
15th December, 1919.*

ANDREW YOUNG (President) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT said that most of the time at the last meeting had been occupied by himself in reading his Address, but on the present occasion it was his privilege to listen to the views of others. The members met together that evening at a milestone in the history of The Institution, looking forward to the road along which they would travel, with the object of seeing if their path ran straight on or whether to reach their goal any divergence or alteration in route were necessary.

In his Address he referred to the great pleasure it had been to him during the past fifty years to meet brother surveyors with whom he had to negotiate. In those negotiations they often spoke very straight one to another, but except in a very few cases they always parted as friends; and, on looking back, and thinking of those few exceptions, he realised that in nearly every case the unpleasantness had been with men who were not members of The Institution. That

was a tradition of which the members might well be proud, and he asked those who joined in the discussion that evening to speak of and deal with one another in the same spirit. He had a list of ten or twelve names before him of members who desired to speak, and, that being so, he suggested that no member should occupy more than ten minutes.

Mr. NORMAN SAVILL (Fellow) said he had been asked by the Secretary to accept the invitation kindly offered by the President to start a discussion on matters connected with The Institution. His object would be to be as brief as possible.

Obviously the Council was the first question for discussion—was its present constitution good? He thought the idea in the President's Address of dividing the country into districts, and allocating certain members of the Council to each district, an excellent one. He might say, by the way, that he believed the Council was practically the same size now as it was in 1868, when the membership of The Institution numbered a few hundreds, and that was a point that might well be considered. The present method of election by co-option was not good, and it was doubtful if the present system of the whole Council being elected every year was good. He would prefer to see a third of the Council come up yearly for re-election, and presumably if no additional name was put forward by ten members before a certain date, the old members would continue. At present the Council nominated members to be placed upon the balloting list for election to Council, and he believed it was suggested that in the future any ten members might nominate a member for the balloting list. That would be a great improvement, but of the

ten members he considered at least four should be Fellows and some members thought it should be six Fellows instead of ten members. It should be clearly understood that the districts could have only the same proportional representation as before; he saw no difficulty in that as it could be arranged that a member if elected disproportionately would have to retire in favour of the next on the balloting list. Vacancies by death or retirement should be balloted for immediately. In his opinion permanent Government officials should not be eligible for the Council, and, further, he thought they should not vote for members of the Council.

The present system of electing the President by seniority should be seriously reconsidered, the fact that up to the present time the system had worked smoothly not being a proof of its excellence. It would be preferable for the Council itself, every year, to elect its President by a two-thirds majority, and he thought, with others, that it would be preferable for a President after his term of office to go back to the Council as an ordinary mortal and not become, as at present, a demi-god. The by-laws prevented any member being President for more than two consecutive years. In a sister institution, where the method he had mentioned of electing a President had always been in force, the record of successive years of one man being President was four, and never had a man, when he had once vacated the presidency, been again elected.

Before leaving the subject of the Council, he would like to draw attention to the President's remarks as to the encouraging sign of the increasing recognition by the Government of The Institution, and he would respectfully ask the Council not to be so pleased with that recognition as to lose sight of the material interests

of the members. He thought it was a permissible exaggeration to describe the present position of the profession as that of being slowly nationalised without compensation. That process, together with a continually increasing eroding process from another quarter, did not make the business future of the profession, as apart from its political future, any too brilliant. Speaking for himself, daily Government recognition and no daily bread left him very cold.

The next subject he would like to see discussed was that of The Institution's meetings. No doubt excellent Papers were provided, but he suggested it would be more useful if The Institution got outside experts to read Papers on the various objects of the very varied business of surveyors. Papers might be read by experts on matters of law, of town-planning, of drainage, of water supply, of heating, of electric lighting, of small domestic house lighting, of economics, of finance, and of a hundred and one subjects in connection with agriculture and forestry—in fact, there were few subjects with which at some time or another surveyors did not have to deal. He was doubtful of the value of the publication of the subsequent discussions after the Papers had been read. Then there was the question of the *Professional Notes*—was that publication as helpful as it might be? The publication was divided into five sections. He thought that Sections I. and II. were, as a rule, of little value: Sections IV. and V. were useful but rather buried, and therefore did not receive the attention they deserved. With regard to Section III.—the questions and answers which took up so much space,—he had so often read questions to which Mr. Smith had replied No, Mr. Jones replied Yes, and Mr. Brown at great length replied both Yes and No, that he confessed the publications

generally passed, after receiving one superficial glance, straight into the waste-paper basket. Could not those questions be replied to privately? Could not there be a journal, a really useful publication, combining *Transactions* and *Professional Notes*, which would print the papers of experts to which he had referred, and give fuller articles on legal cases, intelligent reports on the results of public sales (it would, he thought, be necessary for the peace of mind of the editor to make a rule of never printing the names of the professional sellers), and other matters which would make it a necessity for any member who wished to keep up to date to read the journal from cover to cover. It would need an expensive editor.

There was one other subject he wished to mention, and that was that the status of a Fellow of The Institution was considered by many to be at present a valueless asset. He believed the Council were making the Fellowship more difficult to obtain, and he wished them to continue to make it more difficult still. No man should be a Fellow until he had been in practice on his own account, or in partnership with another Fellow or Fellows for five successive years, and even then the Council should consider carefully the methods of the man's business career before bestowing the honour upon him. He believed the Council had the power, and made use of it, of electing various eminent personages in the profession straight to a Fellowship without any examination. He would strongly urge that within the shortest possible period from the present date all such eminent members of the profession, and there were several, should be elected Fellows without examination, and that after that no man, however eminent, should be so elected.

With regard to the Library, he thought the hours of

opening, from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., were not very convenient for the junior members, who were not therefore able to make use of its facilities to the extent that might otherwise be the case. He had also been asked to suggest that an attempt should be made to make the Library the great reference library for the profession, so that in that way it would be of more value even than it was at present.

He had been necessarily sketchy in his suggestions, but he might say that he had put every suggestion which he had made before other surveyors and had received their support. His only excuse for attending the meeting that evening and taking up the members' time was that he was zealous to do the very little he could to improve the status of the profession. He thanked those present for the very kind attention they had given him.

Mr. DRYLAND HASLAM (Fellow) said he was glad to avail himself of the privilege of speaking upon the subject of the President's Address, more particularly as he was one of the members who had found the membership of The Institution of the greatest benefit to him, and he was indeed pleased to be able to do anything he could to help forward its interest in the future. Ever since its inception, over fifty years ago, The Institution through its Council had done work of the greatest national importance, and that was particularly the case of late years. He took it that all the members were agreed on that, and the object of the discussion that evening was more particularly to ascertain how The Institution could be of more benefit to its members individually.

First and foremost it was desirable that the members should get to know each other a great deal more than

was the case at present. It was not necessary for him to dilate upon the advantages of friendship, because all the members would recognise such. It was a difficult thing for a large number of members such as The Institution possessed to get to know each other, and, as the President had pointed out, there was no doubt a large number of members who were not acquainted with a single member of the Council. Very great advantages professionally would be obtained from friendship with members, apart from the advantages of the personal friendship to which he had alluded. Those members who lived some distance away in the country had to conduct a good deal of their negotiations by correspondence, and if they only knew something of the man with whom they were corresponding or with whom they had to have occasional meetings it made the business very much easier and more pleasant. It was also much more simple to choose an umpire if one knew him personally than if one knew him only by reputation. But the chief benefit was if the members of The Institution were bound together by the bonds of friendship, it would become less a collection of units and far stronger as an Institution, and able to do a great deal better work.

He desired to make two or three suggestions with the object of bringing about such a state of affairs. In the first place, he would suggest that at each of the Ordinary General Meetings the President and two or three members of the Council should hold an informal reception either at the head of the grand staircase or, better still, in the Council Room, and that as the members came in they should be announced by their names, so that the President and Council would gradually get to know who the members were, and *vice versa*. If also some of the members of the Council and others who knew

a good many of the members of The Institution would take the trouble to effect some introductions, he thought in that way they would get to know each other. Personally he had had the very great advantage, beginning from the days of the junior meetings, of making the acquaintance of many members of the profession. He had also had the privilege, through being chairman of a Provincial Committee, of meeting many members of the Council, and he would like the younger members to have the same privileges.

In the next place he thought something more should be done through the Provincial Committees. If the Council would adopt the scheme of the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the Associated Chambers of Commerce, of sending down regularly to the various Provincial Committees a particular subject or subjects on which they desired their opinion, he thought much benefit would result. The Provincial Committees were asked recently to give an opinion on the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act. If such a request had come from the Central Chamber of Agriculture or the Associated Chambers of Commerce to the Local Chambers, a definite question would have been put to them, such as "Do you think it is beneficial that the "landlord's consent to the First Schedule of the Agricultural Holdings Act should be retained or not?" In that way the Council would get definite replies to their questions, and very much better meetings of the Provincial Committees would be obtained than had been the case in the past.

One more method by which the members might get to know each other better was by the establishment of a Surveyors' Institution Masonic Lodge. Many of the members knew the benefits of Freemasonry, so

that he need not say anything more on the subject. He simply threw it out as a suggestion on which other members might have something to say later in the evening.

Turning next to the representation on the Council of the County Branches, he thought he was right in saying that his own county of Berkshire had never had a member on the Council. Of course it might be said that there was not a member in that county good enough to sit on the Council; at the same time one thought that during fifty years Berkshire might have had one member who was qualified. It certainly would be a good plan if something could be done by which the Provincial Committees could elect members to the Council. It might be impossible for each Provincial Committee to elect a member, because that might make the body too unwieldy, although personally he did not think that would be the case. There was no doubt, however, that it would strengthen the hands of The Institution generally if there were greater representation of the various Provincial Committees on the Council. Not only would it be beneficial to the Council in that the London men would obtain the views of more of the country men, but the country men would take back to their Provincial Committees the views of the London men and what had passed at the meetings, and that would help very much to strengthen the whole body of The Institution.

With regard to the present method of election to the Council, although the method that had been adopted in the past had resulted in excellent appointments, he hoped he would not be thought rude when he said that as a matter of fact the election was more or less of a farce. A certain number of names were set down, and

it was almost invariably the case that the first sixteen names on the list were elected ; it was of very little use to vote for anybody else. He expected, although he had never seen the actual figures, that very few members of The Institution took the trouble to vote for the members of Council. The Council, therefore, with, perhaps, the assistance of some of the members, should seriously take into consideration whether that method of election could not be improved.

With regard to the Ordinary General Meetings of The Institution, he thought that although the Papers, generally speaking, were excellent, they were too long, with the result that very little time was left for discussion, and that as a rule the meetings were very dull. He considered the suggestion that had been made that the Papers should be printed and circulated before the meetings, and that the authors should be limited to ten minutes' or a quarter of an hour's comment in introducing them to the members was an excellent one, as a good many more members would thus have an opportunity of criticising and taking part in the discussion.

He did not agree with Mr. Savill that the questions and answers in the *Professional Notes* were not of benefit to the members. It did happen occasionally, as Mr. Savill had said, that two answers given were exactly opposite, but he had very often found that the answers given were exceedingly useful, and he hoped the Council would not drop that part of the work of The Institution.

If he had spoken at too great a length, or had made too many suggestions or criticism, he hoped he would be forgiven. His only excuse was that he had been a member of The Institution for thirty years, and was a great admirer of it, and he hoped the result of the discussion would be that in the years to come The Institu-

tion, of which they were so proud to be members, would be enabled to be of even greater strength and usefulness.

Mr. G. F. PAGE (Fellow) said he was not aware that he was to be called upon to speak, but he felt it a great privilege to do so. He had listened very attentively to the members who had already spoken, and fully appreciated the remarks which had fallen from them. There were many points of great interest to which they had referred, and he felt sure that if they were taken into careful consideration not only would the general tenor and brightness of the meetings be improved, but the members would be brought more in touch with one another and with the government of The Institution. He had attended the meeting with the object of speaking on behalf of the Provincial Committees, which were now called "Branches," which he thought was a very great improvement, as the description of "Committees" was very cumbersome, what with Committees, sub-committees, and sub-sub-committees.

The new constitution which the Council had thought fit to put forward was a great improvement on that which was in force previously, which dated back to somewhere about 1888. Until the matter was tackled by their Committee it was almost forgotten. The rules were carefully considered by his Branch and other Branches and brought before the Council, who, after dealing with the points raised, issued the new constitution and rules of 1919. But on looking through them, his Branch still thought they lacked the essential point of encouraging the Branches to take an interest in the work at Headquarters. The Branches were able to hold meetings and had power to pass certain resolutions, but they were still merely sort of foster-children of the

Council, and were not allowed to do this, that and the other according to the rules. He knew the Council had never had any necessity to put in force those rules, but the feeling existed that the Branches were not quite the free agents they would like to be.

The idea of the improvement of the representation of the individual Branches was mentioned at some length by Sir John Oakley in his very fine Presidential Address of 1918, and it was also referred to by Mr. Howard Martin in his remarks on that Address.

He desired to read what Mr. Howard Martin had said on that occasion, because all the members looked upon him as a ruling spirit of the Council, as one who had taken very much interest in the subject, and whose views carried great weight, not only with the Council, but with all the members of the profession. Mr. Howard Martin said: "In reference to the Provincial Committees, they were the backbone of The Institution. It was beyond question that the success and influence of The Institution depended on all the members, not only of one Branch or at one place, but on the unity of them all, and it was that unity which was secured by the Provincial Committees. The more active part they took in the affairs of The Institution, the better they would promote its prosperity. He hoped that they would take the President's words as a decided encouragement to do even more in the future than they had done in the past."

That was very encouraging indeed to the Committees, and it was with that desire that his Branch had put forward the idea that if they were to get more closely in touch with the Council, the only way of doing so was by having some power of nomination of members at the elections. If the members of a Branch felt that they possessed that power they would take more interest

in their work and there would be larger attendances at the Provincial Committee Meetings. The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Surrey Branch: "That in order to establish a system of " succession to the Council of The Institution on the " basis of local selection, a Branch should have power to " nominate candidates for the Council, whose names " should thereupon be placed on the official balloting " list." He knew that in the view of a good many members that did not appear to go far enough. There were many members of the Surrey Branch who would like to have seen a territorial basis with an absolute right to elect a member of the Council direct from the various divisions in the country. They felt, however, that that might be considered to be going too far, and that it would be better to go by slower steps, so that, after much consideration and discussion, the resolution he had just read was passed,—that the Branches should have power to elect someone whom they felt fit to represent them, and that his name should of right be placed on the balloting list, and that he should then go before the whole of the members of The Institution for election. That perhaps did not go quite so far as many of the members would wish, but he thought everyone would admit that it was a step in the right direction.

Mr. R. J. DIBDIN (Professional Associate) said that, as chairman of the junior meetings, he had been put forward to speak on behalf of the junior members, and his remarks consequently dealt with the subject from their point of view alone.

When the Junior Committee, which was elected before the war, was invited to restart its meetings, he confessed

he was very doubtful as to whether they could be brought to their old level for several years, but happily he was proved to be wrong, and owing to the energy of the Secretary, Mr. Cowell, and the sympathetic co-operation of Mr. Goddard, they were now going as strongly as ever he remembered.

The connection between the junior members and the Council at the present day was really a delicate personal link, fostered by their great ally on the Council, Mr. Stanley Hicks, and the Secretary, Mr. Goddard. Taking for a moment the converse case, and supposing those gentlemen were not friendly disposed to the junior meetings—he only said so for the sake of argument, in order to bring out his meaning—then the junior members would certainly feel entirely cut off from the management of The Institution, and that they had nothing in common with the Council at all. It was useless to dwell on the fact that apart from the personal representation mentioned above there was no connecting link unless at the same time an endeavour were made to formulate some policy by which junior members could be represented more fully. With that end in view, the first suggestion which they wished to bring forward was that the age limit for junior members should be raised from 30 to 35 (it was at present raised to the age of 34 owing to the war, but that was only a temporary measure), and that six places on the Council should be allotted to Associate Members, who would represent the interests of the junior members.

In their second suggestion they were copying the procedure of another institution, namely, the Law Society. That society published, as a supplement to its Gazette, a very useful little pamphlet which probably a good many of the members knew, namely, their

registry, which contained all sorts of useful information, such as particulars of funds for investment and the converse, investments for small funds, things very likely that were not big enough to be advertised outside. That was the sort of thing which was very helpful to a junior. After all, a junior member was probably only just starting in the profession; he was in a small way; his clients were small men, and in these days it was very hard to get them to advertise as fully as was necessary to be of real service. If a small publication of that kind could be established, it would be of benefit to the junior members, because they would know more or less with whom they were dealing.

The third suggestion that they desired to put forward was that the technical visits should be increased in number. As a rule, only one Country Meeting was held a year, and in view of the generally recognised fact that those meetings did so much to bring members together, to make them know each other thoroughly and to understand one another, and thus to foster a true corporate spirit in The Institution, they felt that such visits might well be more frequent. Such a reform would go far towards bringing the individual members together and helping them to know one another.

The fourth and last suggestion he desired to make was rather on the lines of Mr. Haslam's suggestion of a masonic lodge. The junior members went, perhaps, rather further, and suggested the formation of a social club in connection with The Institution. He believed that members of the Council who had come up to town to attend a Council meeting had often experienced great difficulty in finding a bed in London. Personally he was as keen on The Institution as anybody, but how much did he see of it? Only just at the meetings, and



that was all. During a busy day a member had not time to go down to The Institution building, and after he had done his day's work he found the building was closed when he got there. If it were possible to have some species of social club at which meals could be obtained and possibly a bed, one could meet one's fellow-members and discuss things with them. Such a club would benefit The Institution, and individual members would soon get to know each other better.

Mr. E. WITTON BOOTH (Associate) said that it was his lot for some years in Manchester to have a great deal to do with The Institution, and to see much of its work in the provinces. He therefore desired to throw out one or two suggestions, largely devoting himself to the subject of the work of The Institution in the provinces. He could not help thinking of the excellent meetings of the junior members in London that he used to attend many years ago, and of the great advantages that the junior members in London obtained, especially when it was borne in mind that the advantages obtained by the junior members in the provinces were practically nil.

The President had suggested that the members should, as far as possible, confine their remarks to one or two salient points. Before he became a member of the legal profession, and as part of his practice in Manchester, he was a coach for the various professional examinations, and that had shown him clearly, especially now that the war was over, that the present was not the time for any one institution to run itself too much on individualistic lines. The time had come when the different professional institutions must institute in some form or another some kind of co-operation. The sur-

veyor's profession was a very peculiar one, in that almost every member of it could say that the surveyor's profession solely represented only one side of his practice. There was the civil engineer and surveyor, the architect and surveyor, the auctioneer and surveyor, and the municipal engineer and surveyor, so that almost every member had to acknowledge that The Institution touched one side of his professional work, and one side only. Surely the time had come, therefore, when some co-operation with the other institutions which touched their daily work should be established, and as The Surveyors' Institution was The Institution that was common to them all, he thought the move in the direction of co-operation should come from it. The five institutions that suggested themselves to him at the moment for the purposes of co-operating as far as they would with their Institution were the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Society of Architects, the Auctioneers' Institution, and the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. There might and probably would be others.

He did not desire to be misunderstood as suggesting that in advocating co-operation with other institutions he advocated fusion. Each one of those institutions had its own particular work to do. The Surveyors' Institution carried on an entirely different kind of work from the Institution of Civil Engineers, and it would be impossible for one institution to do the work of the two. The same could be said with regard to the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Auctioneers' Institution, and the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Each institution must carry on its own individual work, but where their interests were

common they should co-operate as far as they could, and not stand jealously apart. He was fully aware of the fact that there were difficulties in the way of such co-operation, some of which might seem enormous; but if the subject was fully considered, it would be found that, enormous as were some of the difficulties, they were not such as could not be surmounted.

Turning now to the growth and progress of The Institution, it seemed to him that progress must be measured in one of two ways, namely (1) in the increase of membership, or (2) in the activity of The Institution. Surely those two measures were inseparable: the one was bound up with the other, because the mere fact of the membership increasing would or should mean an increase in the activity of The Institution. He knew something about The Institution in London and also in Lancashire. He knew something about it also in his own legal circuit, the north-eastern (*i.e.*, Yorkshire district). He knew the advantages which the members in London possessed, and he knew the debt the members owed to the excellent work that had been carried on by the Council and by the Secretary. That should be recognised, but it should also be recognised that if The Institution were to grow and to be a living power of even greater force, its growth henceforth must be largely provincial. If proof of that were required, it was only necessary to look at the last balloting list. If the members would follow down the addresses of the candidates on the last ballot list, they would be surprised at the number from the London district as compared with the very few from the provinces. If a census were taken showing the percentage of surveyors practising and in appointments in London who were members of The Institution as compared with a similar percentage in the

provinces, they would be surprised at the enormous difference in those figures of percentage.

He remembered that when he was in Manchester, from 1910 to 1914, candidates who wished to have their forms signed came to him over and over again, and they found, after hunting through towns in Lancashire, and generally in the north of England, often containing from 100,000 to 200,000 people, that there were only one or two Fellows of The Surveyors' Institution there, and in some few cases none at all. He submitted that that clearly showed that if The Institution were to grow it must be provincially.

He desired to suggest two ways in which that provincial growth could be accelerated, and at the same time real assistance rendered and impetus given to the younger members of The Institution by means of the co-operation he had suggested. The first was with regard to the examinations. He thought that his friend Mr. Parry, who he was pleased to see with them that evening, would bear him out in the statement that there was an enormous amount of waste, or rather, duplication, in the work that candidates had to do who sat to qualify themselves for more than one professional institution. Take, for instance, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the building side of The Surveyors' Institution. For both institutions they were required to sit for very stiff examinations in building construction. Why should that be the case? If the Royal Institute of British Architects' standard in the paper on building construction was equal to the standard of the paper on building construction of The Surveyors' Institution, why should not The Surveyors' Institution say to that man, "You have passed the examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and we

“accept your work in that institution’s examination
“instead of asking you to sit for that subject again,”
of course the Royal Institute of British Architects
reciprocating likewise.

The same thing might be said with regard to the papers on valuation in the Auctioneers’ Institution’s examinations, and especially the intermediate paper on valuations of The Surveyors’ Institution. If the lists of subjects of the examinations of the different institutions were examined, he thought it would be found that some co-operation between the institutions in that way would mean a great saving of work, and he might even say a saving in the coaching fees paid by the various students for having to go over the same ground again.

He desired to make a further suggestion in regard to the establishment in the provinces of provincial professional reference libraries. There, again, the difficulties were great, but he felt sure that if co-operation between the different institutions could be brought about so that instead of there being a Surveyors’ Institution reference library, say in Manchester, in Leeds, in Bristol, or any other centre, and an Institution of Civil Engineers’ or a Royal Institute British Architects’ reference library in the same town, and so forth, there was one professional institutional reference library managed by a joint committee of the different institutions, which bore the expense jointly, much benefit would result. He did not in any way wish to do away with the Loan Library connected with London. That was a very valuable and much appreciated convenience, but it would not take the place of the reference libraries to which he had referred. If something of that kind were established, he thought it would be of very great service to the members, especially the younger members, in the

provinces, and would be evidence of the genuine advantages secured by membership of The Institution.

Over and over again he had been asked by different men in the provinces, "Shall I join the Surveyors' 'Institution?'" At one time it was to his very great interest to assure them that that was the best thing they could do. Then he was asked the question, "What do I 'get from The Institution?'" He had to reply that there were about four meetings a year held in their provincial centres, such as in Lancashire, two in Liverpool, and two in Manchester, and the immediate reply so often was, "What are four meetings a year? Is that all I get?" and he replied, No, that was not all; that there was the Library in London, that copies of the *Professional Notes* and of the *Transactions*, containing the Papers read and discussions thereon, were sent to the members, although, of course, the subjects of some of those Papers did not bear on his particular branch of the profession. At the same time, and if he might use the term "in competition," he was faced in Manchester with the Institution of Civil Engineers and its active Students' Association, with the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Manchester Society of Architects, with their meetings. The conditions which applied in Lancashire and Yorkshire applied elsewhere in the provinces. Could it be wondered at, therefore, that The Surveyors' Institution lagged behind in getting members from the provinces. He felt sure that, given the necessary encouragement, assistance, and financial help which would be needed in the first instance, the provincial members would not lack in doing their part in the setting up in each provincial centre of such activities and advantages as would go far to make the lot of the younger provincial members more nearly equal to that enjoyed in the London area.

He did not put forward the suggestions he had made without very careful thought and without knowing, after some years of experience, what the needs of The Institution were. He was perfectly convinced that, unless The Institution extended itself very considerably provincially, it had almost reached the limit of its growth.

Mr. H. FREYBERG (Fellow) said there were two important points that should not be lost sight of in the course of the discussion. The first was what was best to be done—a very large subject, indeed, as previous speakers had shown; and the second, how the machinery could be put into force for carrying out improvements. Since he had belonged to The Institution several privileges had been accorded to him. He had served on the Education Committee, and he saw there what tremendous pains the members of the Council took in thrashing out thoroughly all the vexed questions that came before it, and how, owing to that, the scope of usefulness of The Institution was being more and more enlarged, it might be said almost every day. A section had now been added dealing with the question of the position of the mining surveyors, and an examination had been instituted for rating surveyors.

A good deal had been heard of what might be called the territorial aspect of representation on the Council. He hoped he would not be without support when he said that, besides the territorial members, the technical members should not be overlooked, and that they also should have representation on the Council. He desired the President and the Council to understand most distinctly that he had the highest appreciation, respect and admiration for the work the Council had done for many years past, and

that any suggestions he made were rather out of respect for that good work and with a view if possible rather to lighten their labours. One member had said that the members of the Council had not been increased since the sixties. He was able to amend that statement because he had taken care to consult one of the officials, and was told that the membership of the Council had not been increased since the year 1890-1891. He was also informed that the total membership of The Institution at that time was 2,000, whereas at the present day it was something like 5,000. With such an enlarged franchise, he suggested that if the membership of the Council were also increased, it would redound to the benefit of The Institution.

It seemed to him rather out of place to go into details on such an occasion, because there were so many points to discuss. He thought, if the Council would meet the views of the members in regard to additional representation, the other questions could be properly discussed by the accredited representatives, and progress would be made.

The admission of gentlemen to The Institution who had not passed examinations had already been referred to, and he hoped he would not be considered out of order if he suggested, knowing the feeling that existed among a large number of the members, that all future members nominated for the Council should pass through the ordeal of the examination.

He had listened with great interest to Mr. Witton Booth's remarks, and desired to inform him that the Society of Architects and one or two other institutions had rather anticipated the suggestions he had made. They had put their heads together to see if something could not be done in the way of co-operation while

maintaining the individuality of the professions. The object of the plan was that professional men should have their status properly recognised, because, while he did not wish to do anything against a man who had an already established right, he did hope that, say, within ten or twenty years' time, when a man described himself as a surveyor it would mean without any further explanation that he was a member of The Surveyors' Institution.

Mr. A. W. DAVSON (Fellow) said that the President in the course of his Address had placed before them many valuable suggestions, upon three of which he desired to touch. The first was his remark that it would be interesting to know how members entered the profession; the second suggestion was the proposed appointment of a registrar with duties similar to those of the dean of a university; the third was that the members should be encouraged to enter Government service.

A consideration of the second suggestion, which was really an endeavour to re-awaken, or, in the case of their Institution, to develop the human element rendered dormant by the rapid development of industry, and the impersonal conditions resulting therefrom, would lead to the consideration of the first and third.

The statement was made in the Address: "Societies and institutions are at the cross-roads: they must either go forward with civilisation or be left behind." He thought that was true. Previous to the war there was a very general opinion amongst a large number of the younger members of the various institutions, that such societies had lost touch with their members and were tending to become moribund. Such an opinion, in his

view, was untrue so far as The Institution was concerned, as the keen interest which Mr. Goddard took in every member, and the help and assistance he was always ready to afford them, had tended to keep the human element alive.

The human element was being applied every day in other spheres of life. For instance, the Whitley Committees were now to be seen on every hand, and they had the effect of introducing the human element into industry. Everything tended in that direction, and scientific business management would not only develop fully the human element, but would also lead to the study of the psychology of each individual. It meant the study of each individual in himself, and it was that which he wished to see introduced into The Institution, and probably the best course to pursue was to appoint some kind of official such as the President had suggested. That seemed to him to be a sound policy.

What were the qualifications for such a post? Primarily a man of strong personality would be required, able to draw to himself both members and students alike. Probably it would be best for him to be a professional man; and it would be necessary for him to study deeply the psychology of the surveyor. It would not be his duty to educate the student or to force himself on him, but gradually he would become a human storehouse in all matters pertaining to the profession from which the student could draw. He would get to know not only the business side of the student but his other interests, and would thereby determine his natural bent and be enabled by his suggestion to direct him to paths most suitable to his capabilities and desires. At the same time it would be necessary for the registrar to gain the confidence of the members generally, and be

able to draw upon their store of knowledge and experience.

That brought him to the first point mentioned, namely, the how and why men entered the profession. The President had named some of the causes, but there were many others. Some had drifted in through lack of aim, and others had found themselves in it through early necessity, though both might have seen too late that the profession was not one in which their real interests lay. In the past there had been too much non-vocational selection, and it was to be hoped that with the new educational facilities those possibilities tending towards narrowness would be eliminated, and each individual would start out on the work in which his interests lay. Under the President's scheme of a registrar the student would immediately on entering the profession come into touch with the human element and could be guided in the right direction.

He believed the suggestion to have an official of that type would go very much further than was at present intended. The Surveyors' Institution would be the pioneer Institution in the matter, but he thought that Colonial Institutions would subsequently take it up. They would appoint similar officials, which would result in personal contact, drawing the institutions closer together, and possibly enabling those more suited to life abroad to pass through their preliminary training at The Institution to a more advanced training in another, without losing ground.

He believed that other great institutions in the country would follow, and eventually they would have the whole of the profession throughout the Empire entirely connected in a solid chain by these human links which would afford to every individual the possibility

of placing his service to the best advantage to himself The Institution, and the community at large.

The final suggestion upon which he wished to touch was the advisability of encouraging members to enter Government service. There were already a large percentage of civil servants in The Institution; those permanent civil servants had their *esprit de corps* as civil servants, just as they had as members of The Surveyors' Institution. They had their view, and as long as any man had a view he was valuable. If they wished to encourage members to enter Government service it was essential to encourage those who were already amongst that number, and the appointment of a registrar as proposed would, he believed, do much to radiate sympathy and imagination on the problems and difficulties both of the civil servant and the outside surveyor to the increased co-operation of both.

Mr. J. H. SALMON (Fellow) said the striking Address of the President carried his mind back more years than he cared to remember, to the time when he was a keenly interested member of the Junior Committee—a time when the President was his official chief. It was pleasant to think that the outlook of the President remained as broad as ever, as was evidenced by his Opening Address.

He desired to come straight to the point and not to beat about the bush with any rhetoric. The President had left the basis of the franchise quite indeterminate as to whether it should be territorial or sectional. He suggested, for the consideration of the members, that the guiding principle that should govern representation should be a broad one. If that were admitted, he thought Mr. Savill would agree with him that the civil servant

(he was a permanent civil servant) would come within the scope of a broad view.

The President also said in another part of his Address: "Another mark of the time will be the increasing interest of Government departments in our work." He asked the members to look at the question from that point of view. Government departments were already taking a great interest in the work of surveyors, and that was evidenced by the act that at least 500 civil servants were members of The Institution. A previous speaker had referred to the fact that the total membership of The Institution was about 5,000, so that the civil servants numbered 10 per cent of the whole. That 10 per cent. was made up of surveyors in the Valuation Office of the Inland Revenue Department, the Office of Works, the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, the Lands Directorate, the Lands Registry, the Valuation Office (Ireland), and one or two other offices. Those 500 members were in touch with one another, and they certainly had their own point of view.

The President went on to say in his Address: "We should do all in our power to encourage members of our profession to enter into the service and to keep in touch with The Institution throughout their official careers. This will ensure the close contact between the administrative officers and practical affairs that is so essential." That was absolutely the case of the civil servants; it could not be better put. Although there were 500 civil service members of The Institution, they had not a solitary representative on the Council, although on a broad basis of representation someone representing them should certainly be appointed. Although the civil servants were in touch with each other, the Council was not in touch with them. The

civil servants desired to have a representative member if possible on the Council, a man who was in sympathy with the high traditions of the civil service and of The Surveyors' Institution, not a man who was selected solely because of his individual eminence, and certainly not a man outside the service. If it were proposed to appoint a committee to deal with the question of representation—he presumed that suggestion would be carefully considered—the civil servants asked that they might be allowed to nominate a representative to sit upon that committee, and they promised that the representative would be equally as acceptable to the Council as he would be to themselves.

Mr. A. H. DAVIS (Fellow) said he desired to emphasise a point to which several previous speakers had referred, namely, the question of the election, as active members of The Institution, of gentlemen who had not passed the examinations of The Institution, or the examinations of some other institution which were held to be an equal qualification. He particularly desired to mention the point, as it was rather a sore subject amongst the younger members of The Institution. All the junior members had spent a great deal of time and capital in passing the examinations of The Institution in order to make themselves fit to become surveyors, and they thought it was a great hardship that a man who had not been through the mill, so to speak, should find a royal road of entry. It was felt generally that it was quite unjust and unfair that such elections should take place. He knew he would probably be told when he sat down that, although the Council brought forward the names of those gentlemen for election, it was left to the members of The Institution to decide whether

they should be elected or not, but he thought that was only a partial answer to the argument. Paragraph 29 of the Charter said: "After the end of ten years from "the date of this Our Charter every person who from "time to time desires to become a Fellow shall whether "he is a Professional Associate or not be required "to pass an examination as well as to comply with "such other conditions (if any) as the by-laws prescribe "subject nevertheless to an examination being exception- "ally dispensed with in such cases on such conditions "and in such manner as by-laws prescribe." That was in 1881, and he thought the conditions, although probably necessary and expedient nearly thirty years ago, should no longer continue, owing to the fact that the examinations were now so well recognised. Everybody in the kingdom knew of the examinations, and therefore any man who wished to obtain eminence in his profession should go through them, and unless he did so he should not be a member of The Institution. Of course he was referring only to active membership, and not to honorary membership.

There was one other matter to which he desired to refer. He noticed in the by-laws that the first object of The Institution was: "To secure the advancement and "facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which con- "stitutes the profession of a surveyor." A good many members of The Institution were also members of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, and if he was in order he would like to enquire why apparently nothing had been done by the Council of The Institution to join hands with the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute in connection with the new College on Estate Management. On the face of it, the College seemed to be an excellent institution, and it would be interesting

to know if any steps had been taken to co-operate with the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute in regard to it.

He hoped the few words he had said would not be considered as having been spoken in any spirit of carping criticism. They were simply made, in common with all the other remarks that had been made by the various speakers, with the object of improving the position of The Institution and maintaining its status. He hoped that the Monroe Doctrine, so to speak, would be adopted by The Institution, and that no man would in the future become a Fellow of it unless he had passed the examinations.

Mr. R. E. HAVARD WILLIAMS (Fellow), in a written communication which was read by the Secretary, said he had read the President's Address with great interest, and he appreciated the importance of the matters therein referred to, especially those relating to the future policy, service and administration of The Institution. He was of opinion that, with a view to stimulating the interest of both senior and junior members, it was desirable the franchise for the election of members of the Council should be changed, and that in future it should be arranged on a territorial basis.

The question of education also was a matter of primary importance and required immediate and thorough investigation with a view to the development of a progressive policy, and he suggested that the Council should invite Provincial Branches to set up educational committees to consider educational matters and submit recommendations to the Council, and that the Junior Meeting should also be asked to submit proposals.

As large a proportion as possible of the annual income of The Institution should be expended on

educational matters, the Benevolent Fund, assistance to Provincial Committees, and an improved employment agency or bureau.

The Committee considering those important matters should have an opportunity of submitting suggestions and also of considering any scheme which might be proposed by any such special committee dealing with such questions before schemes were adopted by the Council.

Whilst providing against a reduction of total income, the rate of subscription to The Institution should be varied so that the Provincial Members, who could not use The Institution as much as the London Members, should pay at a lower rate, and he also thought that the entrance fees and annual subscriptions payable by those who entered The Institution without examination should be substantially increased.

Attention should be called to the large amount of the accumulated funds of The Institution, which appeared to indicate that it could well afford to adopt a policy which would increase the benefits of membership. The assets of The Institution, as set out in the *Transactions* for the previous year, apparently did not include the value of the premises of The Institution, but there was no note calling attention to that fact. He hoped that during the President's year of office some at least of the progressive movements he so ably advocated in his Address would become operative.

Mr. W. Edwyn Hughes, of Carmarthen, desired to associate himself with his (Mr. Havard Williams') observations, and many of their colleagues in South Wales and Monmouthshire were in full sympathy with some, probably all, the suggestions he had endeavoured to express.

Mr. EDWARD WILLIS (Fellow), in a written communication read by the Secretary, said he regretted he could not attend The Institution meeting and hear the Presidential Address, and it was a still greater misfortune to him that he would miss the interesting discussion to which it would give rise. He had, however, read most carefully the President's excellent statement of the present position of The Institution and its future prospects, and he would like to make a few observations thereon, as the President had agreed to establish a new precedent and allow a discussion on the most important matters mentioned in his Address. The Address was most useful to all the members, who appreciated the very wide outlook which the President had displayed throughout.

The remarks beginning on page 6 of the Address with the statement "As surveyors and valuers our services will be required in the reconstruction and extension of our towns" practically covered a great deal of the work necessary in general town planning, and he could not help feeling that The Institution should take a foremost part in that great work. At the present moment there was a strong tendency for architects on the one hand to claim that they were the best town planners, because of their artistic and æsthetic training, while engineers, on the other hand, justly stated that they had the really practical training which was so essential to the laying out of those necessary factors in the daily life of civilised communities, *i.e.*, sewerage, water supply, roads, light railways, &c. In all those matters The Surveyors' Institution should be well represented, because the surveyor should have a general knowledge of architectural and constructional work and must also be acquainted with a good many of the

engineering matters which were essentially required in town planning and the laying out of building estates. There was no one more fitted to deal with the valuation of land and properties and the actual estimation of costs than the chartered surveyor, especially with the advantages that the younger members had for training and the ripe experience of those with many years of practical experience. He thought The Surveyors' Institution should, therefore, take its place in the front rank of town planners, town planning being one of the reconstructive works so necessary at the present time. The Town Planning Institute was already indebted to The Surveyors' Institution for housing its young but growing library, and the members of The Institution would do wisely to take advantage of the very useful works included therein.

He could not help feeling that The Institution had not catered quite enough for municipal and county surveyors. The work of the municipal surveyor had increased so enormously in consequence of important public health and other legislation, that he now had to be a thoroughly trained man. It was strange that, although a number of the gentlemen in that section of the profession were engineers and members of The Institution of Civil Engineers, yet the Public Health Act still retained the old term "surveyor" for the chief technical officer, and it seemed a pity that more of the members in that profession should not be members of The Surveyors' Institution. He knew the Council had not entirely lost sight of that matter, but it was one which he believed was worthy of still more thought and consideration as otherwise the tendency would be to exclude such men from the ranks of The Surveyors' Institution.

On page 10 of the Address the President emphasised the importance of attendance at the Ordinary Meetings of The Institution, and he would like to state how much benefit he had derived therefrom during the early part of his connection with The Institution, twenty-five years ago. He much regretted that official meetings so often prevented his attendance at the present time. His non-attendance was not due to any lack of interest in the work of The Institution, since, although he had the privilege of belonging to other important bodies, The Surveyors' Institution was the first to which he was attached, and, although at that time he lived over twenty miles away, he used to attend every meeting if he had no prior appointment. The advantage of personal intercourse with other members could only adequately be obtained by fostering attendance at such meetings, and it was for that very reason that the President's suggestion of a greater number of provincial meetings should be supported. They enabled members to get into close touch with each other, and many an important matter was settled as the result of such meetings. Only constructive criticism, however, should be allowed; destructive criticism of any kind at such meetings was to be deplored, and should be tabooed on all occasions.

The President had very aptly dealt with the difficulties of Government control, and, as an officer of the Government as well as a municipal surveyor and one who had also been in private practice, he had had many opportunities of dealing with Government control from different aspects. Undoubtedly the excessive amount of red tape that was used by some departments was most irritating to the private surveyor, and he thought very often rightly so, for it required a good deal of tact to avoid irritation when the necessary regulations had to

be enforced against the wish of the individual. He had often pointed out to his confrères in private practice the impossibility of meeting their wishes, and he had always tried to effect a compromise which would as far as possible have the same or nearly the same effect. Probably some years in private practice had rendered him especially sympathetic in that matter, but he thought the general tendency now was for all municipal surveyors to try and eliminate red tape as much as possible, and even certain Government departments, such as the Road Board, had decreased the supply of red tape very nearly to an irreducible minimum.

One other item he would like to raise was as to Provincial Committees nominating members for election upon the Council. After many years' experience he had come to the conclusion that a Council formed solely in that manner was not directly representative, since provincial districts must be subject to certain provincial characteristics, and he was convinced there should be some members of the Council who were elected by the whole body of The Institution. He would like to suggest consideration of the following constitution, viz., half of the members of the Council to be elected by ballot of all members of The Institution, and the remaining half to be provincial representatives of the Council, elected by the provincial members through their own Committees. Every member would have the right of nominating a member for the Council, but the election of the provincial representatives should not be arranged until after the election of the general members, so that those failing success in the first election might possibly be more successful when actually standing before the members of their own province. There were many other matters in the Address upon which he would like

to touch, but he would not trespass longer upon the time of the meeting.

Mr. FRANK HUNT (Fellow) said he had purposely waited till towards the end of the meeting before he spoke, because there were many members present who might have joined in the discussion and whose views were perhaps not known to the Council. His own views were. He thought he had been justified in waiting, because every speaker had referred to one point of great importance, namely, the method of election of Members of Council. The discussion had quite clearly shown that there was a well-founded view, which the President and his predecessor in the Chair also had put forward, that greater interest was needed in the affairs of The Institution, and that, at any rate the younger members, felt that they had little part or lot in influencing the conduct of its affairs. So far as the speeches had gone, they pointed almost entirely in the direction that some alteration was necessary, but there did not seem to be unanimity as to what the change should be. Mr. Salmon, with the ability which the members expected from him, had urged very clearly the claim for what he might call "sectional representation." Personally, although he might find himself in the same bed with him, as being to some extent an official member of The Institution, he was not prepared to support sectional representation of any kind. He believed in the broader general representation, and he thought the best course to adopt would be the territorial representation indicated by so many other speakers.

He did not know that it was necessary to argue the case for a change. As he had said, he had the support not only of the President but of his predecessor, for at

any rate the feeling that existed that some change was needed. Theoretically he thought it might be said that the election to membership of the Council of The Institution was as democratic in its form as it was possible to conceive, but in practice what was it? So far as he knew, nobody—except perhaps the scrutineer who sat on his right—knew the number of the members of The Institution who voted at the Council elections. Many never troubled to return the ballot paper. The members did not know whether the gentlemen representing The Institution on the dais were returned by 25 votes or by 5,000 votes. How many ballot papers were returned was locked up in the breasts of the scrutineers as one of those secrets to be jealously guarded. That was not the way in which modern institutions were required to conduct their public business, and he would suggest that the election of the Council of The Institution was a matter of great public interest to 5,000 members. Whatever else might be done, he suggested that the first step that should be taken was that the result of the balloting list should be made public. He knew there was a suggestion that the unfortunate individual who might stand lowest on the list might feel hurt. The Council were good enough to add his own name at the bottom of the list in regard to the election of Council, and he would not be hurt a bit if, when the list was published, he found himself with no votes at all. He would know quite well that it was unnecessary to ask them to put his name there again, as it was quite obvious that his friends thought that, at any rate at present, he was not suitable for election to the high office of a Member of Council, and he would thank them for letting him know it.

The next point was, How was the Council elected at

the present time? The balloting list was sent out. It contained the names, as a rule, of those who were nominated by the outgoing Council, and he thought he was right in saying that never in the history of The Institution had anyone been elected to the Council who had not been nominated by the Council itself. He was not saying for a moment that the result of that had not in the end given The Institution a Council of which it might be proud. He was not challenging the result of the ballot; he was challenging for the moment the method of carrying it out. He put forward the point that nobody, other than a nominee of the outgoing Council, had yet succeeded in getting on to the Council. He had previously thought that it might have happened on one or two occasions, but he was informed on quite reputable authority that he was wrong to that extent. It would be interesting to know whether there was any reason to suppose that the members whose names were put forward by the Council would in a sense be found to reflect the general view of the members of The Institution. He hoped the President would stop him if he said anything which he ought not to say, but he believed the Council was advised in the selection of its balloting list by a Council Selection Committee. He believed that in a recent year there were some 17 members on that Committee, and out of that number 11 were Past-Presidents of The Institution, who were *ex officio* members of the Council. There was more than an adequate majority there to be sure that any names added to the list, if they wished to impose their will, would be merely those of members who were *personæ gratæ* to the Past-Presidents. That did not give the 5,000 members of The Institution any confidence that they could take any real interest in, or could

influence in any way, the governing body of The Institution itself.

How much influence had the members of The Institution upon what the Council did in the name of The Institution? True, they had a balloting paper to mark, but unfortunately a large proportion of them did not trouble to send it back, and at the end of the year the Council submitted a Report of what they had done. He had attended a number of the Annual Meetings, and had been privileged to move a vote of thanks to the Council for the work they had done. He had also been privileged to move or to support the vote that the Report of the Council be received, printed, and entered on the Minutes, but he had always felt at the Annual Meetings that it would be considered the worst of bad form to criticise either what was in the Report or what was omitted from it. He might be wrong, but he had that feeling, and he knew it was not uncommon amongst the younger members of the profession. They had nothing much to say about the election of the Council; they had nothing to do with regard to influencing the conduct of the affairs of The Institution; and, if they disapproved of anything the Council did, so far as he could see, the 5,000 members of The Institution had no means whereby they could secure the election of a Council that would be in accordance with their general views of the policy of The Institution. He suggested, apart altogether from the way in which it could be altered, that that was a state of affairs which at the present time of day could not continue much longer if The Institution was to remain an efficient force in the profession.

Suggestions had been made that the Council should be elected on a territorial basis, but that was a

matter of detail. It was obvious that, out of the discussion, some means must be found whereby the various points that had been raised might be considered. A suggestion had been made that a committee should be set up which would represent not only members of the Council but also members of the profession outside the Council, and, as that would probably be the case, he refrained from indicating his particular view of securing more direct influence on the affairs of the Council.

He did, however, desire to say a few words on one or two other points. He was struck during the discussion by the remark which was attributed to the young man entering The Institution: "What am I going to get out of my membership of The Institution?" He was rather disappointed in that remark, because, foolishly perhaps, he had always thought that membership of The Institution not only conferred benefits but imposed serious obligations. He desired to urge upon all the members, whether they were old or young, that from the very first moment they entered The Institution they should understand there were serious obligations which it was part of their professional duty faithfully to discharge. One of those was to take an active interest in the profession. Unfortunately in the past they had had very little chance of doing so. The Provincial Committees which had been described that evening by Mr. Page could practically do nothing: they must not talk to a neighbouring committee unless they came to the Council first; there was absolutely no matter of general interest to the profession that they could touch; it was expressly barred by the old constitution. In the course of a conversation that evening with a past-chairman of the Surrey Committee, he told him that from some active association

with that Provincial Committee it turned out in the end that while they always did the things which they ought to have done, they also did all the things they ought not to have done. He believed that out of a long succession of good chairmen there were only two who were rightly members of the Provincial Committee, and that was the only way in which the Surrey Provincial Committee was able to do so much useful work for the benefit of The Institution. His next point was that greater power should be given to the Provincial Committees, and that in the end, he believed, would be the keynote for the new franchise for the election of the Council. He was afraid that if he went on any longer he would occupy too much time, so that he would finish his remarks on that note.

Mr. CUTHBERT LAKE (Fellow) said he desired to associate himself most heartily with the remarks made by Mr. Hunt. Until he spoke a good deal had been heard of what the Council was expected to do, but Mr. Hunt had, he took it, voiced the suggestion that it was time the general members of The Institution did a little work, he did not say much work, but they did so little that one was frequently ashamed of it. He knew, few men better, how difficult it was at the present day to get anybody to do any public work. From the age of seven he had always been a secretary of something or other. He believed at the present moment he was on 16 or 17 Committees, perhaps it was a disease from which he suffered, but he got a great deal of pleasure out of it. It was very difficult indeed, however, to get anybody to work, to learn their work, and to stick to it. The suggestion that Past-Presidents of The Institution should go off the Council was, to any-

body who had had anything to do with Committees for any length of time, simply absurd. Once a man was obtained who would do some work and takè an interest in it, he should be kept there until he was dead.

With regard to the question of the franchise, the fact had been disclosed that he was, he believed, the senior scrutineer. He thought it was scandalous that, for something like 12 or 14 years, year by year other men had not come forward to perform that loathsome task. Hundreds and hundreds of envelopes had to be ripped open by a man who, except for that day in the year, left that task to his office boy. He was quite in agreement with Mr. Hunt, that it would be a distinct advantage if the figures of the Council election were printed and published, because he was sure they would surprise the general members of The Institution as much as they would gratify the members of the Council. He was sure also that the general members of The Institution would be surprised at the rarity with which the scrutineers found an extra name put in. He did not think he was disclosing anything very serious when he said that, speaking from recollection, only three names were put in on the last occasion, one of which was his own. He would like to disclose the fact that he recognised the handwriting as that of a lad whose form he had signed the day before. He received only one vote, and he was quite sure he deserved it.

If the members of The Institution, particularly the younger members, would only do a little more work for The Institution, they would soon find themselves on this committee or on that committee, and they would find themselves better known amongst their fellows by their replies in *Professional Notes*. Surely the number of men who replied to those questions was far too small.

It was not fair that one man's name should appear again and again. He did not do it to advertise himself or his name; it was simply because of his kindness of heart that he gave useful and valuable time in many ways to replying to a question which very often ought not to have been asked, as Mr. Parry probably taught the questioner the answer many years ago. He had nothing to say except that the younger men, even the middle-aged men and some of the older men, had better do a little more work for their own profession, and, as Mr. Hunt said, give something to The Institution instead of expecting more from it than they were entitled to receive.

Mr. G. E. JAMES (Fellow) said he thought, as an old member of the Junior Committee, he might be permitted to say a few words. Mr. Salmon had spoken on behalf of the 500 civil servants who were connected with The Institution, and he was very sorry indeed that Mr. Norman Savill did not wait to hear what Mr. Salmon had to say. He did not think Mr. Savill was quite just when he said that the connection of civil servants with The Institution should be so limited. He (Mr. James) had been wondering whether Mr. Savill would even have permitted them to join in the discussion; it seemed to him that, if the interest that civil servants took in The Institution was cut out, they might determine that they ought to sever their connection with it, and then probably in a few years' time bankruptcy would face The Institution.

The other speakers had dealt with most of the points he desired to mention, but there was one subject on which he would like to lay stress, namely, that at the time he was a member of the Junior Committee they

had, he believed for the first time, one of their men put forward on the balloting list. He believed it was put forward on the list every year, and now occupied exactly the same position as it did ten years ago. When such a state of affairs existed there must be something wrong, and he thought somehow there must be a lack of touch between the junior and the senior members. How that was to be remedied might safely be left to the seniors, because it seemed to him, from what the President had said, that it was the intention to bring about some sort of a change, and most of the members had so much faith in the Council that they could largely leave the question of touch to them.

A good many of the members passed through certain phases in their connection with The Institution, which were very much like the regard a boy had for his father. When a boy was 12 he thought what a marvellous man his father was, what a wonder he was—he could do anything. When the boy got to be about 18 or 19 he probably thought what a damned old fool his father was; but when he got to be 35 or 40 he said to himself, “The old chap is pretty wonderful, after all.” That was the view he took of the Council.

He was quite sure, after what Mr. Young had said in his Presidential Address, that the members might look forward very shortly to some serious changes, particularly in regard to the ballot, his view of which he would illustrate by telling a little story which came from the United States. In certain of the Southern States the whites decided to give the niggers the vote, but said to them, “Although we give you the vote, we will take “darned good care we count them.” He thought that up to the present that had been very largely the state of affairs as regards the voting for the Council.

Mr. A. B. THORNTON (Fellow) said he desired to cross swords with Mr. Norman Savill, because if a census were taken he thought it would be found that The Institution was very largely dependent upon the civil servants for a good attendance at the meetings. He did not know that as a civil servant he wanted special representation on the Council provided the Council were elected on a thoroughly democratic basis. Mr. Norman Savill argued for a democratic basis, but at the same time with an autocratic pen he wished to strike out over 500 of the members from the franchise. He did not know whether Mr. Norman Savill also proposed to cut off from the vote every member of The Institution who took Government payment by way of fee as well as by salary.

The meeting was called to discuss the future policy of The Institution, and that divided itself into two broad lines: Domestic reconstruction within The Institution, and reconstruction, in a wider sphere, outside The Institution, for the good of the country. The meeting was undoubtedly in favour of "Reconstruction." He had before him a list of committees which governed The Institution, and found that there was one called the "Parliamentary Bills and General Purposes Committee." During the next few years a great many Bills affecting the profession would be brought before Parliament, and would require very careful thought. In addition there would be much other reconstruction proposed, in regard to which The Institution could lend a great deal of aid.

As an instance of what he meant he might mention the present chaos of the Agricultural Customs. The Institution appeared to him to be the most suitable body for calling together a conference of the tenant-right

valuers and land agents, and possibly a representative of the Board of Agriculture, with a view of compiling a set of standard customs of the country, the adoption of which would, of course, be optional, but in view of the large amount of land which was to-day passing into possession of the tenant, and thereby becoming so to speak "freed," it seemed an opportune time for making a move in that direction. Some years ago the Council had issued a draft agreement which was in the nature of a standard agreement for agriculture tenancies suitable for adoption throughout the country. That he believed had proved of great service to many members, and he suggested that if they could now deal with the customs of the country on somewhat similar lines it would be a very great help to the agricultural interests. That was one case in which he thought The Institution might well take the initiative.

The question of rating was another matter, particularly property situated outside the Metropolis. He believed reform was urgently required, and especially in regard to large undertakings extending through many parishes such as railways, canals, &c.

The Institution could not enter into political matters, but there were many important matters from the point of view of the country which the Government would be too busy to touch, but which The Surveyors' Institution, and its sister institutions, could help forward. He therefore desired to suggest that a strong committee of the Council should be formed to be called the "Reconstruction Committee," or the "Reconstruction and Parliamentary Bills Committee," to deal with those matters. One of the most progressive members of the Council should be made chairman of the Committee, and members should be co-opted on to it from outside the Council, and an

endeavour should be made to see what could be done in that direction in the next few years.

He would further like to suggest that, if funds were available, an assistant secretary should be appointed to the committee, because it was undoubtedly one man's work to deal with the vast amount of legislation that was now being brought forward. Parliamentary Bills were being sent out for consideration by the County Branches, and The Institution was looked upon to give valuable advice to the Government on the many important matters connected therewith. He believed The Institution could profitably employ an assistant secretary to deal exclusively with that work. He did not mean to suggest that Mr. Goddard could not do the work, but he considered that it should be one man's entire occupation, and he was afraid that Mr. Goddard had too many calls upon his time to be able to devote sufficient attention to a matter of such importance. He therefore ventured to suggest that, if possible, a reconstruction committee of Council should be appointed with a view to dealing with matters outside the domestic affairs of The Institution, and to helping forward the reconstruction problems of the country, because that was the most important thing they had to face at the present time.

The PRESIDENT, in closing the discussion, said that as a full report of the proceedings would appear in the *Transactions*, the whole of the members of The Institution would have an opportunity of reading the discussion, and he could assure the members that the Council would most carefully consider the many points that had been brought forward. So much had been said that it would require a great deal of anxious

thought to decide how it could best be dealt with, but he thought the members could go away feeling that they had spent a profitable evening, and personally he was quite sure that good would come out of the interchange of ideas that had taken place.

The SECRETARY announced that the next Ordinary General Meeting would be held on Monday, January 12, 1920, when Papers would be read on "Land Drainage, " from the Administrative and Engineering Points of " View," by Mr. E. M. Konstam, K.C., O.B.E., and Mr. C. H. J. Clayton, M.B.E. At that meeting the custom of providing refreshments, which, owing to the intervention of the Food Controller, had fallen into disuse, would be resumed. It had been suggested that a good opportunity would then be afforded for friendly conversation between the members of the Council, the older members of The Institution and the younger members. That seemed to be an excellent suggestion, which he felt sure the Council would wish to carry out, and they would endeavour to arrange to be present at The Institution some little time before the 8 o'clock meeting, when refreshments would be served in the Hall and an opportunity afforded for friendly conversation.

The proceedings then concluded.

The following written communications have been received since the meeting :—

Mr. J. CALVERT SPENSLEY (Fellow): With regard to Mr. Norman Savill's contention that the status of the Fellow should be raised, a comparison with other institutions with more than one grade of membership

indicates that his contention is not without force. The Surveyors' Institution out of a total membership of 5,000 has 2,000 Fellows or 40 per cent. The Institution of Civil Engineers, which has been referred to as being the most nearly comparable organisation, out of a membership of 8,600 has less than 2,300 full members, or 26 per cent. In point of size the Institute of Chartered Accountants approaches The Surveyors' Institution very closely, and in their case out of a total of 4,800 the Fellows number 1,200, or only 25 per cent.; while in the Royal Institute of British Architects, out of a total of 4,800, less than 20 per cent. are Fellows. The Surveyors' Institution proportion of 40 per cent. seems therefore very high.

When considering the status of Fellows it may also be desirable to consider whether the status of Professional Associates should not be raised. The President's suggested scheme of education would go far in this direction by instituting a new grade comprising candidates as well as probationers and students, to whom might also, perhaps, be added any who have passed the final examination but who have not acquired the experience requisite for admission to Professional Associateship.

Mr. C. HERBERT SMITH (Fellow): Mr. Freyberg in his speech said he hoped the time would not be far distant when every man practising or calling himself a surveyor would *ipso facto* have to be a member of The Institution. I would not go as far as this, but I do advocate that we should at as early a date as possible co-operate with the Royal Institution of British Architects, the Society of Architects, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Auctioneers' Institute, and approach

the authorities asking them for powers to prevent any person from practising as a surveyor, an architect, a civil engineer, auctioneer or estate agent, unless he shall have passed the necessary qualifying examinations at one or more of these institutions. One entirely fails to understand why some professions should be protected by Government and others not. Why should a lawyer, a doctor, or a dentist be so protected, and why should a surveyor, an architect, or civil engineer not be? At present there is nothing to stop any one without qualifications from practising in any of these latter professions. The public have no protection, and it would seem that, in their interests at least, some steps of this nature should be taken.

Possibly this may be outside the scope of the President's Address, but it points to the fact that a strong Council is required to bring this business to a head for the general benefit of the public and the professions concerned.

As to the internal economy of strengthening the Council, I am a little sceptical of territorial representation. It is doubtful whether by this means a strong Council would be obtained. You might get an unwieldy body, and one whose members could attend but seldom. It would appear desirable, however, that the technical sections should each have one member on the Council. It is suggested that the sections should each select three names to be put forward to the Council, and that the Council should select one of these three. Further, that when elected the representative of the sections should remain on the Council as under present conditions, rising by rotation to the rank of Vice-President, President, and Past-President.

Mr. JOHN F. BOWDEN (Fellow) : The President wisely reminds us that the founders made public welfare the keynote of the stated objects of The Institution, and we must all agree that it is on a due recognition and observance of this fact that the future success of The Institution mainly depends.

In a Memorandum which I prepared for discussion at the Committee Club, in February, 1919, as to ways and means of stimulating greater interest, energy and enthusiasm, and larger attendances on Provincial Committees, a copy of which was sent to the Secretary at the time, the following remarks appeared :—

“The examinations and practice qualifications are tests of efficiency in individual members. That is not enough, because, in these democratic days, if the surveyor's profession is to increase its status in the estimation of the public, there must be cumulative efficiency in the whole body of members, not only for their personal advantage, but for greater service to the community. Co-operative, as well as individual effort, based on an ever-broadening outlook, is required in the reconstructive period which lies ahead—team work, not merely individual display.

The time has come when every trade and profession should take a pride in setting its house in order, and be jealous of the efficiency of its members, so as to be in a position to command the confidence and esteem of the public; and ultimately it should be the general rule for the representative councils of the various trades and professions to act in advisory capacities to Government Departments in shaping legislation and details of administration. Public service should be a fundamental principle in all vocations, and where that principle is at stake, sectional selfish aims should be subordinated thereto.”

It was pointed out that the constitution and regula-

tions of Provincial Committees set out five objects for which they were formed, and that to these might be added—

“(1) To offer facilities to members to extend their technical knowledge, not only for their mutual advancement, but in order that they may render more efficient public service.

(2) To enable members at meetings to broaden their outlook by consultation with the local councils of other societies interested in the development and management of real estate.”

Also that it might be considered how best the educational needs of the profession could be linked up with the development of local university colleges and their curricula, and that a closer touch between the educational authorities and the various trades and professions would help forward a more practical form of education. An annual conference of honorary secretaries was suggested, and this has been adopted.

Bearing on this we now have the Seale-Hayne Agricultural College (Devon) asking to be recognised as a proper place of instruction for candidates for the Intermediate and Final Examinations of The Surveyors' Institution.

At the same time we find the Devon County Council voting £4,000 per annum to the Exeter University College, and the city and the county will henceforth work hand in hand towards the foundation of a university for the south-western counties, of which it is suggested that the Seale-Hayne College and the Camborne School of Mines should form integral parts, while the engineering side would be established at Plymouth.

It is hoped that before the attainment of the university idea something will be done to co-ordinate the work

of the Seale-Hayne College with that of the Exeter University College in many subjects relating to the surveyor's profession, and that affiliation or at least co-operation will be secured.

So much for the keynote of the stated objects of The Institution—now for the executive which has to give effect to it. In this connection it has been suggested that the Provincial Committees should take their part in the nomination of members for election upon the Council, and that the franchise for the election of members on the Council should be changed to a territorial basis.

The President in his Address says: "Any change in "our policy and constitution for which the present "situation may call will be of an evolutionary and not "a revolutionary character." This principle will doubtless be observed in the process of the election of new members on the Council. Personally I think we should do well to hesitate considerably before taking the nominations out of the hands of the Council.

Before nominations could safely be entrusted to the popular vote we want a general advance on the lines indicated, and for members to take a larger and fuller interest in the work of the County Branches and to demonstrate this by much larger attendances at meetings.

At our largest gatherings we have not numbered more than from one-third to one-fourth of our total membership. Those who do not regularly attend could not be debarred from taking part in the nominations and voting, and it is very doubtful whether as good a choice would be made as under the present system.

Sooner or later it will probably be advisable that the election of the Executive should be placed on a

popular basis, but this might certainly be deferred until, as a result of the reforms already introduced, an all-round activity is generated in the ranks of The Institution.

Politically, power is sometimes vested prematurely in a democracy in order to avert revolution, but this should not be necessary in an educated body of men constituting a profession.

The President urges: (1) A closer relation between the Council and the Provincial Branches; (2) A closer relation between individual members and their executives. Both these aims should be advanced by the more frequent visits of the President and Secretary, which have of recent years become usual; by the attachment of a Member of Council to each County Branch as a liaison officer; by the annual conferences of branch chairmen and honorary secretaries; by members concentrating in larger numbers on the tasks set them by the Council; by exercising their powers of initiation as advocated by the President; and possibly by being allowed to make a representation to the Council upon matters of general policy of The Institution.

One is bound to admit that the result of the election of Members of Council is practically a foregone conclusion, as the first new name (and they are not placed alphabetically) is invariably accepted in the ballot, but after the explanation given by Mr. Goddard at the first conference of branch chairmen and honorary secretaries, the time does not appear to be ripe for a change of method.

If the union of branches with provinces is accomplished for occasional intercourse and the creation of a broader outlook, this would be all to the good, and the more active a province, the greater the chance of

electing a representative on the Council even if not the first of the new names on the list.

Care should be taken to guard against that apathy which the President fears, and the executives of the County Branches should enjoin their members to interest themselves in the elections, to concentrate on the President's Address and discussion, and each one to ask himself, What can I do to advance the interests of The Institution ?

Reference is made by the President to the difficulties, if not the dangers, of hasty legislation. This results, one is afraid, in too many instances, in patchwork and compromise of a costly nature. The only sure foundation on which to build a steady, consistent and economic policy to satisfy the ever-increasing needs and to remedy the ills of our social system is education and efficiency, and a subordination of sectional selfish aims to the welfare of the community. As time goes on, The Institution, instead of waiting until Bills were introduced before discussing the subject of proposed legislation, might well initiate proposals and endeavour, as far as possible, to shape public opinion before it crystallised.

LAND DRAINAGE FROM THE ADMINIS- TRATIVE POINT OF VIEW.

By E. M. KONSTAM, K.C., O.B.E.

To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTE, on Monday, 12th January, 1920.

It is doubtful whether there is a single river in England which is at the present moment in a satisfactory condition for carrying away the water that should be drained off agricultural land. This statement is, perhaps, startling; but in any winter of heavy rainfall, such as that under which the country suffered in 1918-19, one cannot travel far through any low-lying agricultural area without seeing floods overflowing both arable and grass land; and at any time of the year a man looking at the pasture lands that he may see as he goes by will notice that a very large proportion are spotted with tufts of rank grasses and clumps of rushes. When the corn is up, it will not be difficult to find patches of yellowish green plants standing out sharply from the normal colouring. These blemishes in pasture or arable land are, as agriculturists are aware, due to saturation or water-logging of the soil which renders the land sour and which is injurious (and sometimes even fatal) to the growth of corn and of fine grasses, for these will not root in water or in a saturated subsoil. Both floods and water-logging are chiefly due to the fact that the main arterial drainage channels, whether

these are natural rivers or artificial cuts, streams or brooks, are unable to carry off, on the one hand, the flood water that spreads over the surface, on the other the subsoil water that poisons it from below. It is true that systems of field drainage, general as they are, are not universal; and that in certain places the defects noted may be due to their absence. But no system of field drainage can be effective when its outlets are choked or submerged; and this is the case upon a numerous proportion of what should be the main drainage channels of the country.

It should be noted here that in narrow river valleys and elsewhere, agriculturists are often heard to say that they rather prefer floods to the want of them; and this view is perhaps most frequently expressed when there is any question of payment for getting rid of the floods. But be that as it may, it will generally be found that the reference is to winter floods which bring silt with them to freshen up the grass lands, and that the grass farmer is extremely anxious to be relieved of summer floods. It ought not, however, to be an insuperable problem for engineers so to regulate the main drainage channels as to preserve the winter flooding so far as it is beneficial, while preventing summer floods, and—what is more important in lands of this kind—relieving them of saturation and of the coarse grasses that saturation produces. At the same time, provision must in any satisfactory scheme be made for summer watering of cattle.

The defence of lands against flood or against tidal waters on the shores of estuaries or of the sea itself has always been connected in England with the actual drainage of agricultural land. And when the matter is considered, this principle will be found both reason-

able and practical. In a low-lying tract like the Fens the channel of a river should carry off the flood waters, and the embankments abutting upon it should protect the land against those waters; but the better the section and gradient of the channel, the more readily the waters will carry away and the less dangerous are they to the abutting lands, so that the clearance of the channel and the provision of an adequate bank ought, as a rule, to be dealt with as a single problem. Again, on the shores of an estuary or of the sea, the proper alignment and strength of the banks are matters which are bound up with the depth and length of the drains provided for bringing down the inland water behind the banks, and with the form of the mechanical appliances placed in the line of banks to regulate the discharge of those drains.

As far back as history records, the administration of the matters above described, with which I will deal under the comprehensive heading of "Land Drainage," has been regulated by local authorities, and its expenses have been paid for by those whose lands are benefited. It has never been admitted that any part of such expenditure should fall upon the National Exchequer, for the increasing of the productivity of land in this country has always been treated as a private interest, and has never until the great war been recognised as a matter vital to the survival of the State. As a result of the campaign for increased food production during the latter part of the war, the Land Drainage Act, 1918, was passed. This Act proceeds to some extent on the principle that the provision of a proper system of land drainage administration is a function of Government, but leaves the executive duties in the hands of local authorities, and makes no change in the incidence of payment. It may be that, in the future,

Parliament will go further in the direction of centralisation and will adopt the view that some portion of the expenditure on land drainage should be borne by the general taxpayer in view of the weighty interest that he possesses in the increased capacity of agricultural land; but the object of the present Paper is to deal with matters as they stand to-day.

For this purpose it will be well to consider the classes of drainage authorities now existing. In the first place, there are in various parts of the country commissions of sewers. Many of these date back to very early times, and the earliest of these commissions was granted, according to an article in a recent number of the *English Historical Review*, in the thirteenth century. The form of the commission has not in general been much changed from that appended to the Bill of Sewers, an Act of Parliament of the twenty-third year of King Henry the Eighth, which prescribes the then existing commission of the level of Romney Marsh as a model for other commissions of sewers. Some of these commissions have quite indefinite areas, often of very great extent, while others are confined to narrow limits either by the actual wording of their commissions or by their own long-standing practice. There is, for instance, an ancient commission of sewers whose jurisdiction extends to the county of Lincoln and the parts adjacent. It has for a very long time been the practice for this commission not to act as a whole except, I believe, when appointments have to be made, but to discharge their administrative duties by means of separate courts of sewers sitting at different places in Lincolnshire, much in the same way as the commission of the peace sits in petty sessions at separate places in a county. Before the Summary Jurisdiction Acts the petty sessional court

had no legal existence as a separate tribunal, and these courts of sewers are in the same position. Their separate existence is a mere matter of convenience, although most people who have any dealings with them imagine them to be legal entities. A very curious result of this practice is that while a great part of the county is administered by different courts of sewers, there is at least one important drainage area, that of the River Bain and its outfall the Horn-castle Canal, for which no court of sewers has grown up and which (because the commission, as I have said, never acts as a whole) is left entirely to its own devices. Again, certain commissioners of sewers whose nominal jurisdiction extends from the Thames to Penshurst (a place the reason for whose selection is lost in obscurity), in fact maintain only a series of river defence walls in the vicinity of Gravesend; instances of the same kind might be multiplied. The commissioners of sewers have power under their commission to "tax, assess, charge, distrain, and punish" all persons who make default in maintaining defences against water or in keeping drains cleansed, and they have by statutes like the Sewers Act, 1833, and the Land Drainage Act, 1861, been given powers of rating for the carrying out and maintenance of works. They have also under these Acts powers to enforce existing liabilities attaching to individuals for the maintenance of works as well as to commute those liabilities for money payments. The commissions are re-issued every ten years from the Privy Council, the names of the commissioners being inserted on the recommendation of the Home Office. It should be added that these bodies are no longer concerned with sanitary drainage.

The second class of authorities are boards, or com-

missions, or corporations, set up under local Acts for definite areas. Such bodies are many and various, and their powers and duties cannot be summarised in a sentence. They have all been established to meet purely local needs and are the results of Parliamentary bargains. Consequently their areas of jurisdiction are in general by no means adapted to modern requirements, nor do they correspond with any scheme under which the drainage administration for any river, valley or watershed would have been laid out if it had been considered as a whole. The Bedford Level Corporation, which is perhaps the oldest and most important of the class, at its origin in 1664 exercised jurisdiction over the whole of the Fen country from the Nene to the southern edge of the Fens, including lands fringing the Nene on the north; to that extent it did have charge of the whole of a homogeneous area, although it had no control of the lower reaches of the Great Ouse, which is the principal outfall for that large tract, nor of the upper valleys of the Ouse and its tributaries the Cam, Lark, Little Ouse, and Wissey. The Bedford Level has, however, long been divided, both for arterial and for internal drainage, into a number of smaller jurisdictions, and the Corporation itself retains powers and duties over a portion only of the original Level. The case of the Hatfield Chase Corporation in Yorkshire is somewhat similar to that of the Bedford Level; but apart from a few such bodies, most of the authorities set up by local Acts were established during the eighteenth century for comparatively small areas selected by the common consent of their proprietors without regard to the interests of the lands adjoining, and have (except with the consent of an adjoining authority) no powers to execute any works upon those lands even

though necessary to secure their own drainage. For instance, the Croston Drainage Commissioners in Lancashire exercise control over a small area upon the River Douglas which covers the junction of that river with two tributaries, all of them having a rapid flow from the hills near by and flooding a considerable area of most fertile land behind Ormskirk, while neither the Croston Commissioners or any other authority has power to execute works on the Douglas below the Croston area or to provide for the drainage of the lands lower down the river. Somewhat similar conditions prevail on the River Alt in the same district. The result is that in the valuable potato lands of south-west Lancashire you may find areas well drained by private enterprise, areas well or indifferently drained by drainage authorities, and other areas adjoining them which no authority has had the power and no individual has had the enterprise to bring in to order.

But the limitation of areas is not the only drawback under which these statutory bodies suffer, and with them the agricultural interests of the country. Some of them are hampered by the want of power to do anything but maintain the works specifically sanctioned by the Local Act, so that a drainage system which was thought adequate for the needs of the last half of the eighteenth century is stereotyped for all time. Others have no borrowing powers; many are hampered by a limit beyond which the rates levied per acre may not rise; and a limit of expenditure, fixed, say, in 1800, is not always found very appropriate to the prices of labour and material ruling in 1919.

The third class of drainage authorities are the elective drainage boards set up under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. These bodies have all the powers of commis-

sioners of sewers, and are not limited by statutory provision either as to the works they may execute or as to the amount of the rates they may levy. But many of them suffer in the same way as the bodies set up by local Acts with regard to the limits of their jurisdiction. The Land Drainage Act of 1861 enabled drainage districts to be formed upon the petition of a tenth of the proprietors interested, and did not give the Inclosure Commissioners, who were the predecessors of the Board of Agriculture in this matter, any discretion as to the area which should be formed into a district; at any rate, those Departments did not consider that any such interference was warranted. I do not mean to say that the Board of Agriculture under the Act of 1861 was ready to accept any and every boundary line that might be asked for by the promoters. The details of such a boundary were of course carefully considered and corrected where necessary, but it was no part of the Board's policy to suggest in any case that the matter should be looked at from a broad point of view, or that the area proposed was too small to secure a real improvement of land drainage. In other words, if in a given locality the proprietors of lands were generally agreed to the establishment of a drainage board, that was enough for a board to be set up for such an area, and no attempt was made by the Board of Agriculture to bring into agreement with this scheme the proprietors of any larger area which its interests, or those of the countryside at large, might render it advisable to include. The Board of Agriculture were given no discretion by the Act of 1861 to initiate the establishment of drainage districts.

The Act of 1918 gives the Board such a power. They may draft an Order for the constitution of a

separate drainage district, or for the alteration of any existing drainage area, on their own initiative without any petition, as well as upon such a petition as might have been presented under the Act of 1861, or upon a petition of the existing drainage authority concerned, or last, but not least, upon that of the county council. It is thus open to the Board of Agriculture to lay out the drainage administration of the country upon right lines, subject, however, to the provisions that the consent of an existing drainage authority is required either to the inclusion of its area in any new drainage district or to the alteration of its boundary, and that the expressed dissent of two-thirds of the landowners concerned may veto any proposal. The Act also gives the Board of Agriculture power to remove or enlarge the limits of rates by which existing authorities may be hampered as already described, and generally to alter the provisions of any local Act so far as this is necessary for enabling the drainage area dealt with in the Act to be effectually drained. There is a further power, upon the petition of a county council to transfer to the council the undertaking of any drainage authority in the county. Upon such an Order being made, the county council becomes the drainage authority, and levies rates in that capacity; no part of the burden falls upon the county rate. The Board are, for the first time, authorised to call upon the drainage authorities for returns of work done and money spent. The Act does not oblige or enable the Board of Agriculture to authorise the execution of particular works; and these are left to the discretion of the drainage authorities, whose powers for the purpose are derived from the general Acts. Neither can the Board of Agriculture empower a drainage authority to rate for its expenditure any person whose land is not benefited

by its works. Each drainage authority must levy its own rates, and cannot issue precepts to any other. But highway and sanitary authorities may contribute, if they think fit, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

The result at the present day of the various methods of establishing drainage authorities that have already been described, namely, by Commission, by Local Act, and by Order under the General Act of 1861, is that there is no logical or practical division of the drainage areas throughout the country. Many such have been left without any control whatever; in others the administration is left in the hands of numerous and sometimes overlapping authorities. It is the business and the policy of the Board of Agriculture to provide local bodies with power to control the drainage areas, and to make such a division as will secure efficient administration while at the same time safeguarding the interests of particular localities. As the facilities of locomotion increase, and as the cost of labour rises, it becomes every day more obvious that the limit of drainage administration ought to be as large as is compatible with physical characteristics and with the ensuring of individual attention to homogeneous areas. Engineers are agreed that each river ought to be treated, as far as possible, as a whole: as a matter of principle they would commence operations at the outfall and improve the river gradually upwards from the sea to the source, although there may be cases in which (as Mr. Preston pointed out in his report on the proposal to improve the outfall of the Great Ouse) a large expenditure on outfall work would not be justified until the upper channels of the river system are sufficiently clear to bring the water to the outfall section. Problems such as this cannot be properly considered

except by a single authority for the valley; and such a single authority alone can be in a position to judge where, and in what order, works should be undertaken. From the point of view of efficient administration, again, it is obvious that great economy can be effected by having one engineering staff, one clerical staff, one office, and so forth, instead of many. On the other hand, the fens and other low-lying areas contain many comparatively small areas under the control of separate authorities, some of which are for the most part completely surrounded by protective banks and provided with separate systems of internal drainage. These areas might perhaps have been laid out differently if one were to commence afresh; but as they are actually in existence, and are working with greater or less efficiency, there is little to be gained by any wholesale disturbance, although modifications of boundary may be both practicable and desirable. Having such considerations in view, the general aim of the Board of Agriculture (subject always to their proposals commanding a general measure of assent in the locality affected) is to establish a single authority controlling the main channels and banks of a river system while leaving undisturbed the existing authorities for the internal drainage and defence of particular areas, and setting up fresh authorities of this kind where these are called for. But the application of this policy will be different in each case, for England and Wales contain an infinite variety of rivers, and they vary not only in their physical characteristics, but in the existing "lay-out" (if I may use the term) of their valleys for purposes of drainage administration. When the Act of 1918 was passed they all had this—and only this—in common, that not one of them was under the control of a single drainage authority.

The first reason for this state of things is that it was nobody's business to bring about any other; nor would those interested in the various sections of a river valley come together of their own motion. But perhaps the most serious obstacle has been that the "uplanders" of a catchment area have consistently refused to contribute to the expenses of any work done in the "lowlands," on the ground that they have a right to let the water run off their lands whithersoever it listeth. That may be so, but the law with regard to drainage works is that a person whose land receives benefit from such works must pay for it, and a person whose land does not benefit need not pay. There is no other canon of liability, and this is the test by which the contention of the "uplanders" must be judged. . On the other hand, a drainage rate is a rate, and not a penalty, for letting water run down. From these two propositions it at once becomes clear that land which lies so high above a river that the water runs naturally from it with sufficient rapidity need not contribute to the cost of getting that water away from below, because it derives no benefit from that operation, but that when the water will not run from the land without artificial help, whether it be the clearing of a natural channel or the making of a new cut, the land does derive benefit from the works, and must contribute to the expense. Moreover, water that has to be got away at all, must be taken to the sea—it cannot find any nearer resting place—and the land from which it has to be drained should contribute (though, perhaps, in a low proportion) to the expense of the whole course of the water. It is no answer to say, "True, I want the water drained from my lands, but it is enough for me if it goes as far as my neighbour's; so I ought not to pay for carrying it any farther."

The objection is not often put in this crude form, but plenty of people will be heard to say, "I quite agree that my section of the river should be kept clear : but "I shall get no benefit from any work done below "Little Peddlington." The latter is only a rather less thinly veiled version of the former ; and either contention, if pushed to its logical conclusion, will lead to the absurd position that a river valley ought to be treated as a series of morasses into which each landowner in turn has a right to discharge his water by artificial means, and that the only persons who need pay for work at the ultimate outfall are those who hold the lands immediately adjoining it.

An illustration of many of the points dealt with in this Paper will be found in the Great Ouse. That river forms the main drainage channel of a most fertile plain nearly two million acres in extent. It is about 170 miles in length, including its old course and the artificial Hundred-Foot River, and has many important tributaries, of which the chief are the Cam, Lark, Little Ouse, and Wissey. For about two-fifths of that length it flows through the Fens ; for the rest, through a slightly undulating agricultural country, much of which is liable to flood and water-logging. It is only in those two-fifths that it is under any drainage control at all, and there ten different channel and banks authorities hold sway, while for some portions even of those reaches all of these disclaim responsibility. In the Fens there are about 100 internal drainage authorities, and in the tract above the Fens no drainage authority whatever, whether for external or internal purposes. There are several navigation authorities in the Fen channels, while a substantial portion of the upper river is locked, the navigation being in the almost absolute control of a private

individual who keeps the locks shut to the detriment of the drainage, for which there is no one to speak.

How far the interests of navigation are to be reconciled with those of drainage: and where these are irreconcilable which should give way to the other, are absorbing problems, but they lie outside the scope of this Paper. Suffice it to say that the Land Drainage Act, 1918, provides a machinery for their settlement in particular cases by enabling a drainage authority, with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Transport, to acquire the undertaking, or a part of the undertaking, of a navigation authority for drainage purposes.

Besides the Great Ouse, the Board of Agriculture have commenced proceedings for bringing under the jurisdiction of new or of existing drainage authorities the following rivers or river systems, each as a separate whole: The Yorkshire Ouse and its tributaries (including the Derwent, Aire, Wharfe, Nidd, and Swale), the Ancholme, the Witham, the Welland, the Yare and its tributaries (including the Bure, Wensum, and Waveney), the Deben, the Blackwater and Chelmer, the Crouch, the Wey, the Loddon and Blackwater, the Thame, the Colne, the Crane, and other tributaries of the Thames not already under the Thames Valley Drainage Board (the Thames Conservancy has no drainage powers), the Beult, the Avon and Stour, the Upper Severn and its tributaries, the Lugg, the Clwyd, the Dee, the Gowy, the Douglas, the Waver. In the cases of the Essex Stour, the Mole, and the Birkett, the proceedings have been concluded and new drainage boards established.

The list is a formidable one, and shows how widely the need is felt, for each case has been brought to

notice, and the proceedings are being pressed forward by the localities interested—the Board of Agriculture have not been obliged to tout for custom. The difficulties are many, and cannot be surmounted in a moment, but the problems become easier to solve as experience is gained; and the representatives of conflicting interests have shown an admirable—and by some, unexpected—readiness for conciliation which is enormously facilitating the work. It is with the object of laying its great urgency and importance before an Institution which can do as much as any one in this country to further it that this Paper has been written.

LAND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENGINEERING POINT OF VIEW.

BY C. H. J. CLAYTON, M.B.E.

*(Chief Drainage Engineer of the Board of Agriculture and
Fisheries).*

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 12th January, 1920.*

AGRICULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The objects of Land Drainage are: (a) To discharge surplus water from the land so that moist, as distinguished from wet, soil may be left for the healthy penetration and feeding of roots and fibres of plants and for the freer admission of air to the soil; (b) to improve the texture of the soil by setting it free to benefit by the contractive and expansive influences of alternations of temperature and by the penetrative activities of earth-worms; (c) to stimulate by aeration the decomposition and assimilation of mineral and organic substances either in the soil or in the fertilizers applied to the soil, and so to increase the heat-permeability of the soil that it may receive earlier and retain later the "growing" temperatures of summer.

It is well known that ill-drained land is less calculated to take in a store of summer heat than drained land, the summer heat being wasted in evaporating the winter rains and cooling and caking the soil in the process.

If surplus rainfall cannot be carried away either by

the subsoil or by means of drains and ditches, it will be likely to accumulate until the level of saturation may be so near the surface as to render cultivation hazardous or hopeless. If, however, the water can pass freely through the soil to a known or prearranged depth, and the surplus be then passed away, the upper soil will be beneficially irrigated, and frost, air, and heat will have freer scope as breaking down, sweetening, and germinating agents.

In well-drained land winter rains leave the soil in a moist healthy condition and fit to draw up by capillary attraction whatever moisture may be required during the germinating and growing seasons. Owing to the more open texture of drained soil, its healthy aeration is assured, whilst the resultant encouragement of worm life is of considerable value as a factor of cultivation.

Owing to the more permeable texture of the soil in well-drained land, summer rains are rapidly absorbed; the water is thus conserved against evaporation or surface discharge. During the growing seasons, rootlets are able to traverse the soil in all directions in search of nutriment and moisture, whilst the warmth of the sun, the salts of the earth, and the nitrogen of the air may find free play in a soil which is open to physical and chemical combinations of advantage to plant life. It has been abundantly demonstrated that fertilizing agents are more efficacious on well-drained than on ill-drained land; their nutritive and restorative properties are usefully employed instead of being dissipated in the sodden soil. Smaller quantities, therefore, are needed and better results are obtained for the quantities applied.

Owing to the much wider range from which the roots and root-fibres of plants can draw moisture and

nutriment in well-drained land, the latter is far more suitable than badly or undrained land to support plant life during periods of drought.

CAPACITY OF OUTFALL CHANNELS.

Water which falls from the clouds upon a catchment area has three immediate and two ultimate means of dispersal. The immediate means are: (1) Infiltration or soakage into the soil; (2) evaporation from the surface into the air; and (3) run-off from the surface into the sea. The ultimate means are evaporation and run-off only, because the reservoir capacity of the soil is limited by physical circumstances which manifest themselves in the form of land springs so soon as the underground reservoirs are full to overflowing.

In summer, a proportion of the water that falls is taken back into the atmosphere almost immediately, but of the water which finds its way through the top soil a very large quantity is absorbed by the roots and fibres of plants and later evaporated through the leaves. A well-grown oak, for example, will absorb and evaporate through its leaves in the course of one season many times its own weight of water.

The proportion which discharge bears to rainfall may vary greatly with the general character of the catchment area. For instance, an area which is bounded by granitic rocks and intersected by steep valleys might at once discharge nearly the whole of its rainfall, whilst another area comprising gently undulating or flattish lands of a highly permeable nature might retain or evaporate a very considerable proportion of the total volume.

The volumes of water discharged at flood periods by catchment basins in England vary from a mean depth of

about 6 inches in the Midland, Southern and Eastern districts to about 20 inches in the Northern and Western parts of the country including Wales, whilst the perennial flow of rivers may be only about 4 inches as an average.

The greater run-off to the Western outfalls is due to the fact that the catchment basins lie generally to the north-west or west of the outcrop of the Lias which extends from Lyme Regis to beyond Scarborough. The affected districts include the Devonian range of the West of England, the Silurian range of Wales, and the Carboniferous range of the North of England. These have more or less impervious surfaces of super-average slope.

On the east of the Lias, the Midland and Eastern County districts are generally more pervious and of moderately gentle slope. The run-off to the Eastern outfalls is, therefore, considerably less than to those to the West.

The possible conditions are so variable that, whilst no general rule can be laid down, it is permissible to assume that in average areas in England the discharge to sea is from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the total rainfall. As the general average rainfall is about 32 inches per annum, and as each inch represents an approximate weight of one hundred tons or an approximate volume of 3,600 cubic feet per acre, the water falling upon an acre is 3,200 tons or 115,200 cubic feet, of which, roughly, 1,800 tons or 64,000 cubic feet runs off by rills, brooks, streams and rivers, and ultimately finds its way back into the ocean from which it was originally evaporated.

Rainfall records taken in the Fen country continuously since 1892 give the following general results. January to March is the driest quarter, July to Septem-

ber, the wettest. April to September, the wettest half-year, August the wettest month, and February and March the driest period of the year. Records of wider and more general application indicate that spring is the driest and autumn the wettest season; October is the wettest month; the wettest quarter is made up by October, November, and December. The wettest half-year is that between the beginning of October and the end of March. It is clear, therefore, that in providing for the drainage of any given catchment area, the daily average volume over the whole year must be greatly exceeded. Apart from seasonal proportions of rainfall, however, seasonal proportion of run-off to rainfall has to be considered.

The general average result of a very large number of gaugings which have been taken from time to time over a long series of years, indicates that about 60 per cent. of the average rainfall is due to the half-year October to March, and that an average of about 60 per cent. of that proportion is discharged to sea. We have, therefore, the general proposition that of an annual rainfall of 32 inches, about 36 per cent. is run off in 182 days.

The daily average rainfall for the whole year therefore is $\cdot 08767$ inch per day.

But during the wettest six months—October to March—the proportion of the total due to the year is 19.2 inches, of which 11.52 is run off to sea in 182 days.

We have, then, an *average wet period run off to sea* of $\cdot 0633$ inch per day.

In considering the capacity of drainage channels, it is necessary to take into account the occurrence of wide divergencies from the average. Between 1835 and 1843, for example, the mean rainfall for the months June to

November inclusive was 61 per cent. of the total, whilst it is notorious that many of the most destructive floods have occurred during the months of July and August. One of the most serious floods of recent years was that of August 25-26, 1912, when nearly 8 inches of rain (about 25 per cent. of the annual average fall) was precipitated in and around the city of Norwich in twenty-four hours, and wide damage was caused to crops and animals nearly all over the country.

Whilst it would be impracticable in ordinary cases to make provision for such abnormal conditions as occasionally present themselves, it would be unsafe not to provide drainage capacity for more than the daily average run-off of the wettest period. The degree of allowance to be made has been the subject of much discussion and no little difference of opinion among engineers of great eminence and experience. Drainage schemes have been designed to accomodate run-off volumes varying between $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch of rainfall in twenty-four hours due to an annual average fall of 32 inches over very similar catchment areas.

If the discharge from lands were merely that of water which either flows off the surface or filters through the interstices of the soil into the ditches and drains, it might be possible, as a result of a sufficient number of experiments conducted in any given area, to determine for that area a fairly safe run-off figure for the wettest period of the year; but the unknown factors of future underdrainage, the establishment of pumping machinery or other provisions for the more rapid discharge of excess water, must still be provided against.

It is quite established by experience that surcharged soils discharge their water more rapidly when under-

drained and to that extent hasten flood conditions in the larger channels. There is abundance of evidence to show that flooding in river valleys has been of greater frequency and suddenness since the underdrainage of agricultural lands was begun to be generally undertaken. The reason is that when underdrained land is filled up to a condition of saturation it has two means of discharge, viz., the original surface discharge and the underdrainage discharge. Before drainage, immediate discharge practically ceased as soon as the water went off the surface, for the seepage through the soil into open ditches was very slow. With underdrains in operation, however, the discharge goes on until the pipes 2, 3, or 4 feet below the surface have quite emptied the soil above them.

The fact that well-drained land cannot be waterlogged serves to show that larger main channels have become necessary since underdrainage became general.

If by underdrainage or other improved means of discharge of land water any given volume due to a catchment area is voided from the soil at more than its natural rate, the natural channels must get gorged in a shorter time and floods must result. Physically, drainage has usually been begun at the wrong end, viz., up-country. Psychologically, it may have been the right end, for if the more rapid discharge and the more frequent floods have served to direct serious attention to the inadequacies of main channels and their outfalls, they will perhaps have done more good than their designers intended. The late Mr. Bailey Denton called water discharged by underdrains "new" water, arguing that, as before drainage, the water was retained in and later evaporated from the soil, it was now discharged as water

instead of being converted into vapour. Estimating the extent of land systematically underdrained in England and Wales up to 1877 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, he deduced that the annual additional run-off due to underdrainage would amount to about 90,000,000,000 cubic feet, which would be approximately equivalent to a wet year's discharge of the River Thames.

For the Fen districts with an average rainfall of 24·9 inches, and where underdrainage is perhaps less necessary than in more retentive soils, the late Mr. W. H. Wheeler recommended that the capacity of main drains should be equal to a run-off of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of rainfall in twenty-four hours.

As has been previously indicated, absolute safety from occasional flooding due to abnormal rainfall can seldom be provided against, but a good general provision against super-average discharges may be found by multiplying the daily average of the wettest period by 5 and designing the capacities of the drainage channels upon the assumption of the resultant volume.

Adopting this figure for drainage capacity, we should have, for each acre in an average catchment area, 3165 inch of water as a basis of the volume to be run off to sea. This volume is so nearly 1 per cent. of the total annual rainfall—32 inches—that it may be safe to adopt as a general rule for an average catchment area in England and Wales, that the discharge capacity of main channels should be equal to a daily run-off of 1 per cent. of the annual average rainfall of the district.

This allowance may be regarded by some as unnecessarily high. It is questionable, however, whether any engineer has been at any time called upon or allowed, in this country at least, to provide discharge

for the whole of any very large catchment area. Large partial schemes have often been carried out, but technical history seems to point to provision having been made rather for the water that actually came down to the point at which the new works were to commence than for the volume which might have been brought down if the catchment area had been treated as a unit. At any rate, few, if any, of the purely outfall schemes have succeeded in safeguarding lands in the higher portions of the valleys from serious flooding. It is fairly certain that in the past the full effect of the suddenness of a largely increased flow due to systematic underdrainage has been greatly underestimated. It has to be remembered, too, that there may be a very large degree of soakage through the previous banks or subsoil of a swollen river on to the flanking lands, and that this water must find temporary accommodation in the drains which would ordinarily have been designed to deal with the land water only.

Another factor which has received too little consideration is that of town and road discharges. There are, of course, within any considerable agricultural area, a number of towns and villages, large and small, besides hard roads, whose total acreage makes up an appreciable percentage of the total area. With modern methods of roofing, paving, sewerage, and road construction, very large volumes of water which would have been otherwise slowly infiltrated or evaporated are discharged, almost on the instant, into the drainage channels. It is probable that 95 per cent. of the total rainfall due to such areas is immediately thrown into the river systems.

The capacity of any drainage system to discharge the required volume of water from any given catchment

area obviously depends upon the minimum period of each day during which the outfall channel is free to send the water out to sea.

In the case of a tidal outfall channel, no discharge can take place during the period of flood tide. It is necessary, therefore, to reduce the time-volume-discharge period by the ascertained number of hours in each day which is occupied by two flood tides.

The ratio between floods and ebbs varies on different parts of the coast and consequently in river channels discharging through the coastline. On the North Lancashire and Westmorland coasts, the flood tide runs for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour and the ebb for about $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours. In the Humber, the periods of flow and ebb are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours respectively. In the Great Ouse the periods are roughly as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, whilst in other tidal channels the periods may vary from 2 hours to 10 hours in one channel to equality of time in another.

Although, owing to what is termed the "priming" of the tides, the full double oscillation of two floods and two ebbs occupies more than twenty-four hours, it is not necessary to do more than add the two flood periods and subtract the sum from twenty-four hours to ascertain the period of possible discharge.

If we take, for example, a case in which the periodicity is as 5 to 7, we should obtain a tidelocked period for the two floods of 10 hours, leaving 14 hours during which the river can discharge its water to sea.

Applying this to a catchment area of half a million acres with a provided wet period daily run off of .32 inch, we should have a total volume of 576,000,000 cubic feet to be discharged at the rate of, say, 11,430 cubic feet per second.

The effects of local vertical ranges on local discharges of drainage water into tidal channels is of course an important factor, but it may suffice at the moment to take into account, for the purpose of the total discharge of the system, the horizontal distance only, within the outfall channel between the high-water point at the upper tidal limit and the low-water point at the lower tidal limit.

Suppose this distance to be 20 miles, we have a mean velocity for the ebb of $\frac{20}{7} = 2.857$ miles an hour, or 4.2 feet per second.

As the required discharge is 11,430 cubic feet per second, the theoretical mean area of the outfall channel must be: $\frac{11,430}{4.2} = 2,721$ square feet.

In regard to outfall channels, a number and variety of circumstances necessarily have to be taken into account. These may include, apart from tidal influences, the occurrence of sinuosities in the course of the channel: the liability of the channel to silt up owing to deposits of detritus from the sea or alluvium brought down by the river, or both; irregularities of cross-section due to "bottle-necking" in the width or shoaling in the depth; sand-bars at the mouth or a tendency of littoral drift to pile up obstructions in or across the estuary and other possibilities, any of which might reduce the capacity of the channel to carry off its water and would dictate a necessity for some addition to the theoretical sectional area.

The general effect of sudden bends or those of short radius is to encourage accretion on the convex and erosion on the concave sides. The tendency of moving

water,—obedient to the general law of motion,—to move in a straight line until influenced by some force outside its line of direction, causes the mass of water to impinge upon the concavities of any bends in the channel, so giving rise to erosion of the bed and banks. The consequence of this action is to deepen the channel in the vicinity of the concave side. Deepening may result in the removal of the necessary support for the banks whose toes and faces are further eroded by the scooping or fretting action of the water which, thrown out of its normal line of direction, grinds its way round the inside of the curve until it reaches some straighter course along which it may resume its interrupted mid-channel course. The local deepening of the channel causes also a local increase of velocity on that side of the stream, but this increase is counterbalanced by a local reduction of velocity on the opposite or convex side, where, owing to the occurrence of comparatively slack water, any solids held in suspension are almost sure to be deposited.

Apart from siltation due to bends, very large quantities of solids brought in by the incoming tide may be deposited along the bed of a channel during the short period of quiescence at high tide or during a slow ebb.

Sand-bars or shifting shoals are a more or less common form of trouble which arises particularly just beyond the reach of the scour of the fluvial and tidal channel. Where the deep stream begins to spread out and shallow into the mouth of an estuary, the scouring force of the water is reduced and dissipated by lateral deflections, and any tendency there may be towards sedimentation is thereby promoted. The effect upon navigation may be troublesome, for the old channels may have to be kept open by dredging. In these cases the

interests of navigation and drainage are in some measure correlated. Where, however, there is little or no navigation, conditions may grow so serious as prejudicially to affect the discharge capacity of the outfall channel.

All such risks and tendencies must be carefully studied and, so far as possible, guarded against in the determination of the sectional area of an outfall channel. The main object to be achieved is to allow the water as uninterrupted and even a flow as possible. The best course is one long sweeping curve pointing in the direction of the littoral drift, or, if that cannot be obtained, one with curves of very long radius. The gradient of the bed need not be steeply inclined, but the bed should be as low as possible from the upper tidal limit to the greatest reachable depth below low water at sea, so as to encourage deep tidal action. If deep water cannot be otherwise reached, training banks should be pushed out towards deep water in order to confine and concentrate between them the scouring force of the fluvial and tidal currents.

The velocity of a stream varies as the square root of its depth. The deeper the stream the greater therefore will be its scouring effect, or, in other words, its capacity to maintain its own channel against fouling, for not only does a deep stream move with a higher velocity than a shallow stream, but to the increased velocity has to be added the higher grinding effect of mere weight of water on the bed. The difference in velocity of two streams, say, of 9 feet and 16 feet depth will be as 3 is to 4, but the difference in the weight of water moving over those depths will be as 56 is to 100.

As the whole object of land drainage is to get surplus water away to sea in the shortest possible period of time,

the aim should be to merge the fluvial and tidal influences with as few and as slight interruptions as thought and skill may devise.

ARTERIAL CHANNELS ABOVE TIDAL LIMITS.

As in tidal channels, so also in non-tidal channels, allowances must be made for deterioration and the consequent reduction of discharge capacity. Accidental and seasonal causes usually operate with more damaging effect to up-country than to tidal channels, and for that reason a generous allowance should be added to an otherwise accurately ascertained area for any required discharge.

If the channel were quite straight: running between well-shaped banks of gault or clay or chalk; unfringed by trees or bushes; not used by cattle for drinking or sheltering, and otherwise very favourably conditioned, the only allowance needed might be that for summer weeds. If, however, the channel ran through "light" land, were sinuous and therefore liable to shoaling at the convexities and scouring at the concavities with a consequent tendency towards the undercutting and slipping of banks; if, as a further consequence of irregularity of course and section it were liable to rapid siltation and the concomitant propagation of weed growths: if it were liable to receive large quantities of falling leaves during the autumn, or to become constricted by ingrowths of trees or bushes, or if the sides were liable to be trodden in by cattle; if, in short, the channel were of the average English character, a fairly liberal allowance would have to be made for deterioration.

In arranging for the improvement of a defective

course or an inadequate cross-section, it may be of considerable importance to provide that the normal maximum water level in the improved channel shall be below the outfall ends of any pipe drains. Large sums of money have been expended from time to time in the underdrainage of agricultural lands with the object of freeing them from a liability to waterlogging, whilst in too many instances the money and effort have been wasted owing to the subsequent super-elevation of the water level in the streams due to neglect of their channels.

It is to be remembered that when the outfall ends of pipe drains are submerged, the drains not only fail to act properly, but that river water enters them and passes up by what then become irrigation channels into the very lands which were sought to be drained.

Other circumstances permitting, an increase of the depth of the bed of the channel is the first and best course to adopt; but circumspection must be used, as too great an increase of depth may easily defeat the object in view. If, for example, the nature of the soil which composes the channel were of very loose texture, such as sand or sandy loam, it might be very risky to excavate or dredge the bed to any appreciable extent without at the same time cutting back the banks to such a slope as might be otherwise unnecessary.

The bed of a channel is the natural base upon which the sides rest. If that base be of such a nature that it will not bear having part removed without jeopardy to the support of the sides, very little deepening can be done. If, however, deepening and widening form part of one operation for improvement, depth should be kept as low as possible consistently with the safety of the banks.

It is in any case necessary, when arranging for the lowering of the normal water level in a river channel, to pay some regard to the fact that the banks will lose part of the support which the horizontal thrust of the water gave them. A reservoir composed of moderately loose soil with sides nearly sheer might very well maintain its shape owing to uniform and constant pressure, but if the water were drained away the sides would probably collapse inward owing to the removal of the pressure which had held them up. Similar collapses may occur in the sides of a river channel in which the water level is reduced, but in the case of the channel there is the added danger that, as the velocity of the stream is increased by added depth, undercutting of the banks at or below the reduced surface level may take place.

It is better in most cases to arrange that deepening and widening shall be carried out as a single operation, and that the sides of the channel shall be sloped back from the improved bed level to as great an inclination or "batter" as the circumstances dictate.

The re-gradation of the bed of a natural channel to its natural inclination is seldom possible in practice. The inverts of bridges or culverts may be too high, or other factors may be present which would prevent the formation of an even gradient from end to end of the length to be improved. Where there are immovable physical ordinates such as bridge inverts, the gradation of the bed should be as far as possible arranged so as to be even and continuous over the section of channel between each such point and the point next above or below it.

The provision of open-ended flood water reservoirs or "washes" is sometimes desirable as an alternative or

a supplement to other means of improvement, but these can only be arranged by building embankments alongside the course of the channel, or, in the case of a sinuous course, in moderately straight and parallel lines between which the sinuosities of the natural channel may wander. The provision of embanked washes may occasionally offer a valuable alternative to straightening a winding channel. Little land is lost, as the washes can be grazed by cattle and sheep during the greater part of the year.

Vermuyden provided between the Old and the New Bedford Rivers washes containing an area of 4,765 acres. Until the early part of last century, they served to accommodate flood waters coming down the Ouse past Earith, being bounded on the south-east by the outer bank of the Hundred Foot River and on the north-west by the outer bank of the Old Bedford River, each about 21 miles in length. In 1812, however, the owners and occupiers of the washlands, finding it inconvenient that their lands should continue to serve as a receptacle for surplus water from above Earith, obtained Parliamentary powers authorising them to erect a bank 4 feet 6 inches higher than the level of the washes and to erect a sluice, known as the Seven Holes Sluice, at the upper end of the Old Bedford River. As a consequence of these works any but extraordinary flood water must now go elsewhere than over the washes, as the Seven Holes Sluice is not drawn until flood levels reach a summer height of 4 feet 6 inches or a winter height of 2 feet 6 inches above the washland level.

In cases where a channel is partially closed by obstructions, such as locks, mills, sluices, dams, weirs, &c., the natural gradient or inclined plane of the bed of the channel has been artificially converted into a

series of steps, so depriving it of a very large degree of its efficiency as a drainage channel.

In the case of an active navigation there may not be much cause of complaint as regards the capacity or fitness of the main channel to carry off drainage water ; for although it is necessary to keep up a certain head for navigation purposes, it is manifestly against the interest of the navigation authority to have their banks overflowed. In these cases, too, the channels are generally kept well dredged and free from weeds or other impediments to the free passage of water. The channels may be therefore superior as drainage conduits to those in which there is no navigation and no regular system of maintenance. Unfortunately there are in England many navigation systems which are either utterly derelict or so little used for traffic as to be practically negligible as means of transport, and in these cases drainage has suffered very seriously.

Previously to the railway era river and canal navigation naturally played a very important part in the agricultural and industrial economy of the country, and it was necessary, in adapting a river channel for traffic either by improvement or canalisation, to have due regard both to agricultural and manufacturing interests. Provision was made, therefore, not only for the transport of merchandise, but for the continued drainage of lands into the new or improved channels. There are at the present time in various parts of the country existing bodies of Drainage and Navigation Commissions whose history may date back for two or three centuries, but whose means of carrying out or maintaining works of drainage have long since disappeared in the decay of those navigation tolls which formerly constituted their

principal source of revenue. The great Ouse up to Bedford and its main tributaries the Cam, Lark, Brandon, Wissey and Ivel: the Trent from Gainsborough to Nottingham: the Witham from Boston to Lincoln and beyond; the Welland from Fosdyke to Spalding; the Nene from below Wisbech to Peterborough and beyond, are some of the many instances in which the decay of navigation has worked injuriously to drainage. In the case of the Horncastle, Caistor, Market Weighton, Pocklington, Hereford and Gloucester, River Lugg, Louth and many other small navigation and drainage systems, the navigation is to all intents and purposes non-existent, and in each case drainage conditions have become deplorable.

As with navigation, so with water-milling, the old interests have decayed, and it is no uncommon experience to find that of a number of mills on a single river, each of which may in its time have done a lucrative trade in flour-milling from locally grown crops, some are in ruins, others used merely as dwelling-houses, and the small remainder eking out a bare subsistence by gristing or wood-sawing.

At no time, probably, were drainage provisions by mill streams as satisfactory as those by navigation channels, because there was little or no correlation of interests. Whereas a navigation authority were obliged to construct their works in accordance with the requirements of their special Act of Parliament, any landowner who happened to possess a portion of a river channel was at liberty to adapt it for milling and to make only such provisions for the voidence of excess water as seemed to him sufficient to prevent flooding of the mill floor.

The probability is that the various mills on any river

were built at different times by different owners, and that very few calculations entered into the arrangements for the automatic and equivalent discharge of flood flows of the river as a whole.

DRAINAGE OF DEPRESSED "LEVELS."

In discussing the discharge capacity necessary for an arterial system, 1 per cent. of the average annual rainfall was mentioned as a sufficient maximum for the whole of the lands, comprising uplands, midlands, and lowlands; but it is obvious that, in any considerable catchment area, some will contribute more and others less in a given time than that due to their area measured in acres. Their greater or less permeability or their greater or smaller departure from the horizontal will necessarily affect the proportion which their average run-off bears to the total. Whilst retaining, therefore, our figure for the total run-off, we may need to make provision in marsh or fen areas for the circumstance that in winter they evaporate scarcely any of their rainfall and that, owing to their depressed level, practically none of it can soak away.

A heavy rainfall does not necessarily produce flood conditions in a flat area. If the rain occur after a spell of dry weather, a large proportion of it sinks into the ground, and some time may elapse during the period of exceptional wetness before the land becomes saturated. When, however, the rain is continuous over a long period, or occurs after the soil is fully charged, floods must result.

It is in order to prevent or relieve flood conditions that the various factors should be principally determined,

but some maximum level of saturation for ordinary conditions of climate and seasons should also be fixed before the final provisions are made.

It may be convenient to arrange that the normal level of the water remaining in the cuts during dry weather represents a saturation level in the lands of not more than 18 inches. This is the irreducible minimum if the soil is to be regarded as other than "wet," and anything up to 3 feet 6 inches is better. If it is fairly certain that the land will be kept under grass, 24 inches might be a safe level; if, however, it is to be cultivated, 3 feet 6 inches is not too low for the saturation level.

Owing to capillary attraction and frictional resistance of the soil, the saturation level will be slightly higher than the water level in the drains. If, therefore, it be decided to leave the summer saturation level at, say, 30 inches below the surface of the soil, the bottom levels and areas of the drainage cuts must be arranged so as to leave the normal water level in the cuts at about 33 inches below the surface. If the land, light or heavy, is likely to be underdrained, provision must be made for the rapid filling up of the cuts in exceptionally wet seasons.

A good proportion between depth and width of drain is of considerable importance, but it is not often possible to secure an approximation to a proportion of 1 to 2. In ascertaining the required cross-sectional area, we may get a drain which is either too wide or too narrow to give a good proportion. If the drain has to discharge through an automatic sluice into a tideway, the higher the cill is above low water the flatter will be the gradient and the longer will be the period of dis-

charge. We may have to choose between a shallow and wide drain with a high outfall and a longer discharge period, and a deeper and narrower drain with a better gradient and a shorter discharge period. A better sectional area and velocity will be secured in the latter case, and this might perhaps offset any disadvantage due to a shorter discharge. There may, too, be a smaller tendency for the sluice to get "landed up" with silt. Outfall sluices near, at, or below low water may usually be depended upon to remain free from silting owing to the flushing power of the land water coming down a steeply inclined drain. Preferably the outfall sluice of a main drain should discharge into a concave bend of the artery, where the water is likely to be deeper than at other parts.

In very low-lying land, either near the coast or further inland where the arterial channels bringing their water down to the sea are embanked across the levels, it may be impossible to discharge the low-level water otherwise than by pumping it over the embankments by which the level is protected from external water. In other instances, discharge by gravitation can be obtained only when the outside water falls to or below that of the drains.

There are comparatively few cases in which the whole of the water must be pumped, but there are great areas, especially in the Fens, where dependence upon gravitation alone would be fatal.

In average seasons, gravitation and pumping systems usually discharge by simple run-off during eight or nine months in a year, the remainder of the duty being discharged by the pumps. The periods are sometimes very unequally divided into days or weeks of one or the

other, but experience seems to show that fuel and oil for, say, five months will more than suffice for the year's consumption. The pumping periods are naturally longer in winter than in summer, but the capacity of the pumping plant should be such that it could cope with the whole of the year's volume if required. For this purpose it may be worth consideration whether the plant should not be duplicated or that there should be, if not a pair of engines and a pair of pumps, one engine driving either one or two pumps as may be necessary.

The advantages of duplicating pumping plant are (a) that economies in working are effected during periods of light duty when one set only may be needed, and (b) that in the event of a breakdown one set can be kept running while the other set is undergoing repair.

The capacity of the pumping plant and the power of the engine or engines to work it depend upon the weight of water to be discharged in a given time and on the height of the "lift."

As the lift is usually variable with day to day conditions, the maximum lift should be provided for. The total lift is the difference between the lowest surface level of the water in the drain and the highest surface level of the water in the outside channel.

FIELD DITCHES.

The modern tendency to use power plant instead of horses for ploughing, harrowing, drilling, &c., is likely to open up in the near future several new questions in connection with the drainage of cultivable lands. In the past the tendency has been rather to divide farms into fields of convenient size for working by horse-

traction, each such field having its own boundary hedges and ditches. Now, however, there is a growing tendency to grub up hedges, fill in ditches, and turn two, three or more fields into one, with the consequence that the total area loses some of the open channels by which it was formerly drained.

If, as is probable in the case of well-farmed lands, pipe drains of adequate dimensions have been provided to carry off the water which formerly flowed by the ditches before they were filled in, the general balance of advantage might lie with the new arrangement, as the trouble and expense of keeping the ditches properly "bottomed-out" and free from rubbish would be saved, whilst the drains would not only be likely to draw from a wider area than the ditches, but would be freer from the action of frost.

It is quite a nice question whether all ditches of, say, less than 4 feet width should not be piped and filled in. The first cost might be considerable, but the cost of upkeep and maintenance of the watercourse would practically disappear, whilst the effectiveness of the drainage would probably be much enhanced.

Where it exists, the field ditch should be so maintained as to conform to the general principles which have been laid down for other portions of the arterial system. The necessity of as good a gradient as may be obtainable is the same, but there is an even higher need of depth than in the case of the larger channels because the ditches or some of them form the outfall channels for the mains and underdrainage systems.

Wherever possible upland and low-level water should be kept apart, but it is often found in practice that field ditches are essential links in a long chain of channels by

which water from the uplands is carried down, often by very devious routes, into the main arteries. If they are not of sufficient depth to conduct that water past the lands of the lower levels, the latter are liable to suffer from flooding by upland water. In any case that water might rise to a sufficient height in the ditches to seal the ends of any tile drains which should discharge into them or even to flow up those drains. Where, therefore, upland water is conducted by a ditch, that ditch should be more than ordinarily deep. It may be pointed out again that, with any given gradient, the velocity of a stream varies as the square root of its depth. If, therefore, upland-water ditches are kept at a good depth, the water from the higher levels and tile drains will have a better chance of getting away in good time to allow the slower moving water from the low-level ditches to discharge freely into them.

Field ditches which discharge into upland-water ditches need not necessarily be so deep as the latter, but they should be of sufficient depth to ensure that the normal level of their water should be well below the outfall ends of any tile drains which may discharge into them. The outfall ends of the ditches themselves should be sloped off, say, for 20 to 30 yards back from the upland-water ditch, so that their water has not to make a sudden vertical fall into the main ditch which might otherwise become liable to be blocked up by masses of earth washed in from the end of the higher-level ditch.

Every ditch which falls into another ditch or into any other channel should have its outfall end curved at easy radius into the other so that the two streams may not unnecessarily conflict to the detriment of the flow of each.

No general rule can be laid down for the widths and depths of field ditches, as so much depends upon their various duties in relation to size of field, nature of soil, rainfall, slope, &c., but it may be broadly stated that the general average dimensions of field ditches in England and Wales are too small for safety. The ditches are for the most part no larger than their original dimensions, which were probably determined before underdrainage became as general as it is now.

Underdrains cannot, of course, empty from the soil more water than comes into it from the clouds, but they can and do empty that water far more rapidly and to a greater depth and volume than would the undrained soil itself. Field ditches which receive the discharges of underdrains therefore should be dimensioned to areas which would be adequate to the run-off of about three times the volume that would be likely to come into them in the same time from the same area of land if that land were not underdrained.

Suppose we were dealing with an underdrained area of 100 acres of moderately flat land divided into fields by a main and three minor ditches which had to carry away the water due to the 100 acres plus that due to 900 acres of land outside and at a higher level than the 100 acres. If the rainfall of the district were, say, 32 inches per annum, the main ditch should have an area equal to the discharge of 1 per cent. of the rainfall due to the full thousand acres, or, say, 13 cubic feet per second, and each of the minor ditches should have areas equal to the discharge of one-third the run-off due in the same proportion to 100 acres.

The shape of a ditch is of some importance, but it is sometimes impossible to give to the slope nearest the hedge

the necessary amount of batter. It might be as well for several reasons not to attempt to cut back too much of the side of a ditch on the hedge slope, one reason being that an uncovering of rootlets might encourage an extension of the hedge growth into the channel of the ditch. On the other side, however, the slope should be as a rule not less than one horizontal to one vertical measured from the finished bed of the ditch after its width and slope have been improved to ascertained requirements.

Where ditches traverse or skirt pasture fields they should as a rule be fenced against cattle, and drinking pools should be provided, as otherwise considerable damage to their banks and beds might be caused by cattle when watering or sheltering under the hedges during hot weather.

Every means should be taken to keep ditches clear of weeds or other obstructions. Complaints are often heard from farmers that it is useless for them to keep their own watercourses open if those below them are choked up. This is largely true, but it may be suggested that, failing more neighbourly means, one way of inducing attention to a possibly unsatisfactory condition of ditches at a lower level is for the farmer up above to send his water down to the point of blockage and await developments. In any case there is a legal remedy against blockage under Section 14 of the Land Drainage Act, 1847.

UNDERDRAINAGE.

The practice of underdrainage is already so prevalent that few words are needed to recommend it. The methods also are so widely and so well understood that it is perhaps unnecessary to do more than recapitulate them.

The depth at which the pipes should be laid will naturally depend upon the nature of the soil and upon the possibility of good outfalls for the mains.

If the ditches will not permit of a lower outfall than 2 or 3 feet below the general level of the land, that must of course fix the maximum depth, but in ordinarily tenacious soils it is generally better to go deeper than 3 feet. Probably 3 feet 6 inches is a good all-round depth in average soils, although Professor H. Kinglake, of Wisconsin, advises a minimum depth of 4 feet.

Drains should always be laid so as to run with the fall of the land, This has not always been the practice, but experience has proved the advantage of this course. The main or mains should as a rule take the lowest levels, but it may be sometimes more convenient to place them centrally to the fields to be drained despite that not being the lowest line of surface.

The inclination of the main towards the outfall need not be great; indeed some long mains which have had to be laid dead level have acted very well, but in these cases the diameters were not less than 6 inches. The better the inclination the smaller need be the diameter, but in no case should a main have a less diameter than 4 inches.

The outfall ends of the mains should be embedded in concrete and led over a concrete or stone cill into a catchpit built clear of the alignment of the outfall ditch. The catchpit should be of sufficient capacity to contain, say, three months' accumulation of sand or silt from the drain. It is prudent in most cases to protect the ends of the mains by means either of a wire cap or a little clough so as to prevent the entry of vermin.

The laterals, which should be led into the mains at a slight angle towards the outfall, should never be of less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and had better be 3 inches if the mains are of 5 or 6 inches. Their distance apart will depend upon depth and the nature of the soil, but supposing they are not less than 3 feet deep the distances may be as under:—

In sandy soil	...	...	60 to 75 feet.
Sand with clay	...	...	30 „ 50 „
Heavy loam	...	...	25 „ 30 „
Stiff clay	...	...	15 „ 20 „

The inclination of lateral drains towards the mains should be not less than 1 foot in 10 chains.

As a rule collars should be used. They do not prevent the admission of water to the drains, and are extremely useful in preventing short lengths dropping out of alignment due to local movements of earth.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, January 12th, 1920,

A Discussion took place on the Papers entitled
LAND DRAINAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE
POINT OF VIEW,

By E. M. KONSTAM, K.C., O.B.E.;

AND

LAND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENGINEERING
POINT OF VIEW,

By C. H. J. CLAYTON, M.B.E.

ANDREW YOUNG (President) in the Chair.

Mr. H. M. COBB (Member of Council) said he had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Konstam and Mr. Clayton for their admirable and opportune Papers, which contained statements of interesting facts, with words of sound counsel and advice.

He was afraid it must be admitted that the facts mentioned on the first page of Mr. Konstam's Paper were not exaggerated; in fact, one danger arising from water-logged land had been omitted, namely, that of rot or fluke disease to sheep, from which they suffered so severely in 1879. He felt confident that, notwithstanding that very wet season, some of the extensive injury

might have been avoided had the small ditches been previously properly cleansed, although he did not for a moment overlook the fact that it was practically useless to cleanse those ditches if the main channel into which they flowed was not in a sufficiently serviceable condition to take the water therefrom. In his opinion the War Agricultural Committees did a vast amount of good in impressing upon the tenants the necessity of cleaning the ditches and the small grips leading thereto; in fact, he firmly believed considerable additional land might have been rendered available for corn growing in the country's need had the tenants' obligation to keep their hedges and ditches in proper order been insisted upon before, and he would urge all tenant-right valuers, when making a claim against the outgoing tenant for dilapidations, to pay special attention to that defect.

He was bound to agree with Mr. Konstam as to the unsatisfactory definition of the extent of the various commissions; he was a commissioner on one of the levels—that from the Thames to Penshurst—to which Mr. Konstam alluded. He received the appointment by sign-manual from the late Queen Victoria, who, if he remembered aright, had heard of his wit and cunning, but he owned that the commission had never exercised any jurisdiction within scores of miles of Penshurst, although possibly if they had worried the owners or tenants in that locality as to their drainage they might have done some good. He thought, however, that that duty would be far better handed over to some other authority in the immediate locality. It was most desirable that the jurisdiction of the various commissions should be more accurately defined—in some cases divided, and in others either abandoned or handed over to some more local body. At the present moment his own commission

were in communication with Mr. Konstam with regard to their jurisdiction, and had suggested that they should be relieved from any obligation in respect of outlying districts as to which, from the very vague and ancient definition of the commission, it might be considered that they had some interest: and on the other hand they had offered to undertake in their district, should they be so requested, work that as yet they had not ventured to touch.

The list of rivers on page 104 might appear alarming, but the importance of rendering the large area of land contiguous to or affected thereby more productive at the present time, when land must be made to produce its utmost, more than counterbalanced the probable extent of the work or the cost thereof, to say nothing of the time and trouble required to set the necessary machinery in motion.

He would like to thank Mr. Clayton personally for the very lucid reasons he gave as to the necessity of drainage, and for the advantages in the way of protecting the tenant's capital in seed and in manure that were mentioned in the Paper. He had heard it urged, when the water-logged state of any land was alluded to, that the water got away some time. That might be true, but the rapidity with which the water could be got rid of was most important.

Mr. Clayton's careful calculations were matters for an engineer, and would not strictly fall within the province of a surveyor, and therefore he left it to some more qualified person present to analyse them. At the same time the main points of those calculations should at least be understood by surveyors having to deal with agricultural properties affected by drainage or want of drainage.

On page 118 of the Paper Mr. Clayton said that the best form of watercourse was one long sweeping curve. He confessed that he had always been under the impression that it should be as straight as possible.

The remarks in the Paper as to arterial channels, drainage of depressed levels, and last, but not least, field ditches, should be read not merely by surveyors but by every farmer. He thought the two Papers presented that evening would not only be a valuable addition to the *Transactions* of The Institution, but might, with great advantage be circulated to county agricultural committees, landowners, farmers' associations, and farmers.

With regard to the underdrainage, he had never been able to satisfy himself as to the proper depth at which the pipes should be laid. In his young days a lower depth was in vogue than was now customary, and he had been frequently told that 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet was the proper depth, but he had always considered that, except in very unusual circumstances, that was too deep. He knew that when, some forty years ago, he took a farm in Kent he had to pay his proportion for underdraining a not inconsiderable area. The depth, he thought, was about 3 feet 6 inches. He confessed he had never seen a drop of water coming through those drains as yet, but he thought there was a reason for the failure, as the trenches were cut through an almost impervious layer of shell deposit.

In a Paper dealing with Commissioners of Sewers and their work it was exceptional not to see any allusion to the celebrated decision of *Hudson v. Tabor*. There could be no doubt that that decision was just, but he doubted whether it was to the interests of the community at large; and the decision itself, whereby

an owner of a sea-wall was under no obligation to repair it, or, at any rate, was not liable to action by his neighbours if he failed to do so, was the strongest possible argument for the necessity of establishing a proper commission on fair terms. He used the word "fair" advisedly, for there seemed to be different methods of management of commissions. In some cases the commissioners noted defects and called upon the owner to remedy them. That frequently caused delay and consequently danger, and the far preferable course was that the commissioners should do the necessary work and charge the owners benefiting thereby a scot to defray the cost.

He would conclude by moving a cordial vote of thanks to the readers of the Papers.

Mr. D. T. THRING (Fellow) said he had very great pleasure in rising to second the vote of thanks for the two most able Papers which had been read that evening. The members had heard from a very distinguished legal authority the state of the law in regard to drainage, and had been given hints as to how it should be administered ; while on the other side they had heard from a distinguished engineer how water problems should be dealt with.

There were other sides to the drainage question, and the authors would, no doubt, pardon him if he digressed a little and dealt with them, because he appreciated, and was in full accord with, all they had said in their Papers. There was one point, however, that had not been dealt with, namely, the financial aspect of drainage. The importance of land drainage consisted in the greater production of food-stuffs that was thereby possible, but that greater production might be obtained

at too great an expense. If it cost more than the fee simple value of the land to drain it, it was generally not worth draining; the question, therefore, ought to be considered more from the point of view of devoting time and money to draining lands that would return a good interest for the money expended on them.

He happened to be a commissioner of one of the Drainage Boards in the Midlands appointed under a special Act of Parliament. Under that Act large sums of money were raised and great works were laid out. The river was to be straightened in every direction; the outfalls were to be thoroughly made; and the country was to be freed from all chance of summer floods. That was the state of affairs thirty or forty years ago. Large sums of money were spent entirely on the outfalls, but the rivers were never straightened, and the people in the uplands had yet to obtain any advantage, or, at any rate, any appreciable advantages, from the sums which had been spent; in fact, the commissioners had very great difficulty in staving off the payers of the scots when they asked what work had been done with the money. As a matter of fact they did no work with the money; they simply paid interest on the money which had been spent on the outfalls.

It was open to doubt whether the number of acres that were flooded in the valleys was as great as the number of acres that could be underdrained in the ordinary agricultural way; in other words, whether food production would not be benefited to a far greater degree by underdraining the actual arable fields than by spending large sums of money on the outfalls. The members were all acquainted with the effects of draining heavy land. If it were drained, at least two more quarters of wheat to the acre could be grown. If grass land, it

could be stocked in the winter. If lighter land, it could be made to carry sheep, and roots could be eaten off; in fact, there were innumerable indirect benefits from underdraining arable fields.

During the war, and possibly before the war, the ditches throughout the country were sadly neglected. He had said "during the war," but he was afraid that the same state of things still existed. The ditches were not being attended to, and had not been attended to, and the land was getting wetter and wetter, in addition to which the pipe drains that were put in very many years ago had come nearly to the end of their life. A great many of them were decaying and required renewing, so that they were faced with the problem of redraining a great deal of agricultural land at very heavy cost. In the old days it cost £7 to £8 per acre to pipe drain, but it was now possible to make only a guess at the cost; certainly it would be £18 per acre at least, and that figure approximated very nearly to the fee value of some of the land. It was therefore evident that some other method had to be found to deal with the problem.

The first problem undoubtedly which had to be faced was that the ditches should be kept thoroughly cleaned out. In that connection he desired to throw out the suggestion that the bodies that were appointed under certain sewer boards should have greater powers than they had at present. A certain body of local farmers were supposed to be sent round to see that the main watercourses, brooks and ditches were properly cleaned out, and they had certain powers by which they could put some sort of compulsion on the owner. He suggested that those powers should be taken over, if possible, by some central authority—probably the county agricultural committee would be the best authority,—and

that there should be some power of directly fining or punishing any occupier or owner who did not clean out his brook or ditch. He expected that all those present at the meeting had suffered owing to a ditch below their own land being completely filled up, and they had no doubt experienced difficulty in trying to make the owner or the occupier clean it out. It was a most cumbrous and difficult process. If the ditches and brooks were thoroughly cleaned out, the water would get away far more easily than it did at present.

With regard to the question of the depth of drains, he quite agreed with his friend Mr. Cobb, who suggested that 3 feet 6 inches, and possibly 4 feet, was far too deep for drains. He had seen a great many such drains, chiefly in the Oxford clay. The farmers called them "Government drains" because they were put in with money borrowed from the Government, and they poured contempt upon them. He had had a great many of them opened, and found that the water never penetrated the drains, they were far too deep. Personally, he found it was better to put the drains at a much less depth. He would not advocate a depth of more than 2 feet 6 inches, and he would put the drains closer together.

Going back to the question of whether it were financially possible to drain heavy lands with pipes, he was rather inclined to think that it was not, and that where that class of land existed the system of mole draining should be adopted—that was drawing a mole through the land by means of a steam engine. The method was very cheap, simple, and quick, and he had known it last from 5 to 45 years. The time it lasted depended a good deal on how it was carried out, and in what soil the mole draining was done. On ordinary

clay he thought it could be safely said that it would last from 15 to 20 years.

Possibly it might be a help both to occupiers and owners if a cheaper method of borrowing money for land-draining expenditure existed than was the case at the present moment. Under the present method the fees and inspection fees, unless a very large amount of draining was being carried out, ran up to a very considerable sum.

As a representative of the upland lands he would hesitate before he agreed that the "benefit derived" was the rule on which to tax. He had heard the "benefits derived" stretched in such a manner that it was contended that all the lands in the watershed should pay for the outfall. Uplands had been bought and sold for years with the right to let the water from the uplands run down on to the lower lands. In the same way he might suggest that the flooded lands in the valley had been bought and sold subject to the yearly floods, and it was possible that the principle of making the uplands pay for freeing the lowlands of water might not be acceptable. He believed several large draining schemes had either fallen through or been greatly modified by Parliament before they were passed.

He had the very greatest pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Konstam and Mr. Clayton for their admirable and interesting Papers.

Mr. R. F. GRANTHAM (Associate of Council) thought that in view of the condition of the rivers, streams and brooks of the country during the present season of the year, the present was an opportune moment to bring the subject of land drainage before The Institution. When the fine weather arrived and there was a prospect of a

fair harvest, people were inclined to forget about floods, and when a good harvest was obtained they were apt to leave the question of flooding alone until the next flood occurred.

He had had forty years' experience of that state of affairs, and it might be of interest to members if he recapitulated what happened from 1875 to 1883. In that period there were nine consecutive years in which the rainfall exceeded the average; in 1880 it exceeded it by something like 45 per cent. As a result an agitation occurred, and four or five Bills dealing with Flood Prevention and River Conservancy were introduced into Parliament, not one of which, however, was passed. The reason, at any rate partly, for one of them not passing was due very much to the introduction of the division of the watershed into lowlands, midlands, and uplands. As a matter of fact Lord de Ramsey, who sat on the Committee, told him that it was the Midlanders who killed the Bill. After 1883 the rainfall—he was speaking of the Fen country in particular—fell, during 29 years, a good deal below the average. There were now and then exceptional rainfalls above the average, but they were not consecutive. Then in 1912 came the deluge, when, as Mr. Clayton said, the rainfall in 24 hours in the vicinity of Norwich was 8 inches, while in the Fens it was about 3 inches. Fresh agitation arose, and resulted in the passing of the Land Drainage Act of 1914. That was a step in advance, and then the war accentuating the necessity for making as much land as possible available for the production of food, led to the passing of the Land Drainage Act of 1918, which he for one believed would bring about the improvement of the rivers, brooks and streams generally by relieving them to a great extent of floods. It was a very difficult uphill task, because

although the engineering work was comparatively easy, trouble arose when it was proposed to assess the rates. The moment one talked about rates there was a great difficulty in getting things through.

He would like to refer to a passage on page 95, to which Mr. Cobb had already called attention, as he might perhaps be able to throw a little light on the obscurity. Mr. Konstam in that passage said: "Again, certain commissioners of sewers whose nominal jurisdiction extends from the Thames to Penshurst (a place the reason for whose selection is lost in obscurity), in fact maintain only a series of river defence walls in the vicinity of Gravesend." It so happened that he acted for the commissioners, so that he knew something about how the commission arose. The title of the commission was: "Commission of Sewers for the limits extending from Gravesend Bridge to Sheerness and Penshurst, Kent"—words which agreed with the words contained in the second section of the Act of 23 Henry VIII. The jurisdiction of the commissions that were issued under that Act did not extend to the whole of the low-lying land in Kent, but included a large area from Gravesend down to Sheerness, and from Sheerness up the River Medway. At that time there was no Medway Conservancy, and there were no locks. The Act of Henry VIII. referred to the overflow of the sea, or the "rage of the sea." It stated that certain lands had been damaged by the rage of the sea "flowing and reflowing, and by means of the trenches of fresh water descending and having course by divers ways to the sea, be so dirupt, lacerated, and broken." That referred to the embankments on each side of the river. As he had stated, there was no Medway Conservancy and no locks, so that the tide itself flowed possibly up to

Maidstone or Tonbridge, and its influence might be felt at that time up as high as Penshurst. The commission, therefore, was given jurisdiction right up to Penshurst. The commissioners only exercised their powers over an area of about 9,000 acres below Gravesend down to Port Victoria; but up country there were low-lying lands nearly all the way, and between Maidstone and Tonbridge and above there was a considerable area of low-lying lands liable to flood. The commissioners did not exercise their jurisdiction, but it had been within their power to do so for many years, because under the twenty-ninth section of the Land Drainage Act of 1861 it would be found that they could establish separate areas with separate rating powers within their jurisdiction without applying to the Board of Agriculture or to any other authority. He thought that explanation would, perhaps, make the position a little clearer.

In the Nottinghamshire commission of sewers, with which he was acquainted, the area, he believed, did apply to the whole of the low-lying lands in the county, but they had only exercised their powers over an area of about 9,000 acres. Within the last four or five years, however, they had created a separate drainage area for the purpose of repairing the banks of the Trent. They had actually levied rates on the area without applying to the Board of Agriculture or to any other authority. They now had under contemplation, if they had not already done it, the constitution of another separate area within their jurisdiction with separate rating powers.

Passing on to Mr. Clayton's Paper, while he agreed with most of what the author said he desired to utter a word of caution in regard to the quantities of flood discharges. On page 115 Mr. Clayton took $\cdot 32$ inch as an

example of a flood discharge, but it was necessary to be extremely careful as to the quantity taken in its application to any particular area. Observations had been made of flood discharges on rivers for a great number of years, and for many years he had tabulated the flood discharges of different rivers in this country and abroad, and he found that $\cdot 32$ inch was largely in excess of the general measurement. He had tabulated the results in terms of cubic feet per acre per minute instead of depth of rainfall, because that gave a better idea of the volume discharged. In the River Ancholme Sir John Rennie measured the flood discharge from that drainage area in Lincolnshire to be a quantity working out at $\cdot 5$ cubic feet per acre per minute. Mr. Clayton's figure worked out at $\cdot 84$ cubic feet per acre per minute. A Severn flood discharge had been found to be $\cdot 3$ cubic feet per acre per minute. The flood discharge in the Ouse was calculated over several months by Mr. Crocker, and he found, taking it over that period and not on a particular occasion, that the quantity was $\cdot 3$ cubic feet per acre per minute through the Denver sluice. On the River Seine above Paris the measurements worked out at $\cdot 399$ cubic feet per acre per minute. Mr. Crocker, in making a Report on one of the tributaries of the Great Ouse, proposed to dam the tributary and to pump all the water from it. He took one-sixteenth inch of rainfall over the uplands and one-quarter inch rainfall in the lowlands, and, putting those together, the actual quantity that he worked out for pumping purposes was equal to $\cdot 21$ cubic feet per acre per minute.

The Washes which were to be found in the Fens in Lincolnshire no doubt modified the discharge from the rivers and held the water for a certain time. Some very remarkable figures had been obtained in connection with

the River Adda flowing into Lake Como, showing to what a considerable extent lakes held up water. The Italian engineers made very careful and minute measurements in that instance, and found that the quantity actually flowing into the lake at a certain flood time was 70,000 cubic feet per second, while the outflow from the lake at the same time was only 28,140 cubic feet per second. This maximum outflow was measured a day and a half after the larger quantity had been observed flowing into Lake Como. That was an illustration—perhaps an extreme one—of how largely lakes such as there were in Ireland and Italy did conserve water, and prevented great damage from overflow by holding it up, and modifying the discharge for a certain time.

Mr. Clayton made the further statement: "It is quite a nice question whether all ditches of, say, less than 4 feet width should not be piped and filled in." He only wished to say in that connection that care must be taken in filling up ditches that pipes were not put near trees, because otherwise trouble would ensue through the roots getting into the pipe.

There was one other point that he would like to be clear about. Mr. Clayton said: "The inclination of the main towards the outfall need not be great; indeed, some long mains which have had to be laid dead level have acted very well." He was very sorry to hear that mains had been laid dead level, because he thought it was wrong in principle. All pipes ought to be laid with an inclination; they would otherwise always be under water in wet times, and any silt getting into them would certainly settle in them, because there would not be sufficient current to take it away.

Another small point was that Mr. Clayton recom-

mended that a collar should be used. He never used collars himself, and he did not think the late Mr. Bailey Denton ever used them in his work. They added a great deal to the expense, because with every collar it was necessary to cut a small recess in the bottom of the drain so as to let the collar sink into it, otherwise the pipe between the collars would not be supported at the bottom at all.

Mr. Cobb had referred to the question of drains being placed at a depth of 3 feet or 4 feet. Forty or fifty years ago it was held to be essential to lay drains at a depth of 4 feet, the idea at the time being that at that depth there would be a cone-shaped area from which the pipe would draw, and that if they were put at a less depth from the surface there would be a smaller cone and a smaller width to drain from; and, further, owing to having a wide cone the pipes could be put further apart. He thought it was a mistake to suppose that even with 4-feet drainage they should go so far apart as they did, and it had been the practice in the last twenty or thirty years not to put them more than 3 feet deep. He had one case years ago in which pipes had been laid 4 feet deep, and in which he had afterwards laid, in between the old drains, pipes 3 feet deep, and the foreman told him that the old 4-feet drains always ran with water first when there was any rain.

The last speaker mentioned the question of a penalty to be imposed for not clearing out the ditches. He was not aware whether it was generally known that in Smiles' *Lives of the Engineers* it was related that if a man did not keep up, or did any damage to his tidal bank, he was to be buried in the bank and a stake was to be driven through him!!

Mr. E. J. SILCOCK (Fellow) said he desired to say a few words with regard to the financial aspect of the drainage question, which had already been alluded to, because after all it was at the root of the whole matter. There was no doubt that money might be spent on drainage work which would not be reproductive. Floods at certain times of the year and on certain lands were not an unmixed evil. He might give as an instance of that the lands in the valley of the Great Ouse, in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon, which had been referred to in the Papers. Coming up to town that evening he passed over those lands, and although he was not able to see them, he had no doubt they were under water. Nevertheless, he ventured to predict that if those lands were inspected in the summer time they would be found to produce as fine a crop of grass as any land in the country. As another instance, he desired to mention lands which years ago, before they were drained, used to provide good summer pasture, and in the winter time very excellent snipe shooting. A great amount of money was spent on draining those lands, an Act of Parliament being obtained for the purpose. They were improved from one point of view, in that there was less water on the land, and no snipe were found there now. In addition there was not very much more grass there than there was before, with the result that the land after drainage did not produce sufficient revenue to pay the drainage rates, and for some years in the early nineties the lands were sequestrated by the Drainage Board in order to get as much money as possible from them towards the rates which they ought to have paid. As a matter of fact they did not produce sufficient

revenue to pay the drainage rates, which showed that the scheme was too ambitious and was not justified by the results.

That aspect of the question had now to be viewed from a slightly different angle, because the war had taught them that they must not look entirely to financial results, but to the greatest production of food in the country. If the safety of the country made it imperative that drainage operations should be carried out, it seemed to him that the nation whose safety was to be secured should, at all events, be prepared to shoulder some of the burden of the drainage expenditure. Mr. Konstam had stated what the position was with regard to the law at the present time, and had said that unless the land was benefited it could not be charged: if it was benefited it could be charged for drainage. As he (Mr. Silcock) had already stated, cases existed where the land certainly did benefit, but the charge for draining it amounted to more than the benefit that was derived. It seemed to him therefore that, even as the law stood to-day, it was imperative that the Board of Agriculture should scrutinise very carefully the system of taxation to be followed to secure the proper allocation of the cost of the works upon the different classes of land, and should see that lands were not charged more than they could fairly stand. There was no doubt that if the country was bent on having the highest possible production of food, some part of the expenditure ought to be borne by national funds.

With regard to the remainder of Mr. Konstam's Paper, it was a matter of great satisfaction to him to find that the Board of Agriculture were now appointing Boards to control large areas and complete river systems, and that they intended to do away with the dual and

overlapping control which had been so detrimental to drainage in the past.

Mr. Clayton seemed to have given, in his Paper, a very admirable survey of the general principles of the drainage of land, with which, in general, he found himself in agreement. He desired to say that he thought the provision Mr. Clayton had made for flood discharges was not too great, and that a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rainfall in 24 hours, as a run-off for the eastern outfalls in this country, was certainly not too high. That was the figure on which the late Mr. Wheeler, who was a very careful man, based his reports and schemes. The late Mr. Wheeler took a great deal of trouble in going into questions of that kind, and he thought he was one of the first men who really formulated that figure and committed himself to anything absolutely definite on the subject. His own impression was that $\frac{1}{4}$ inch was rather too small, and he would be inclined to agree that $\frac{1}{3}$ inch, which Mr. Clayton put forward in his Paper, was more nearly accurate.

It was a small matter, but he disagreed with Mr. Clayton's suggestion that anything like 95 per cent. of the rainfall ran off a town area. That, he thought, was an impossible condition. In his opinion there was no area, however completely it was paved and built over, which produced more than 75 per cent. of net run-off from the gross rainfall, and certainly, taking any large portion of an area, one would not get more than 40 or 50 per cent. That was his experience over a great number of years, and he thought it was possible to speak with a great deal more accuracy on that point than they could with regard to the discharge of rivers.

With reference to the importance of tidal action in keeping open river channels, he cordially agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Clayton in the second para-

graph of page 118 of the Paper. That was a question upon which there had been a great deal of controversy. Both Mr. Konstam and Mr. Clayton heard a great deal about it in connection with the Great Ouse, and he believed Mr. Grantham heard a great deal about it in connection with the Yorkshire Derwent a few years ago when it was proposed to shut out the tide there. He would not go into the merits of those two cases as the hour was so late, but generally he desired to say that it must be a mistake to attempt to exclude the tide from a natural tidal river, although it might be highly desirable to exclude it from some of the tributaries and the main drains leading into it.

There was one little point he desired to deal with before concluding, namely, the very important question of fencing off banks so that they should not receive the attentions of cattle. He had seen a tremendous amount of damage done to river banks by cattle walking along them and going in and out of the water, more particularly in the Fen districts, where the banks had been made up with soft material and the cattle made that their walking and stamping ground in hot weather, thus doing a tremendous amount of damage and deteriorating the banks.

Mr. J. H. SABIN (Vice-President) said he desired to intervene with two questions. In the first place, he desired to ask whether Mr. Konstam could advise the Board of Agriculture of any way in which they could get over the objection which he stated on page 99 might be raised by an existing drainage authority. Mr. Konstam was probably aware that a scheme which the Board tried to carry out, if it had not been stopped, at any rate had had considerable difficulty put in its

way by the objection to the inclusion of the area in an existing drainage authority. One small drainage authority objected, and, as a result, the whole scheme was held in suspense.

In the second place, he desired to ask Mr. Clayton whether he could devise any means by which it would be possible to prevent the bed of a river silting up and so impeding the drainage to any great extent. That was a very big question, and he did not suppose that Mr. Clayton could answer it straight off, but he believed one of the difficulties with regard to the main drainage of large areas of the country was the fact that the rivers would rise in their beds and that nothing could prevent it.

Mr. T. W. WHITFIELD (Fellow) said that he had no idea that he would be called upon to take part in the discussion. He could only say that the members had had the privilege of listening to two most interesting Papers, and the criticism that had been passed upon them had been equally instructive. The only points he would refer to had already been dealt with to some extent by previous speakers. While a certain area throughout the country was controlled by commissions, which in many districts did their work well, there was a large acreage of land, especially in the uplands, where there was no control at all.

He would refer to two points in which the local authority, such as the county council or other rural authority, might be able to do a large amount of good to agriculture. The first was that the millers in the uplands, especially where there was very little fall, possessed, by right of time, the right to maintain a mill across a main river and hold up water at the expense

of the adjoining land, often holding it up above their milling head, which in many cases was unknown. At the same time many of them did nothing in the way of repairing the banks, and when the river was cleansed he believed that, unless it was specifically stated under award, their liability was nil. That seemed rather unfair on the land, especially when it was borne in mind that in many of the cases the milling rights were of very small value.

The second point to which he wished to refer was that there were several drains and ditches throughout the country in regard to which the parish awards stated that it was the duty of the highway surveyors to keep them open. That duty had in many cases been neglected since the time of the Enclosure Acts, and he thought if a central local authority were in existence they would be able to do much to assist to put those evils right.

Mr. P. F. TUCKETT (Fellow) said he desired to add his quota of thanks to the authors of the two Papers, who, in his opinion, had produced most interesting Papers on a very dry subject. The only criticism he had to make was that the authors had confined themselves entirely to the drainage of land, and had said nothing about sea-walls. Now that big estates were being broken up, the sea-walls of a large part of England would be left to small farmers to keep in order, and he thought that would cause a great deal of trouble. Sea-walls, main rivers and outfalls might quite well, he thought, be nationalised; at any rate they should be taken under the control of local authorities. He also considered that a good deal of low-lying land which at present escaped rates ought to bear its fair proportion of the expense.

With regard to the question of underdraining, his experience was mainly in stiff clays, and he found there that a minimum depth of 2 feet was quite sufficient. Certainly 2 feet 6 inches was the extreme minimum depth at which ordinary drains ought to be placed. A previous speaker mentioned the subject of the depreciation in value of grass land after drainage. He thought that was a common experience of all surveyors. When land was drained the existing water grasses died, and unless fresh seed was sown it often took many years to get as large a crop of grass as was obtained when the water grass existed on it.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. E. M. KONSTAM, K.C., in reply, said it had been a very great pleasure indeed to him to read a Paper before The Surveyors' Institution on a subject which had interested him enormously for the last two or three years, during which he had had the privilege of having charge of the land drainage work of the Board of Agriculture. He was very glad indeed to have been able to mark the end of his charge of that branch of the Board's work, indeed his charge of any work of the Board of Agriculture, by laying before The Institution an account of the policy the Board had laid down, the application of which had been begun shortly after the Act of 1918 was passed. He was very much obliged indeed to the members for the kind way in which they had listened to the Paper, and to Mr. Cobb and Mr. Thring for the exceedingly kind manner in which they had proposed and seconded the vote of thanks. He also wished to thank the gentlemen who had taken part in the

discussion for the interesting and instructive remarks and criticisms they had made. The Secretary had suggested that, as the hour was so late, the authors should reserve their replies to the remarks and hand them in in writing, so that they could be printed together with the report of the debate, rather than that the meeting should be detained beyond its usual hour. He thanked the members for the kind reception their Papers had received, and for the very enjoyable evening they had spent in preaching their joint gospel.

Mr. C. H. J. CLAYTON, M.B.E., in reply, desired to be permitted very briefly to associate himself most sincerely and heartily with the expression of thanks to which his friend and colleague Mr. Konstam had given utterance. It had been a great pleasure to him personally to be present at the meeting, and to hear the very kindly, moderate and valuable comments which had been made by the gentlemen who had been good enough to make observations on the Papers. He thought Mr. Konstam had been extremely modest in the contribution which he had made to such an absorbing and interesting subject—absorbing and interesting not only to him, but to all who had been associated with him. But very coyly, if he might so put it, Mr. Konstam omitted, when reading his Paper, a list of the rivers and areas which had been brought into jurisdiction, or which were in process of being brought within the jurisdiction, of new Drainage Boards under the Act of last year, for the initiation and working of which he thought Mr. Konstam was chiefly responsible. If Mr. Konstam would allow him to reveal a secret, he did not mind telling the members that the total area which either had been brought under jurisdiction, or was in process of being brought under juris-

diction, was very nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ million acres, and that was largely due to the enthusiastic driving force of Mr. Konstam.

It had been a very great pleasure to him to be present at the meeting and to find there had been so much interest displayed where one might conceivably have expected something of a rather more *dilettante* character. But there was evidence that a very great deal of interest was now being taken in intensified cultivation, and he thought it was more widely recognised now than it was before the war that it was impossible to have successful cultivation on water-logged land. It had been quite a revelation to him to find that The Surveyors' Institution could produce so large and so interested an audience to hear Papers on what might to an outsider appear to be rather a dry subject, although it was really a very moist one.

The proceedings then concluded.

The following written communications have been received since the Meeting:—

Mr. W. T. CHADWIN (Visitor): As an engineer having had much to do with water supplies, great and small, I would like to suggest that in dealing with rapid removal of flood waters due regard should be paid to the part they play in replenishing the underground sources of water supply upon which thousands of rural communities, hamlets, villages and small towns depend for one of the three vital necessities of human life. That the present condition of our rivers and water-courses is often beyond censure and beneath contempt goes without saying, but flood relief works to be effective

must be designed to pass off the maxima of wet periods, with the natural consequence that all but exceptional floods may be entirely prevented and a very considerable means of underground water replenishment disappear. Of course the discomfort of inundated districts is much more obvious than possible benefits accruing below ground, but with the facilities given for the use of water for commercial and domestic purposes, its consumption has increased in the last quarter of a century or so to such an extent as to cause some anxiety for the near future, and I venture the opinion that strong and co-ordinated authorities should have as far as possible undivided jurisdiction over rivers and tributary streams, and that controlled flooding should be encouraged and every means adopted to conserve water wherever commercially practicable. In this connection the advocacy of the development of canals and waterborne traffic should not be lost sight of, because if anything useful is to be done in this direction very large quantities of water will have to be provided for lockage and leakage.

On the subject of underdrainage, may I say that I knew the late Mr. Bailey Denton very well, and that his view (which seems to be perfectly sound) was that land drains would not carry off the rain water as it percolated downwards, but should come into full operation as the saturation level rose in the subsoil and so keep that level within bounds. In moderately permeable soil land drains would be laid about 30 feet apart, and anyone can visualise for himself to what small extent such drains could intercept rain filtering downwards. On binding soils one of the principal difficulties is due to the water-tight "pan" formed by the tramping of horses in long years of shallow ploughing, but with mechanical cultivation this "pan" should disappear and surface water

soak through more freely; then the first deep-rooting crop will fill up shallow drains with roots, and the farmer will say that he could have told you so if you had asked him. Heavy clay land does not lend itself kindly to pipe draining, and probably should be tackled primarily at the surface, although underground water stagnation must be suitably dealt with. An arbitrary standard depth for underdrains, however, is not possible if reasonably good results are to be obtained.

MR. JOHN WATSON, of Doncaster (Fellow): I should like to add a word to the welcome which I am sure The Institution will have given to Mr. Konstam and Mr. Clayton, and of appreciation of the valuable contribution made by their respective Papers to the very important work with which those Papers are concerned. There is probably no greater hindrance to the full productivity of land than the present condition of the drainage, both arterial and subsidiary, over very large areas in this country. When the history of the years of war, and especially of reconstruction, come to be written, a very conspicuous place should be assigned to the effect upon increased production of the efforts made to lay the foundation of a sound system of land drainage.

The Land Drainage Act of 1918 will be a landmark for all time, and great credit is due to its authors. It was a brilliant idea to make use of the natural inertia or caution of the agricultural mind to further the cause of land drainage.

In the formation or re-formation of a drainage district the first step necessary was, formerly, to persuade a large number of owners to ask for an alteration with a certainty of outlay at their own

expense and a problematical possibility of increased income. It is now necessary only to discover a few persons suffering from "divine discontent," sufficient to ask for an improvement, and a large number of active minds in opposition will have to be set in motion before a good scheme can be defeated.

Good as the Act is, I think still that it is a pity not to have gone a step further in the same direction, and to have made the Board of Agriculture the final court of appeal. It is a weakness in the Act that any drainage authority can by simply objecting to an alteration in the boundaries of their district entirely block a re-formation. In that case Parliament, with all its congestion of business, indifference to local needs, and probable want of knowledge of the subject, has to be consulted, and that will probably be the end of the matter.

I would like to suggest that whilst there is still something left of the driving force of war conditions, Mr. Konstam might promote a short amending Act, putting upon the Board of Agriculture the duty of deciding absolutely on the alteration of the boundaries of existing drainage districts.

To pass to the actual physical results to be expected from the setting up and re-formation of various drainage authorities. Unfortunately during the bad times that have befallen agriculture, the desire to curtail expenses has led many drainage authorities to make the most unwise decision of doing without expert supervision of their works. The present deplorable condition of many public drains is due, and very naturally due, not only to general apathy, but greatly to this parsimonious policy. I could quote many cases, but will be content with one. A body having the control of a very large area, some 70,000 acres of land, entirely

dependent upon arterial drainage for its reasonable fertility, decided to save the meagre salary paid to its engineer, and arranged to give him a mere pittance for the inspection once a year of the main drains in their district. For this he was expected only to look at the drains as he passed on his bicycle, or such parts of them as could be seen in this manner. It was the custom to sludge out a proportion of the drains each year. Even when this was done no attempt was made to find out whether the hard bottom exposed by the operation was properly graded. When a proper inspection with levels, and a report with sections of some of these drains was obtained at the instance of the county committee, numerous shoals and hills involving loss of fall were disclosed, showing that the expense of sludging out was largely wasted.

This cheese-paring policy seems to have had the further effect of practically destroying the profession of the drainage engineer. You may set up as many and as capable drainage authorities as you like, but you will always come back to the actual working of the schemes by officials, and it is a lamentable fact that skilled, scientific, experienced men are extremely scarce, and I fear that the new authorities will find the greatest difficulty in finding officials who can run the business as it should be run.

In my view the members of the drainage authority do not require to be experts, but should be men of affairs, with sufficient knowledge of the subject to know whether their officials are to be entirely trusted, and they should then formulate a general policy and leave the carrying out to the officials.

But how are these necessary officials to be trained? Perhaps Mr. Clayton may have views on this question.

It does seem a pity that with many young officers now demobilised and in want of a job, there is apparently no ready means by which they can be trained for this work. Might I suggest that The Surveyors' Institution and the Institute of Civil Engineers should combine with the Board of Agriculture to establish some system of training?

There is a further practical question in which members might help this great cause. The great increase in the cost of manual labour, and the decrease in hours of work now general, are serious difficulties in the way of drainage operations, and there will be many members of The Institution who have opportunities of thinking out and experimenting with machinery to save labour in this work. There are, of course, large dredgers for use in rivers and deep water, but there seems to be no efficient machine for clearing the arterial and subsidiary drains so as to leave them with a properly graded bottom. A real success in this matter should be a source of profit, and would certainly be a great help to the cause of increased production.

The Agricultural Executive Committee of the West Riding, for whom I acted for two years, were confronted at the outset of their labours with large areas of land so water-logged that improved production was impossible until the drainage was put in order. At that time there were no means at the committee's disposal either for requiring the persons or authorities in default to put matters right or to undertake the work themselves. The committee therefore made repeated representations to the Board of Agriculture, which eventually resulted in the issue of Regulation 2 M, D.O.R.A., under which a large amount of work was done. The Land Drainage Act, 1918, will enable this work to be continued.

In this connection may I speak of the ready and sympathetic help we always received in Yorkshire from both Mr. Konstam and Mr. Clayton? Our drains suffered from every disease known to the engineer, and though our methods of treating these diseases may often have been irregular, these two gentlemen always backed us up, and generally, I think, with good results.

I have been reading with great interest and pleasure a most excellent book by Mr. Clayton called *Land Drainage from Field to Sea*. I commend this book to all who take an interest or who ought to take an interest in this most urgent and important subject.

The readers of the Papers have forwarded their replies in writing:—

REPLY BY MR. E. M. KONSTAM.

Several of the speakers have pointed out that the Papers read do not deal with the financial aspect of land drainage. Their object is to stimulate interest in the question as a whole, and it scarcely seems necessary to emphasise its financial side in so very general a treatment of the subject, for as soon as any particular scheme is mooted, there will be no lack of people to draw attention to the fact that it will have to be paid for. But no sensible person would attempt to deny that finance must govern this as well as any other human undertaking (with the possible exception of war), or that if the expense of a scheme is too great in proportion to the value which its execution will add to the land affected, that scheme is not worth carrying out. This consideration may render certain works impracticable which are attractive as purely engineering propositions

but the experience of the past few years has shown that there is a vast amount of work to be done in the cleansing of existing channels and the repair of existing banks, which will far more than pay its way by rendering fertile lands which now yield very little, and by securing against injury from floods lands which are already fertile.

Mr. Cobb filled up a serious *lacuna* in my Paper by his reference to the important case of *Hudson v. Tabor*. It is unfortunate that the effect of that decision is not more widely realised; as it is, many people believe that the owners of sea-banks are, as a general rule, liable to keep them up for the benefit of their neighbours. In fact it requires weighty evidence (which is often not forthcoming) to establish such a liability; and for this and other reasons I heartily agree with Mr. Cobb in thinking that reliance on individual effort for the maintenance of sea defences ought to be a thing of the past, and that these should be kept up by the authorities out of scots or rates levied on all those benefited, private liabilities being commuted for money payments wherever they exist. There is much, in my personal view, to be said for a contribution to coast defence out of the National Exchequer, as suggested by Mr. Tuckett, as well as for a similar contribution to the restoration of river channels, as Mr. Silcock proposed.

The provisions of the Land Drainage Act, 1918, with regard to differential rating allow effect to be given to Mr. Tuckett's other suggestion that low-lying land which receives some, but not the full, benefit from drainage works, should contribute to the expenses in a comparatively small proportion.

REPLY BY MR. CLAYTON.

May I say how grateful I am to those members who have contributed in so kindly and generous a spirit to the discussion upon my own part of the twin Papers? As some of the opinions to which I have ventured to give expression stray somewhat into the domain of agriculture, of which I know so little, and the members of The Surveyors' Institution know so much, I am greatly relieved to find that the criticism has been of so mild a character.

I am aware that considerable differences of opinion exist amongst agriculturists as to the depth at which pipe drains should be laid, and I know that the average depth to-day is appreciably less than that which found favour 60 to 70 years ago. I am not surprised, therefore, either to find practical concurrence in the opinions of three gentlemen of such authority as Mr. Cobb, Mr. Thring, and Mr. Tuckett that, say, from 2 feet to 3 feet is a convenient range, or to hear from Mr. Grantham that in a case which came under his notice he had evidence that pipes at 4 feet depth began to discharge earlier than those at 3 feet depth. Having given some thought to the subject, I am inclined to believe that any smaller degree of efficiency which may be noticeable in the case of the deeper laid pipes is due less to their depth *qua* depth than to the circumstance that their alignment and continuity are more easily disturbed by vertical earth movements due to fluctuating levels of saturation which would, of course, be less operative the nearer one came to the surface. That is why I have suggested that with drains at 3 feet 6 inches

depth collars should be used. The expense of providing and "cutting in" the collars has perhaps been the principal reason for their small use, but I am of opinion that if a pipe line can be maintained intact, despite earth movements, and if the normal water level in the outfall ditches can be kept low enough to ensure the discharge, better soil conditions can be obtained with deep than with shallow drains.

I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Thring as to the futility of outfall schemes alone. Certainly the uplands cannot receive benefit unless the channels leading to the outfalls are improved to a capacity to carry surplus water away from the uplands. It is quite with this knowledge and in this spirit that the new Drainage Act is being administered, but I am sure Mr. Thring recognises that unless outfalls are first fitted to void the water to sea, improvements in upland areas can only result in local transfers of surplus water.

I am naturally in accord with Mr. Grantham as to the need of care in the application of general figures to particular cases, but I am afraid I do not follow his deduction that measured and tabulated flood discharges taken in various rivers over a series of years afford much indication of maximum needs in an outfall channel. Sir John Rennie's measurements of flood discharges in the Ancholme were quoted by Mr. Grantham as $\cdot 5$ cubic foot per acre per minute, whereas the provisions I have suggested would work out at $\cdot 84$ cubic foot per acre per minute. But the whole point is that neither in Sir John Rennie's or any other time has the whole of the flood water in the Ancholme Valley come down to South Ferriby to be measured and tabulated. Under existing conditions flood waters lie along the valley of the Ancholme and its feeders, The Rase, Caistor Canal,

Kingsbury Beck, &c., over about 3,000 acres or so, until they are slowly evaporated. The same is true, but in very much greater measure, as regards the Severn, the Ouse, the Seine above Paris, and other rivers.

My object in dealing with the subject of flood-discharge provisions has been to emphasise the necessity of providing capacity for the voidance to sea of the whole volume which would come down if the catchment areas were adequately drained. I venture to think that 1 per cent. of the annual average rainfall of any given catchment area is not very far from a reasonable general provision, but it would of course be necessary to consider every local circumstances before adopting any figure.

May I, at this point, correct what I think must have been a slight misunderstanding of my meaning by Mr. Cobb in his reference to my statement that "one long sweeping curve" is the best course for an outfall channel? Mr. Cobb's criticism appeared to make me responsible for the application of this shape to other than outfall channels. The reason for the curve "in the direction of the littoral drift" is that the discharge of the river may merge more readily into the coastal current.

The answer to Mr. Sabin's inquiry as to whether there is any way of preventing siltation in river beds is, I think, that in the outfall portions of the channel every encouragement that natural or artificial means might afford should be given to deep, free and unobstructed tidal action, and that, in the non-tidal channels, good gradients, ample sections and ample curves should be provided and maintained. Full provision and full maintenance can only be secured, however by a properly constituted authority which ad-

ministers the whole of the channels as a unit. Dependence upon voluntarism in drainage matters is, in my experience, fatal.

The better control of mills which formed the principal subject of Mr. Whitfield's remarks is a very important consideration which particularly affects tributary streams. Flour-milling is not the thriving industry it was, say, 100 years ago, and there are now countless mills which work either very rarely or not at all; yet they control the rivers just as completely as they did in the days of their prosperity, when their vital interests depended upon clear and unobstructed waterways. Nowadays one may find a "milled" stream so fouled and choked up with fallen and ingrown trees, sludge and weed growths, that in order to get the small amount of power they require the millers are forced to resort to all sorts of expedients to raise a "head," with the result that banks are overtopped or breached, and wide damage caused to the flanking lands above the mills. There appears to be much force in Mr. Whitfield's suggestion that whatever process may be necessary to remedy this condition of things should receive early and serious consideration.

Mr. Silcock thinks that my estimate of about 95 per cent. of rainfall discharge from urban areas is too high, and he suggests that 40 to 50 per cent. is nearer the truth. I gladly defer to his wider experience in this matter. My own figure was based upon estimates, which I have had no opportunity of checking, in respect of discharges from Burton-on-Trent, Leeds, Wakefield, and Guildford. I am very pleased to note that Mr. Silcock supports the view I hold so strongly, that deep tidal action in outfall channels should have the freest possible play.

In conclusion I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the President and Council of The Surveyors' Institution for the honour of their invitation to me to read a Paper, and to the members present for their courtesy, patience, and resolution of thanks.

SURVEY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.*

BY CAPT. WILLIAM H. TAPP, M.C.
(FELLOW).

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 16th February, 1920.*

When England was first committed to operations in France in 1914, it had been anticipated that a large supply of a comparatively small scale map would be required, and, owing to the foresight of M.I.4 at the War Office (Colonel Sir W. C. Hedley, C.B., C.M.G.) and of the Ordnance Survey (Colonel Sir C. F. Close, K.B.E.), an ample supply was in readiness, and was controlled in France by Colonel E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O., known as "Maps, G.H.Q."

These maps were reproductions of the $\frac{1}{80000}$ Service Géographique de l'Armée Française, and as long as the war was one of movement were sufficient for the purpose, but towards the end of 1914, when the opposing armies faced one another and began to prepare a vast system of trenches from sea to sea or from sea to neutrality, that is, for a war of positions, it very quickly became apparent that an accurate map on a much larger scale would be required—for trench representation, for

* In writing this article I am indebted to M.I.4 and especially Colonel E. M. Jack for valuable hints and various photographs; also to Lieut.-Colonel Winterbotham for some hints on sound ranging, and also for the use of many interesting photographs; and to the Royal Geographical Society for the loan of blocks for illustrations.

operations, &c. Topographical sections were formed, and were faced with a variety of interesting problems and work.

MATERIAL AVAILABLE FROM WHICH TO WORK.

1. The French National Triangulation, 1818–1855 ; known as “*Triangulation des Ingénieurs Géographes.*”

It covered the whole of France. Stations consisted mostly of spires, steeples, towers, and other prominent objects. There were, however, scarcely any actual beacons, and as the greater proportion of the work was in manuscript, only a small portion having been published, and kept at the *Service Géographique*, Paris, only, and also owing to the fact that relative errors of as much as 1·500 occurred, it was often a matter of great difficulty to decide what actual spire or other mark actually represented the station. In many cases it was not by any means the most prominent object that had been chosen, from reasons of caution, no doubt ; secondly, the Belgian triangulation of a later date, having Brussels as its origin, did not agree with the position of common points.

The origin was—

Lat. $54^{\circ} 27' 42\cdot55''$ N. = $48^{\circ} 50' 48\cdot5862''$ N.

Long. $00^{\circ} 01' 06\cdot81''$ E. = $2^{\circ} 20' 49\cdot53644''$ E. of Greenwich,
or $34\cdot60644''$ E. of Paris.

Az. $305^{\circ} 33' 15\cdot00''$ = $274^{\circ} 47' 54\cdot06''$

(Panthéon, Belle Assise.)

2. The Northern Chain of Triangulation, starting from the points connected with the British Ordnance Survey Triangulation, 1860, and running through Cassel and Kemmel to the Belgian frontier.

3. The French Admiralty Survey, providing a series of well-determined points roughly along the coast and 10 miles inland.

4. The Belgian Triangulation, an excellent work, but with its origin differing slightly from the French value of the same.

5. The Incomplete Triangulation, commenced in 1890, to include all secondary and tertiary stations and a new Cadastral Survey based on new points. In our area the new meridian of Paris and the Amiens parallel only had been completed from remeasured arcs and a new base. The latitude and azimuth and the base were from new work, and calculated on a different figure of the earth (Clarke's), and as a consequence it was an exceedingly difficult problem, even for a trained geodesist, to combine points thus fixed with the original triangulation points, 1818-1855. However, towards the end of the war this was successfully done, although no less than four different figures of the earth (Carte de France, Du Plessis, Clarke's, Bessel's) and five different projections (Bonne's, Lambert's, Cassini's, Admiralty Projection for the Coast Survey, Prussian Doppel Projection) were involved.

This triangulation had its stations marked by brick pedestals or chimneys, and was consequently not so open to damage from enemy artillery fire as was the old.

The enemy destroyed all the trig. points of this triangulation in his lines.

The origin was—

Lat. $54^{\circ} 27' 36.18''$ N. = $48^{\circ} 50' 46.52232''$

Long. $00^{\circ} 01' 06.93''$ E. = $2^{\circ} 20' 49.57532''$ E. of Greenwich,
or $34.64532''$ E. of Paris.

Az. $305^{\circ} 33' 08.56$ = $274^{\circ} 47' 51.97344''$

(Panthéon, Belle Assise.)

MATERIAL OF MAPS.

6. $\frac{1}{80000}$ "Carte de France." Bonne's projection, printed in black only. Engraved relief by *hachures* with nothing further but very approximate form lines. Co-ordinates from Paris origin given at the corners of sheets, size 20,000 N.S. 32,000 E.W. mètres.

7. $\frac{1}{50000}$ "Topographical." A magnificent new map in the course of production; non-existent for the northern area. The new series "Plans Directeurs."

8. $\frac{1}{100000}$ and other small scale maps. Excellent maps of the scale, and printed in colours.

9. $\frac{1}{25000}$ "Cadastral," made in Napoleonic times, kept in manuscript at the *Mairies*. This material was good, and used by us to start our new topographical work from. An index of this map showed at which place the maps were kept for a certain area.

10. $\frac{1}{200000}$ "Plans Directeurs," old series of the fortified areas along the frontiers. Good maps.

11. $\frac{1}{200000}$ Belgian Map. Drawn on a scale of $\frac{1}{100000}$ and reduced for reproduction. A good map, but covered with a mass of conventional signs that obliterated much of the detail. We redrafted this from the originals showing the details we required, and reproduced at a suitable scale.

12. Large scale plans of railways, mines, canals, &c., generally of little use, as they were usually covered with designs for contemplated alterations or constructional additions.

2. Under Colonel Winterbottom's direction, and under the immediate supervision of Captain Mearns, the trigonometrical triangulation of 1840 was worked upon, and the stations are connected, the whole of France would have been covered with a double triangulation of third grade, from which the primary points of the English triangulation would have derived at least 12 miles.

3. By the means of that trigonometrical work and a series of large scale maps, originally a direct triangulation from the coast, was produced of a very high order of accuracy.

4. Details were carefully produced for the artillery and reported in detail under "Military" of each territory that had the same dimensions from a fixed area, and the strong positions known before would have been minutely eliminated.

Methods.

1. In general and essentially as far as is necessary to derive triangulation points under the geographical or astronomical conditions the least with the least error, the least on the large. The cartographer places them according to the projection used, and it therefore becomes almost a necessity to adopt some form of orthographic projection (except shape). For Gauss's and some other projections give rise to errors in bearing, it is nearly impossible to avoid in mapping, but the smaller scale.

For a pair of positions it was obviously necessary necessary for the gunner to measure the angle or bearing from his reference point and the distance to the target, and it fell to the lot of the surveyor of the day

graphical and the field survey battalions, to measure these accurately for him; in fact, it became almost his first duty. It became necessary, then, to cover his map with a grid valued northwards and eastwards of the origin at Paris (the Belgium Bonne origin of the grid was at Brussels); a 1,000-yard grid was adopted, and the original French sheets of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20,000 \times 32,000 \text{ mètres} \\ 21,872.3 \times 34,995.6 \text{ yds.} \end{array} \right\}$ split up into four British sheets of $10,936 \times 17,500$ yds., 11 grids north and south with overlap of 64 yds. and $17\frac{1}{2}$ grids east and west with overlap of 2.2 yds., numbered, say, 36° N.E., N.W., S.E., S.W.

These sheets were originally direct photo enlargements from the $\frac{1}{800,000}$ Carte de France to $\frac{1}{200,000}$, and, of course, faithfully reproduced all errors. The $\frac{1}{800,000}$ (as has been stated under "Material available") had only rough hachuring to show the hill formations, and originally 5-mètre interval form lines were introduced by interpolation from known heights and the general formation of the *hachures*. This evidently allowed room for errors, and fitting an accurate survey of a run of trenches to a photo enlargement of a rather inaccurate original map was the cause of much heartburning to the young surveyor.

On the map the main grids consisted of squares $6,000^s \times 6,000^s$ split up into 36 squares of $1,000^s$ side, and numbered consecutively 1-36. These, again, were split up into 4, "a, b, c, d," and each of these by estimation to 5^s measured eastwards and northwards.

These sheets had the value from the origin of the grid printed at each corner.

Thus, for example, on Map II. a point might be described as 36° N.W., G. 17^d 4.8 or more accurately as 36° N.W. 17^d 47.83, representing a value of—

7,918 N.		126,861 W.
+ 3,000		- 3,500
+ 415	and	- 735
11,333 ^x N.		122,626 ^x W.

Now suppose this to be the position of a British battery, and its target at 36° N.W., C 30° 21·96, or—

7,918 N.		109,361 W.
+ 6,000		+ 500
+ 480	and	+ 395
14,398 ^x N.		110,256 ^x W.

Plot these points on the map AB and the right-angled triangle ABC.

Then—

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 AC & = & 122626 \\
 & - & 110256 \\
 \hline
 & & 12370 = \beta \quad \text{Log.} = 4\cdot0923697
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 BC & = & 14398 \\
 & - & 11333 \\
 \hline
 & & 3065 = a \quad \text{Log.} = 3\cdot4864305
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Tan. } A & = \frac{a}{\beta} = \frac{3065}{12370} & = 3\cdot4864305 \\
 & & - 4\cdot0923697 \\
 \hline
 & & 9\cdot3940608
 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore A = 13^\circ 54' 59''$$

$$B = 76^\circ 05' 01''$$

$$\text{L. Sin. } A = 9\cdot3811254$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & = \frac{a}{c} & = 3\cdot4864305 \\
 & & - 4\cdot1053051 \\
 \hline
 & & 9\cdot3811254 \text{ check.}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Log. } c = 4\cdot1053051$$

$$= 12,744 \text{ yards} = \text{distance.}$$

Suppose this battery's reference point (RO) to have been Vermelles Church, the co-ordinates of which are 12,065 yards N., 125,899 yards W., by a similar calculation to the above, it can be shown that the bearing from the gun to the church is $282^{\circ} 36' 24''$

Complement	77	23	36
Add bearing A to B	76	05	01
	153	28	37

This being the angle through which the gun must be swung after being sighted on to the church spire, it will then be in alignment with the enemy battery and can fire on it at a range (horizontal) of 12,744 yards.

It often became necessary to resect the positions of heavy, siege or other important batteries in a manner that gave greater accuracy than could be obtainable from plane table work. When three or more trigonometrical points were visible, resections were made either directly by the theodolite or where necessary through a periscope attached to the theodolite. Many instances occurred in which the handy man was able to find a rapid method of obtaining resection which might have presented serious difficulties to the ordinary surveyor. The quickest man at these jobs became the ablest field survey officer. Many cases occurred where it was possible to obtain resections from a partly demolished roof or house, or by removing tiles therefrom, from overturned sugar factory retorts, from mine towers or dump winding stations, or other points quite vulnerable to artillery, at close range to the enemy, and by taking bearings and distance from them to the actual battery position. I can say with certainty that

to officers fortunate enough to belong to the staff of field survey battalions, these problems arising daily presented possibilities of applying ingenuity and enterprise that were always a source of keen pleasure and enjoyment, and it is not to be wondered at that such officers, as a rule, loved their work with heart and soul, and if unfortunate enough to be wounded on such duties were most unhappy until fit enough again to be back at their jobs. (See example of Resection in Appendix.)

2. As soon as it was possible to supply the field survey battalions with sheets, with a requisite number of fixed points plotted thereon, the battalion commanding officer sent out his topographers, and thus gradually the detail was corrected and supplemented until a very high order of topographical map was produced. The work offered in many instances delightful opportunities for exercising ingenuity in escaping observation by the enemy. Hollow artificial trees were of use at times, or one could work, with plane table set up in such a manner amongst the ruins of a house, so that nothing but the sight veins and levels showed above, and in such a position the place of the plane table was often preferable to that of the person.

Of course it was necessary also to produce maps of the area occupied by the Boche, and in general about 30 miles behind his trench lines was done, and here, of course, the surveyor was entirely in the hands of the airmen for his main detail, and he proved a most efficient and capable member of His Majesty's Forces, and rarely, if ever, was sent out to obtain photos of a certain area without returning with the necessary data on plates. These photos were taken generally with a 10-inch focal length lens, so that, say, at a height of 5,000 feet a plate was produced on a scale of 50,000, and so as the

height at which the plate was exposed was invariably reported a good initial idea of scale could be obtained, but it rested with the surveyor and cartographer to eliminate errors due to the forward movement of the plane during the operating of the shutter, and to the fact that generally photos were not taken whilst the plane was on an absolutely even keel. This was managed in the following manner: Four or more trig. points were plotted on a plain piece of paper in their correct positions. The paper was then placed on a board movable in all directions, whilst the plate with the same four or more trig. points marked on it was placed in an instrument like a magic lantern running along lines to the board, and illuminated at the back with a strong electric light. In this manner the trig. points shown on the original plate were made to coincide exactly with the trig. points plotted in their correct positions, and at the required scale on the board; the angle of distortion was thus reproduced by the angle and tilt of the board required to make the coincidence, and the plate was then re-photographed at this angle, eliminating the distortion made by the figure of the trig. points. Of course by this method only that area situated within the trig. points was actually correct to scale, but the system was so extended that generally, wherever photos were available, the information could be used from them accurately for topographical and trench purposes; in fact, so much was this the case that by the end of the war a very much more reliable map than the original $\frac{1}{800000}$ Carte de France had been produced over a very large area. It was unfortunate that hardly any of the French cadastral maps of the area under enemy control were available, as they provided a wonderful extension of points for the trig.

such as the junction of main roads, &c., which were easily recognisable on air photos.

So much for the general photographic detail, but now what about the levelling and contouring of such areas? By the means of known heights and the stereoscope, and other indications, some officers, of whom Colonel Winterbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O., is an example, became so adept at this levelling, which he himself has described as an after-dinner recreation, that in very fact they might have been over the country itself, so accurate was their reproduction of the hill features.

It must be remembered, however, that there were often serious difficulties to be overcome. Trig. points on photos from heights were not always readily recognisable from the Paris description thereof, and there were no less than six systems of levelling in existence, all of which had to be synchronised to one mean system or to one another:—

Datum.	Nivellement général de France	...	00 mètres.
„	Belgian Ponts et Chaussées	...	2.47 „
„	Belgian Nivellement général...	...	2.30 „
„	Northern France (système Bourdalou)	...	.93 „
„	Belgian Nivellement de Précision	...	.29 „
„	Système Lallemant		.08 „

Captured German maps sometimes helped us to elucidate some of these difficulties.

3. The surveyor was called upon to aid the gunner in many ways. He had to provide him with a board showing him his position, target, reference point, bearing picket, &c., as explained under triangulation. The board was usually a two-ply board with a zinc plate superimposed (not always, however, as some battery commanders preferred one without the zinc, and con-

sequently into which they could stick drawing pins at will). This zinc had etched on to it the grid lines, and the map was then pasted on sectionally to avoid distortion: on this were shown the gun positions, targets known, reference points known as the R.O.'s, and the angle from this to a picket driven in by the surveyor, so that the gunner could always obtain the angle to any point on the map by actually measuring it on the map, or by placing his gun on to the line of the picket and swinging through to the object, as already explained.

From the battery as centre an arc was pasted on the map from which the gunner could read to 10 minutes of arc directly, and to 2 minutes by estimation, an error generally much smaller than that of the actual gun. The heights of special targets were given on the map, and the gunner could then get his angle of sight (as distinguished from alignment) and range; if the target was off the board its co-ordinates were given, and as the boards had the co-ordinates of the battery invariably written on them, it became a very simple matter to obtain both range and direction.

In the first instance, all batteries were fixed by the field survey battalions, but eventually, as the work extended, they did only the heavy and siege, all the field and light batteries being done topographically by special corps topographical sections.

Heavy batteries were always placed from theodolite observations.

The targets for counter-battery work were obtained by three methods:—

- (a) Flash spotting;
- (b) Sound ranging;
- (c) Air photos.

(a) FLASH SPOTTING.

Stations were placed at various points of observation, such as steeples, towers, houses, mine dumps, or other built observation posts, connected with the main triangulation, and to each other by phone. Each station had its observers, sight veins or directors, and on observing a flash from an enemy gun, placed its directors in the line of the centre of the flash, and warned the other stations in the same system that it was observing in a certain direction. These other stations then took their directions, and in this way a series of lines from fixed bases were drawn to a certain gun flash, and its mean position located. Watches had to be carefully synchronised in this earlier system.

Later in the war (end of 1916) the "Hemming Flash Buzzer" system was initiated, the working of which was as follows: A "leading" observer was told by Headquarters of his system to pick out a certain flash and observe on to it. Each time the flash appeared in his telescope he pressed a button sounding the buzzer at H.Q. The observers at the other stations watching through their instruments could hear the buzz, and by this means were greatly aided in picking up the right flash. They in turn observed and sounded their buzzers. The operator at H.Q., when satisfied that all were on the same flash, told the observers to book and report their readings.

The essence of the system was that not only was H.Q. and each station connected by this instrument, but that the stations themselves were also connected by it with each other, and could buzz or show a light at H.Q. at will.

The Boche, however, had many means of causing

artificial flashes, so that all recorded gun positions had, in the first instance, to be sent to the R.A.F. to be checked by direct observation; and here let it be stated that this was not always the easiest thing in the world to do, for even in the best of topographical maps the positions of woods, roads, &c., will not be throughout in exact agreement with the triangulation; and as, of course, the R.A.F. observer had to rely on topographical features from which to spot, the recorded co-ordinates for the enemy gun position frequently differed slightly from the actual or trig. position co-ordinate, and, apart from these technical difficulties, such positions were always those most jealously guarded by the enemy, and the R.A.F. had thus serious material difficulties to face as well.

Flash spotting is a very old system, and up to a point gives good results. These, however, must invariably be checked by sound ranging and air observation, or, at all events, by the one or other of them, especially when dealing with such wily subjects as the Boche.

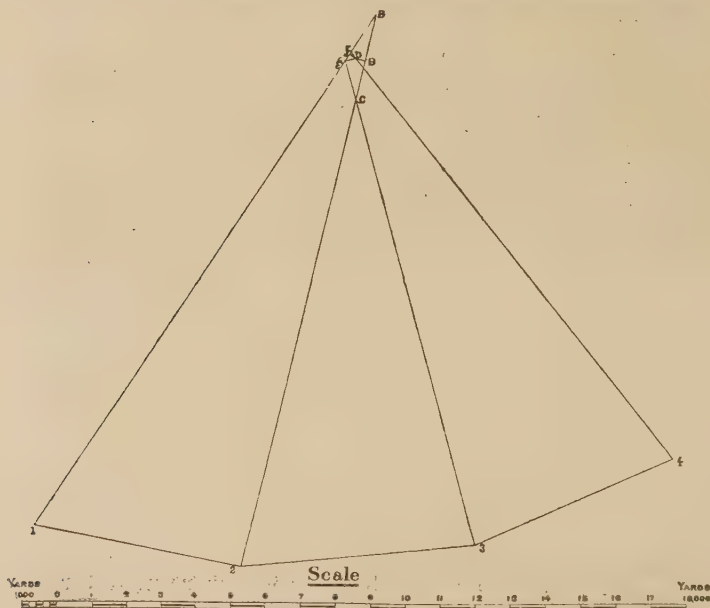
All kinds of instruments were tried for observing from stations, sight veins, directors, French telescopes, theodolites, and Coles' flash-spotting instrument, and at the end of the war French telescopes were used for all horizontal and theodolites for all vertical observations.

Coles' instrument would have supplanted the telescopes and theodolites, but was not ready for complete issue when the armistice was signed. It consisted of a telescope with a large field of view, and the arc of the theodolite projected by prisms into the field of view, so that bearings could be read without removing the eye from the telescope.

It perhaps should be stated that a valuable check on a series of "directions" from stations was often obtained

where the time between flash being observed and report heard at each post was recorded.

Amongst a mass of administrative work, inspecting telephone lines and gear, the officer in charge of a system of flash-spotting stations also had to see to calibration tests, fixing gun positions, and the imparting of local knowledge to newly arrived gunners, &c.



Flash spotting.

Calibration was usually performed by the stations observing on to a "burst" on the ground and getting guns on to a target by observing on to a "burst" in the air arranged vertically over the target, known as ranging on the trajectory; in both these cases the essence of success was to be able to impart results rapidly to the batteries. This demanded phone connection and that all results should be obtained graphically. Many



Temporary Flash-spotting Station after a rapid advance.



Flash spotting from a ruined house.



Triangulation work with heliograph.



N.C.O. and man at theodolite resection work with Lucas Signalling Lamp.

systems of "graphs" were invented for this purpose, and the success obtained was of a high order.

The difficulty to be overcome was the immobility of a system in a sudden advance, and, generally speaking, systems of a few thousand yards' base had to suffice in such cases, and after some practice a certain amount of mobility was secured; but it is a fact that the sound ranging systems suffered to a much smaller extent in such eventualities.

Explanation of the Flash-spotting Diagram.

1, 2, 3, 4 are the observation stations.

D, or in that vicinity, an enemy gun is firing.

Station 1 observes on the line 1 — A — B.

" 2 " " " 2 — C — B.

" 3 " " " 3 — C — A.

" 4 " " " 4 — D — E.

Taking the observations from 1, 2, 3, a triangle ABC of error is formed. In this triangle is the required position, and by the rule that the vertical distance from the rays shall be in the inverse proportion to the distances from the observing stations, a station D is found inside the triangle, the proportions being 75 : 69 : 61, *i.e.*, $AD : BD : CD :: 61 : 69 : 75$, and obviously this point must come on the observation line 4 DE.

The point D is, therefore, the enemy gun position. This point is checked by reference to sound-ranging results, and eventually finally checked by aeroplane observation.

(b) SOUND RANGING.

A series of half a dozen or so microphones were

placed close to our front-line trenches and at an angle to them. These microphones automatically recorded on galvanometers the receipt of the sound of any enemy gun being fired, the recording films had time indications

$$\text{Here } CS = \frac{2500}{2} = 1200'$$

$$CA = \frac{1250}{2} = 625'$$

$$CS : CA = \text{Eccentricity} = 1.2$$

$$CS : CX = CA^2$$

$$CX = \frac{1200^2}{625} = 2304'$$

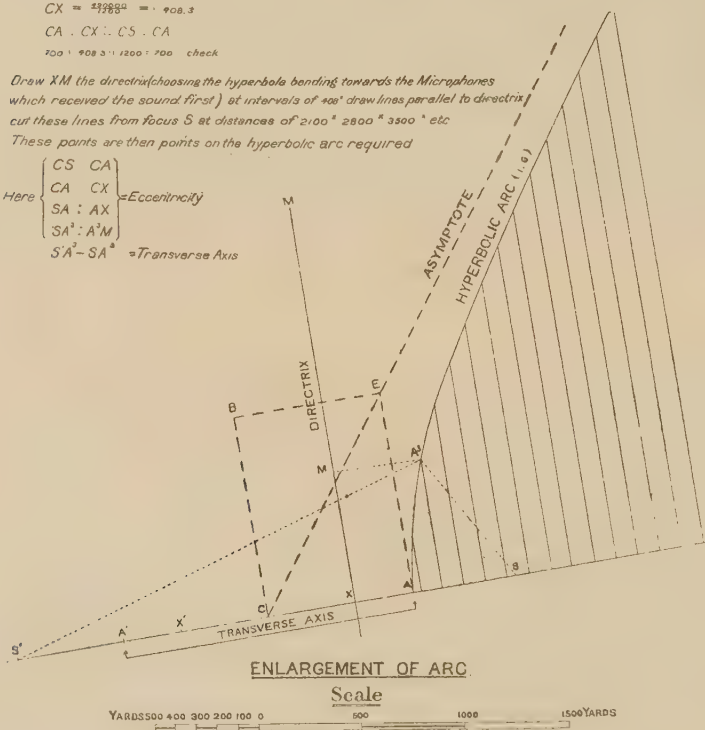
$$CA : CX :: CS : CA$$

$$700 : 908.3 :: 1200 : 700 \text{ check}$$

Draw XM (the directrix) (choosing the hyperbola bending towards the Microphones which received the sound first) at intervals of 400' draw lines parallel to directrix cut these lines from focus S at distances of 2100' 2500' 2900' etc. These points are then points on the hyperbolic arc required

$$\text{Here } \begin{cases} CS : CA \\ CA : CX \\ SA : AX \\ SA^2 : A^2M \end{cases} = \text{Eccentricity}$$

$$SA^2 - SA^2 = \text{Transverse Axis}$$

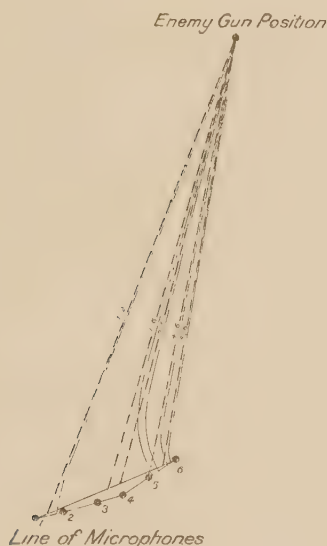


Sound ranging.

on them, and almost invariably the same gun's record could be spotted from a series of films by the nature of the break made thereon. These instruments were, of course, useless during a continuous and violent bombardment.

With the system of microphones no forward observer was required as in the Boche system. The difference in time of the receipt of a report between two microphones gave the one factor required, it being assumed that the gun must lie somewhere on an arc of

ASYMPTOTE. = - - - - -
HYPERBOLA. = —————



Scale

YARDS 1000 500 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8000 YARDS

Sound ranging.

the hyperbola of which the two micros were foci; this arc being plotted, another arc was plotted by the factor given from two other micros—this gave an intersection, and dealing again with others, the intersection was checked from several other micros. In practice the

asymptote, and not the hyperbola, was plotted: this saved much labour at a small expense in accuracy.

The results sent to H.Q. were tested by airmen and flash-spotting returns until a reliable target was reached, when the artillery were given the job of dealing with it.

The system of microphones was excellent up to 10,000^y behind the enemy lines, but for greater distances a greater base was required, and two or more systems of microphones were put on to the work, as in the case of Big Bertha firing into Paris: her position was spotted exactly from two systems, and checked from a third. The airmen then went out and made a reconnaissance, and also observed the counter-battery fire, with the result that very shortly this thorn in the flesh for the unfortunate Parisian was permanently removed.

After the battle of Messines, 1917, over 93 per cent. of the actual German battery positions were found to have been spotted by the sound rangers, and I believe I am correct in saying that wherever a question had arisen as to the exact position of the enemy battery, the sound rangers were proved to have been invariably in the right.

In such a system the personal factor, a most important one under such conditions, is entirely eliminated, and we get an absolute mechanical accuracy, the one varying factor being the rate sound travels owing to the atmospheric changes.

(c) AIR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Observers in their aeroplanes were sent out to spot enemy guns and to take photos for various reasons. From above they recorded the flash or smoke from any

gun, and recorded it either on the map or on the photos taken at the time. The observer naturally had to work from physical features, such as crossings on roads, woods, hill tops, or other prominent objects, such as chimneys, towers, or houses, and, as has been explained, except where these points were actually tied on to the triangulation system, the results could not be expected to be perfect, but by reference and comparison with sound rangiers, flash spotters, captured reports, or enemy orders, a good mean position could nearly always be assumed.

Sometimes the R.A.F. were asked to provide panoramas taken from the air of a certain run of enemy trenches. This work entailed great dangers, as it had to be done from a low altitude, but we always got what we wanted. People at home perhaps do not recognise what magnificent spirit was shown by these young R.A.F. officers, and really are unaware how most of the men serving them simply jumped at a chance of a more than usually difficult or dangerous job, and here I refer to all branches of the Service.

Example of Sound Ranging.

The velocity of sound, according to the meteorological conditions, was 1,110 foot seconds. The intersection of five arcs is shown, the position of an enemy gun. These arcs did not always intersect, and a mean position in such cases had to be assumed. When an intersection had been obtained from any two arcs, a very close approximation of the difference of time for the receipt at any other microphone could be assumed, and, consequently, apart from the actual microphone record, there was always a check as well on its accuracy,

for difference in time at any two microphones = difference from the focal distances = transverse axis of the hyperbola, from which all other necessary data could be worked.

CASE 1—6.

Time of receipt at 1. 9hr. 6m. 36.1038s.

” ” 6. 9hr. 6m. 32.3200s.

3.7838s.

log. = .5779282

1110 ft. = 370^x log. = 2.5682017

3.1461299 = 1400^x

$$CS = \frac{\text{distance from 1 to 6}}{2} = 1200^x$$

$$CA = \frac{1400}{2} = 700^x$$

CS : CA :: 1200 : 700 = Eccentricity.

CS : CX :: CA²

CX = (700)²

— = 408.3

1200

S' A' X' C X A S

S, S' = Foci.

A, A' = Transverse Axis.

A, A' = Vertices.

X', X = Direction Points.

C = Centre.

CS : CA = Eccentricity.

CA : CX = ”

SA : AX = ”

To plot the asymptote:—

$$CB^2 : CA^2 :: SX^2 : AX \times A'X$$

$$SX = CS - CX$$

$$CB^2 : (700)^2 :: (791.7)^2 : (291.7) \times (1108.3) = 1,200 - 408.3$$

$$CB^2 = \frac{(700)^2 \times (791.7)^2}{(291.7) \times (1108.3)} = 791.7$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \angle CB^2 = 5.6901960 & , \log. (700)^2 & AX \cong CA - CX \\
 5.7971212 & \log. (791.7)^2 & = 700 - 408.3 \\
 7.5350636 & \text{colog. } (291.7) & = 291.7 \\
 6.9553427 & \text{colog. } (1108.3) & \\
 \\
 = 2) 5.9777235 & & A'X = A'C \times CX \\
 & & = 700 \times 408.3 \\
 \\
 \angle CB & 2.9886175 & = 1108.3 \\
 CB = 974.68 & &
 \end{array}$$

In the enlargement diagram (page 188), to draw asymptote, plot CB perpendicular to the transverse axis. Draw BE parallel to that axis, cutting AE at E. Through CE draw the asymptote.

CASE 2—6.

Time of receipt at 2. 9hr. 6m. 35.5632s.

„ „ 6. 9hr. 6m. 32.3200s.

$$3.2432 \log. = .5109737$$

$$370^{\times} \log. = 2.5682017$$

$$3.0791754$$

$$= 1200^{\Delta}$$

$$CS = \frac{\text{distance from 2 to 6}}{2} = 985$$

$$CA = \frac{1200}{2} = 600$$

CS : CA :: 985 : 600 = Eccentricity.

$$CS : CX = CA^2$$

$$CX = \frac{(600)^2}{985} = 365.48$$

$$CA^2 = CX \cdot CS$$

$$\angle CA^2 = 5.5563025 = 2.9934362 \log. = 985$$

$$2.5628663 \log. = 365.48$$

$$5.5563025 \text{ check.}$$

CASE 4—6.

Time of receipt at 4. 9hr. 6m. 34.2119s.

" " 6. 9hr. 6m. 32.3200s.

$$1.8919 \log. = 2768982$$

$$370^x \log. = 2.5682017$$

$$2.8450999 = 700^x$$

$$CS = \frac{\text{distance from 4 to 6}}{2} = 505$$

$$CA = \frac{700}{2} = 350$$

$$CS : CA :: 505 : 353 = \text{Eccentricity.}$$

$$CS : CX = CA^2$$

$$CX = \frac{(350)^2}{505} = 242.56$$

$$CA^2 = CX \cdot CS.$$

$$\angle CA^2 = 5.0881360 = 2.7032914 \log. 505$$

$$2.3848446 \log. 242.56$$

$$5.0881360 \text{ check.}$$

CASE 5—6.

Time of receipt at 5. 9h. 6m. 33.1314s.

" " 6. 9h. 6m. 32.3200s.

$$.8114 \log. = 1.9092350$$

$$370^x \log. = 2.5682017$$

$$2.4774367 = 300^x$$

$$CS = \frac{\text{distance from 5 to 6}}{2} = 253$$

$$CA = \frac{300}{2} = 150$$

$$CS : CA :: 253 : 150 = \text{Eccentricity.}$$

$$CS : CX = CA^2$$

$$CX = \frac{(150)^2}{253} = 88.933$$

$$\angle CA^2 = 4.3521826 = 2.4031205 \log. CS$$

$$1.9490621 \log. CX$$

$$4.3521826 \text{ check.}$$



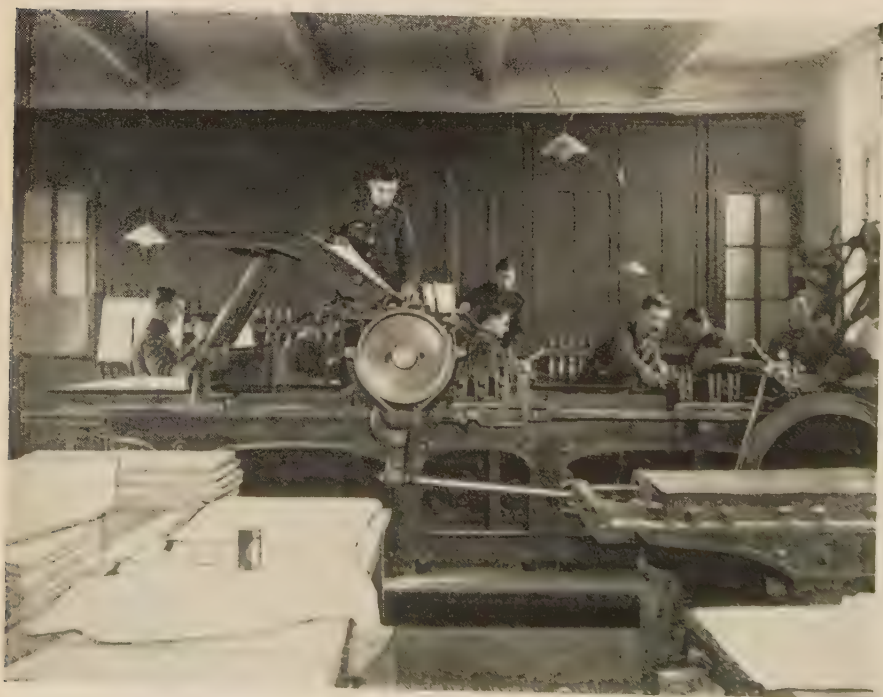
Battery bearing picket being fixed by resection.



Distribution of maps by car.



Triangulation from a recently vacated German post.



Field Survey Battalion printing presses at work.

CASE 1—2.

Time of receipt at 1. 9hr. 6m. 36.1038s.

,, ,, 2. 9hr. 6m. 35.5632s.

$$.5406 \log. = \bar{1}.7328760$$

$$370^x \log. = 2.5682017$$

$$2.3010777 = 200^x$$

$$CS = \frac{\text{distance from 1 to 2}}{2} = 230$$

$$CA = \frac{200}{2} = 100$$

$$CS : CA :: 230 : 100 = \text{Eccentricity.}$$

$$CS : CX = CA^2$$

$$CX = \frac{(100)^2}{230} = 43.479$$

$$CS : CA :: SA : AX$$

$$230 : 100 :: 130 : 56.521$$

$$\log. 230. \quad 2.3617278 \quad 2 \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \log. 100$$

$$\log. 56.521. \quad 1.7522098 \quad 2.1139376 \quad (434) \quad \log. 130$$

$$4.1139376 \text{—————} 4.1139376 \text{ check.}$$

BOCHE METHODS.

Previous to the war the enemy had earned for himself a high title to respect in all matters scientific, and amongst these survey had been included, but, as will be shortly shown, his military methods did not tend to give easy working or accurate results.

In the first place each army had an entirely separate survey, and generally initiated a separate zero point from which to start its grids. Maps have been captured showing on one and the same sheet trenches and detail, plus as many as three systems of grids. We can imagine a much worried Boche, faced with the following problem: Gun on Rheims grid, target on Paris grid, trig. on Lille

grid, and a furious gunner general demanding an instantaneous reply as to bearing and distance. We can picture many errors, and perhaps as many oaths.

The maps used were photographic enlargements of the French $\frac{1}{800000}$ to a scale of $\frac{1}{200000}$ with contours either roughly drawn in from the original hachuring, or from maps captured from us, valleys in green, after the Austrian staff fashion.

When we had at the later stages of the war opportunities of comparing the Boche with our own map, we invariably found ours the more accurate. The Army system worked well enough as long as a war of positions continued, but fell entirely to pieces as soon as they were forced to retreat in earnest, and there were always difficulties to be overcome at the junction of the two armies. When different zeros were in use evidently the values of a trig. point from the two zeros added would not give the value of the difference in co-ordinates of the zeros themselves, if from the convergency of meridians, and the consequent change of azimuth alone, let alone errors of survey, &c. The value of such error is given by the formula $\Delta L \sin \lambda m$.

The Germans had much the same system of flash spotting (*Lichtmesstrupp*) as we had, but their sound ranging (*Schallmesstrupp*) was vastly inferior. He had a forward observer who watched for the flash or the report of a special gun. On receipt he sent a "buzz" on his telephone which communicated with the observers behind spread over an area of from 10 to 12 kilometres. (There were no microphones or automatically working galvanometers to record the receipt of the sound.) These in turn awaited the receipt of the report, and stopped their stop-watches at that moment. This very rough method, based on difference of rates for

sound and light travel, besides working errors included that very variable factor, the human.

Ludendorff was most anxious to capture one of our systems, he being in a better position than any of us to know how marvellously accurate were the results obtained, and he offered a suitably handsome reward, but never succeeded in his quest.

The Germans built beacons of fir poles to designate their trig. stations, and often these came into service for our surveyors when we made a rapid advance. There was one which appeared from a small wood north of Loos and fronting Ferme des Mines, which was so cleverly placed with its background of chimneys that for a long time it remained unspotted by the surveyor, but when it was, and seen on closer observation to be used as an observation post as well, it did not last many hours.

The Boche initiated the very able and simple idea of fixing points in woods and other places difficult to observe on to or from by sending up vertical flares and rockets therefrom, and intersecting these from already known trig. stations.

The Boche really started the war with much the same material for survey that we had, and from material captured late in the operations we discovered that he had all, or nearly all, the results of the Nivellement général de France, and of course he had all the Lille Communal Cadastral Survey manuscript, whereas for the same area we had to be content with the communal index at Paris. He did his triangulation carefully, and nearly all his beacons, with observation posts attached looking like latticed cones, came in as most useful accessories for us when our advance really commenced in earnest, but the topographical and detail departments were never up to

our standard, partly owing, it is true, to the Army system of survey, but also to a large extent to the poor field work and lack of initiative (*vide* his later maps), and the poor contouring, and his need of a good sound ranging system.

The Germans showed an extraordinary disdain, as a rule, for information supplied on maps captured from us. In their advance on Amiens in 1918 they had opportunities of obtaining much that would have been most useful to them from supplies left behind almost by the ton, and yet, as far as we know, they did not take it. I believe myself this was due to the fact that they hesitated to accept anything that might have been left with the object of their being induced to accept it; but be that as it may, they at all events on that occasion missed an opportunity which would have well repaid the taking.

LESSONS FOR SURVEYORS.

I think all surveyors have learned that they will in future be a necessity in time of war to the gunner, and that the first thing to do will be to produce a map on which distortion will be so small that for all intents and purposes any object will be describable in co-ordinates from the zero point. An orthomorphic projection will then be a necessity, and some means of eliminating errors arising from the distance from the central meridian, where such is the case.

In future, then, all armies will *de facto* be equipped with a field survey, and that survey will have to have a large reproducing staff with it, for many maps of operations or organisation, for example, are so important, and so constantly varying, that they must be printed at the place and without any delay. The Americans had repro-

ducing presses fitted in lorries, and were supposed under conditions of movement of the worst kind to still be able to produce about 5,000 maps or so during the hour, so evidently there is hope that in the future it may be possible to form a very mobile field survey equipped with lorries and printing staff.

The flash-spotting and sound-ranging sections will have to be able, in the future, to survey their own positions, and whilst being linked to the field survey will be a separate organisation as regards transport and movement.

I think also that we have learned that it is more accurate in the field to allow the plane tablers to fix a series of reference points in the field only, and to plot all the detail work from photos corrected, as explained under "Methods, 2," and then sent out to the field with the detail all plotted for checking and supplementing if necessary.

Resection has gained a high place in the methods of war trigonometry, and will be used more frequently in the future. Where time is a factor, some graphic system, as used in plane table work, should be elaborated.

The grid where drawn should be a *metric grid*, two positions then given, distance and bearing could be almost automatically given, and *accurately*.

Helios will be found most useful for marking trig. stations. They will be used again for the same purpose in any new wars.

SURVEY: ITS ACTUAL WORK AND EXPERIENCES.

I remember in 1916 a call came to a survey section for the placing of several mineheads from which tunnels

had been driven under the Boche. The following is an extract from the surveyor's report:—

“4/11/16.

“C.R.E., 1st Div., gave me the best job I've had since I've been out here. On 5th I went out to commence the work. It consisted in fixing certain positions on or close to the double crassier for mining operations and other field engineering works. The crassier is called double, as it bifurcates for the last 800 yards or so, the two arms running out almost parallel in a N.W. direction into the Loos Valley. The single end is held by the Boche, the southern arm by him also, the northern by us. I found positions 1 and 2 easy; at 1, shells were falling in front and behind; at 2, all was quiet, but 3 was impossible. Twice the periscope was put up and smashed by bombs or bullets. Position 3 is near the end of the crassier, and not 60^x from that held by our friends the Boche. There appeared only one way out of it, and that was to take tape from 2, a clear run of about 300^x, as the intermediate trench was filled in with wire. I looked at my corporal and couldn't bring myself to ask him to do it, so I issued bombs all along the trenches, and got the Huns deluged with them, whilst I climbed up over, feeling colder even than the weather, and bolted down the line as fast as my limbs would move. I felt a 'fiz-fiz' past me as I neared the far end, but no harm, and leaped back safely into the trench to the position from which I could work at 3.

“I spent the 6th plotting the positions which disagreed slightly with the topographical position.

“On the 7th gave in the results and received orders for three more from C.R.E. again, so went out to complete my duties. It was damned cold, and a bit misty, too. Got to point 2, fixed satellite station, and then taped right over the side of the crassier to Putney Hill shaft, and got pretty actively shelled; proceeded to mine 15 shaft, close up to the main Boche

trenches, and resected another position. Also got an excellent check on Putney Hill. It was a bit hot here, shells falling all around, and clumps of rock and mud thrice displaced the theodolite, but got the work done just before dusk. Returning, found 40^x of trench knocked to bits behind us, but mercifully it was snowing hard, so we crossed the open bit within 300^x of brother Boche, *rapidly*, it is true, but in safety.

“Later on, 17th, these mines were exploded, and many a Boche went to his eternal rest.”

Another extract will help to give an idea of the varied duties a F.S. officer was called upon to perform:—

“Feb. 3/16.

“We have a job to do fixing a German O.P. in the woods; got rays from Cuinchy, Vermelles, and then went to Loos for the third. The position lay somewhere in Bauvin Wood. We crawled up Loos Crassier, and then proceeded along as far as we could, belly crawling to an overturned mine skip. There Docker, my man, and I lay trying to get the instrument set up. The first time a bit of shrapnel hit my helmet, the second time the periscope of the theodolite was smashed, and the third time a bullet went between us. The fourth time we *succeeded*, but now we had to get back with our information. I shall never forget it! I think a deluge of rain must have made the Huns’ observation bad. The following day the heavies put the O.P. out of tune for ever.”

The F.S. officer’s duties consisted primarily in—

(A) Extending existing triangulation, and from it producing an up-to-date map. I think enough has been said on this point.

(B) Work for the artillery—battery boards, targets, &c., already explained with the methods. In some cases

before a large set battle a number of heavy and siege batteries would arrive in position, and all these had to be supplied with the necessary boards and information in double quick time, and the information had of necessity to be accurate, as no ranging tests were permitted. The best element of surprise would otherwise have been forfeited. Sometimes climatic conditions were most unfavourable, but the work was always done in good time. A momentary glimpse of the sun gave an opportunity for an azimuth to be taken, or perhaps a distant and bearing could be taken from a short base to some previously fixed point close at hand. (For example of observation by Azimuth, see Appendix.) I remember once being called on to fix sixteen batteries for such an offensive between midnight and 3 p.m. the following day. The work was done, but, alas! was never used, as the planned attack was countermanded.

(c) Miscellaneous duties, as explained in the two extracts given, and a variety of incidental work such as the correcting of compasses or ascertaining their general variation. Early in 1915 bases were laid out on the true meridian, and compasses from every description of unit were soon pouring in to be tested. In the later years a magnetic survey was carried out under Lieutenant Mitchell, with a magnetometer from Kew at 88 stations. Corrections for diurnal inequalities and the reduction of readings to January 1st, 1918, were made. The corrections were made by a simple comparison of the readings at Kew for the date, and those at the Front on a similar date. The results were valuable, and showed the general figure for variation in France to be about 30 minutes *too large*. The compass, however, is an instrument not to be relied upon in such a war as this has been, as at places there are tons of rusted iron pro-

jectiles lying in or above the soil, and this, of course, has an effect on the movements of the needle. My experience was "best leave it entirely alone where any "other methods can be employed."

(D) Distribution of maps and printing. The F.S. Companies had to distribute and print a vast quantity of information, material, maps, and orders of all kinds. The companies each averaged an output of about a quarter of a million every month roughly, and, in all, the Ordnance Survey with its overseas branch produced over thirty-two million, so that we can safely say that from start to finish something like one hundred million maps were produced by us, for the purposes of this war in France alone.

In completing this short summary, I should like to say how very much I appreciated the opportunity of working under the able chiefs who have been already mentioned. It has been an experience in every sense of the word, and it is a very great pleasure to know that at the end the British were top dogs at this work, as they proved themselves to be in almost all other directions during this war.

AZIMUTH.—BY SUN OR STAR WITH THE THEODOLITE.

Sun or Star.	Lat. (ϕ) ...	... 50 23 55.1	R.O. Peg 36 1st Army, F.S.B.
		H. M. S.	
Page in Angle Book 61/161.	Apprx. Long.	... 10 49.72	
Place, Lorette Ridge.	Bar.	... 29.8	
Date, 6iv/16.	Ther.	... 58	Mag. Bearing { 26° 31' 12"
			of R.O.

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\sec s \sec (s - p) \sin (s - \phi) \sin (s - h)} \text{ and } s = \frac{h + \phi + p}{2},$$

A = Horizontal Angle between the Elevated Pole and the Sun or Star. h = True Alt.

In this formula the latitude (ϕ) should be taken with the positive sign whether N. or S. and the Polar Distance (p) is then to be reckoned from the Elevated Pole.

ELEMENTS.

Refraction due to Alt.	... =	1 47.8	G.S.T. of G.M.N. (page II, N.A.)	... =	H. M. S.
Corr. for Bar.	... $\pm$ =	5	Corr. for Long. at 9.86 sec. per hour (or Accedn. { table 23 Paper) (+ W. - E.)	=	
Corr. for Ther.	... $\pm$ =	1.1	L.S.T. of L.M.N.	... =	
Refraction ...	... =	1 46.2	Mean of Times (Angle Book)	... =	
Hor. Par. (page I, N.A. 7.54" log. =		.9425041	$\therefore$ Sid. Int. from L.M.N.	... =	
$\times$			Retardation or		
Cos. alt.	... =	9.9449401	M.T. Equivalents (Table in N.A.)		
$\therefore$ Parallax in Alt.	... =	.8874442	With sun Obsns. only.		
		7.54"	$\therefore$ L.M.T. of Obsn. ...	... =	3 14 37
			(If M.T. Chron. used this is taken direct from Angle Book.)		
From Angle Book	... }	32° 46' 40"	Long. E. (-) or W. (+)	... $\pm$ =	10 49.72
Mean Obsd. Alt.	... }		G.M.T. of Obsn.	... =	3 03 47.28

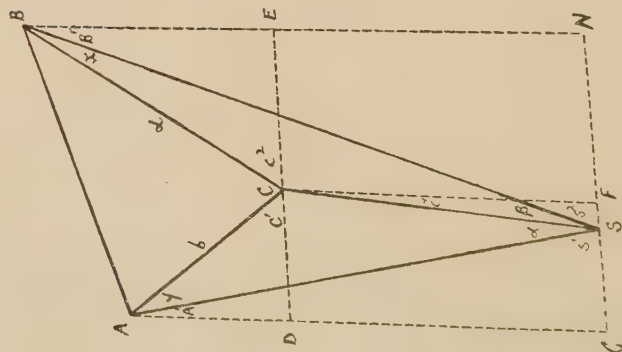
COMPUTATION.

EXAMPLE OF RESECTION.

REQUIRED CO-ORDINATES OF S.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = 16300 \text{ N. } 126^{\circ}00' \text{ W.} \\ B = 16510 \quad 105^{\circ}31' \\ C = 10700 \quad 124^{\circ}90' \end{array} \right\} \Delta^s$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \angle \alpha = 4^{\circ} 26' 03'' \\ \angle \beta = 50^{\circ} 18' 29'' \end{array} \quad \text{See Angle Book.}$$



$$\text{In } \triangle ADC \tan. C' = \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{5600}{1100} = \frac{3\cdot7481880}{3\cdot0413927}$$

$$\log. \tan. C' = 10\cdot7067953 \quad C' = 78^{\circ} 53' 13'' \quad (1)$$

$$b \quad AC = \frac{AD}{\sin. C'} = \frac{3\cdot7481880}{\cdot0082209}$$

$$\log. b = 3\cdot7564089 \quad b = 5707\cdot01 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{In } \triangle BEC \tan. C^2 = \frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{5810}{19590} = \frac{3\cdot7641761}{4\cdot2920344}$$

$$\log. \tan. C^2 = 9\cdot4721417 \quad C^2 = 16^{\circ} 31' 09'' \quad (3)$$

$$a = BC = \frac{BE}{\sin. C^2} = \frac{3\cdot7641761}{10\cdot5461650}$$

$$\log. a = 4\cdot3103411 \quad a = 20433\cdot51 \quad (4)$$

$$C^1 + C^2 = 95^{\circ} 24' 22'' \quad C^1 + C = 84^{\circ} 35' 38'' \quad (5)$$

$$180^{\circ} 00' 00''$$

$$= 84^{\circ} 35' 38'' \quad (5) \quad 50 \ 18 \ 29$$

$$= 54 \ 44 \ 32 \quad 54^{\circ} 44' 32'' \quad \text{See Angle Book.}$$

$$\frac{w + \gamma}{2} = 14^{\circ} 55' 33'' \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{a + \gamma}{2} = 7 \ 09 \ 15 \quad (6)$$

$$w = 22^{\circ} 04' 48'' \quad (9)$$

$$y = 7^{\circ} 46' 18'' \quad (10)$$

$$\tan. \phi = a \sin. a$$

$$b \sin. \beta$$

$$= \frac{4 \ 3103411}{8 \ 8882558} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{4 \ 2435911}{1137974} \quad \sin. a$$

$$\text{colog. } b$$

$$\text{cosec. } b$$

$$9 \ 5559854 = 199^{\circ} 47' 08''$$

$$45 \ 0 \ 0$$

$$\phi - 45 = 154^{\circ} 47' 08'' \quad (8)$$

$$\tan. \frac{w - y}{2} = \tan. \frac{w + y}{2} \tan. (\phi - 45) = \frac{9 \ 6729031}{9 \ 4257987} \tan. (8)$$

$$\tan. (7)$$

$$9 \ 0987018$$

$$= 7^{\circ} 09' 15'' \quad (6)$$

In $\triangle ASC$

$$\angle \gamma = 7^{\circ} 46' 18'' \quad (16)$$

$$\angle a = 4 \ 26 \ 03 \quad \text{Angle Book.}$$

$$\angle C = 167 \ 47 \ 39 \quad \text{Deducted.}$$

$$\log. b = 3 \ 7564089 \quad (2)$$

$$CS = b \sin. \gamma$$

$$\frac{\sin. a}{\sin. \gamma} = \frac{3 \ 7564089}{9 \ 1310590} \quad (2)$$

$$1 \ 1117442 \quad (10)$$

$$AS = b \sin. C$$

$$\frac{\log. CS}{\sin. a} = \frac{3 \ 9992121}{3 \ 7564089} \quad (2)$$

$$9 \ 3251549 \quad (10)$$

$$1 \ 1117442$$

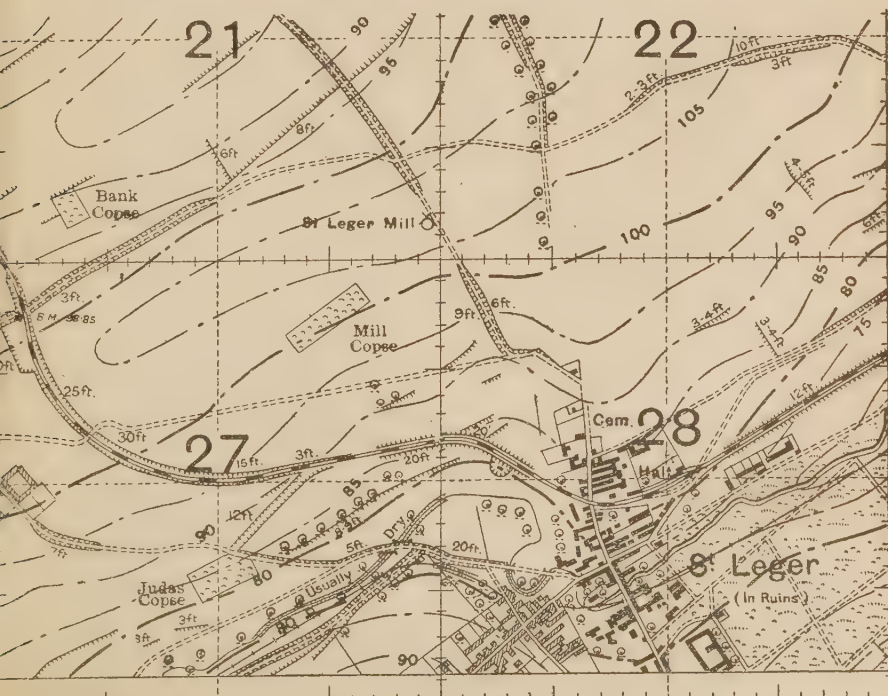
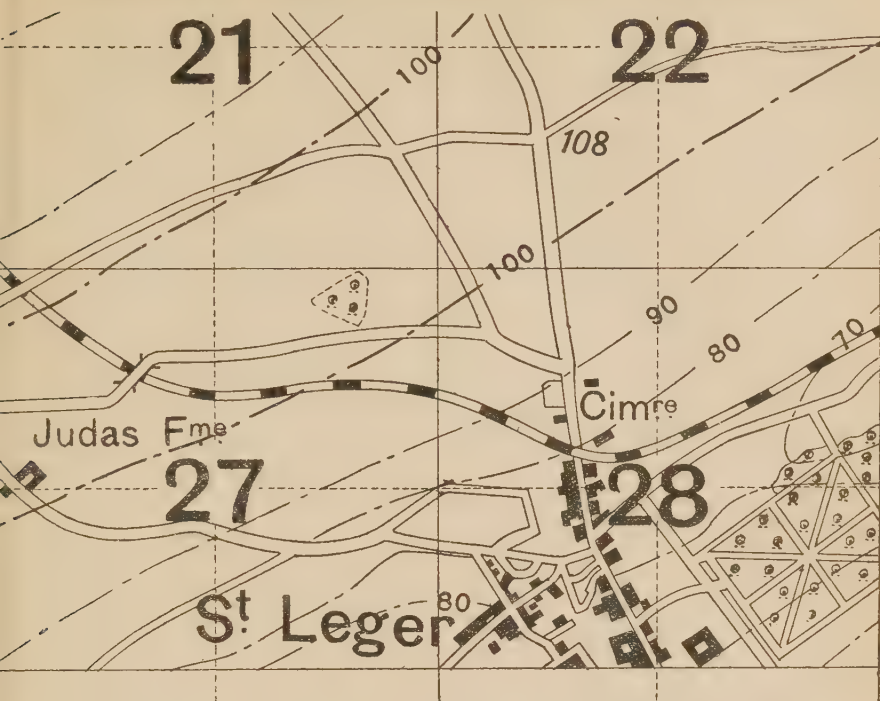
$$3 \ 7564089 \quad (2)$$

$$9 \ 3251549 \quad (10)$$

$$1 \ 1117442$$

$$4 \ 1933080 = \log. AS \quad (12)$$

FIRST AND SECOND SERIES, 1915, OF $\frac{1}{200000}$ MAP.



FINAL (EIGHTH) EDITION, JUNE, 1918, OF $\frac{1}{200,000}$ MAP.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, February 16th, 1920,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

SURVEY ON THE WESTERN FRONT,

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. TAPP, M.C.
(FELLOW).

ANDREW YOUNG (President) in the Chair.

Colonel SIR CHARLES CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S., the Director-General, Ordnance Survey (Honorary Member), said he desired, in the first place, to thank The Institution very heartily for the great honour which had been bestowed upon him a short time ago by his election as an Honorary Member of The Institution. It was an honour which he much prized and appreciated, and it was probably due to that honour having been conferred upon him that the privilege was extended to him of being asked to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the author for his excellent Paper.

He cordially agreed with everything the author had said as to the importance of the work that was carried out by the Field Survey companies, which were afterwards converted into Field Survey battalions. The fact that at the beginning of the war the Field Survey started with one officer, Lieut.-Colonel Winterbotham, and four

men, who sailed from Southampton with the Expeditionary Force, and that at the end of the war there were two or three hundred officers and nearly five thousand men doing the same work, gave an idea of the enormous development which took place in the art of surveying during the war, and he was sure that fact would be not only of interest but of gratification to all who were present at the meeting.

As the author had said, it was impossible in the course of such a lecture as had been delivered and in the discussion which followed it to get away altogether from technicalities. Once or twice the word "orthomorphic" had been mentioned, a word which he had introduced into the English language; he had, however, been subsequently informed that the word was in use in America. It was used for some years in France under the form of "orthomorphe," and it subsequently found its way into the Oxford Dictionary, and thus into the hands of some classical scholars, one of whom said it was "a dreadful word which could only have been invented by a mathematician." There was no doubt that the word "orthomorphic" was a very useful one, and that in all military campaigns it would be necessary for military men to get used to words of that sort. Those who were permanently in the Service and those who joined up in a great national emergency knew that war was becoming more and more technical. He remembered a few years ago that, when delivering a lecture before the Staff College, he used the words "rectangular spheroidal co-ordinates," and he distinctly felt a sort of shiver go through the audience. That could not be helped, because all staff officers in the future must of necessity be much more technical than they had been in the past. In the course of a recent conversation with

the Commandant of the Staff College, he told him that one of his most important duties in the future would be to ensure that the staff knew something of the technique of modern war. It was no good scientific officers simply being able to command men. It did not take, he was almost going to say, very much intelligence to command men, but that was not true. It took a great deal of personality, and a certain amount of intelligence, but it took an enormous amount of intelligence to appreciate the scientific technique of modern war.

The first consignment of maps from Southampton to Havre at the beginning of the war consisted of two or three tons of material, and the staff officer at Havre was warned that the maps were being sent. He (Colonel Close) sent an officer with them to make sure that they got to the right place. The staff officer met that officer on his arrival at Havre, and said: "I hear you have got some maps; you can give them to me, and I will put them in my pocket". That illustrated the necessity of technicalities being studied, even by the staff.

Most military men realised that whereas the war began with a comparatively untechnical army, it ended with an army in which technique of all kinds was developed even more than in the case of the armies of the Allies or of the enemy; and there was no technique that was better developed than that of surveying. He was sure that all who were interested in surveying would take it to the credit of the country that new problems were placed before them, and that such full advantage was taken of the opportunity as was taken by no other country. By the end of the war the Survey battalions had become the greatest experts at their work, thanks largely to the general good guidance of Colonel Jack, who was in charge of maps at G.H.Q., and

to the zeal of Colonel Winterbotham, who did more than anybody else, he believed, to stimulate the introduction of new methods.

The question of technique was not a modern one, it was one which had been before public departments for a very long time, and in that connection there was a little story affecting Lord Kitchener which had been dug out from the Ordnance Survey records, and which he would like to narrate. Lord Kitchener went to Palestine—he thought it must have been over fifty years ago—and on his way was sent to the Ordnance Survey at Southampton to collect certain information and stores. The arrangements with the Turkish Government were conducted by the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office had been told by someone at the War Office that certain information would be wanted in regard to astronomical positions, and that some “sheet lines” would be required. “Sheet lines” were merely either tabular arrangements showing the co-ordinates, or a list of the latitudes and longitudes of the corners of the sheets. But the Foreign Office was not very clear as to what “sheet lines” might be, and in its large-hearted way it wrote to the Director of the Ordnance Survey and said that if “sheet lines” were to be sent out to Palestine and they required transport, the necessary ship should be obtained from the Admiralty!

He had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Captain Tapp for the Paper which they had been so interested in hearing.

Captain G. T. McCaw (Colonial Fellow) thanked the President and the members for the opportunity which had been accorded to him to second the vote of

thanks to Captain Tapp, firstly, because it gave him an opportunity to say something on behalf of his friend the author and other members of the Field Survey battalions who did such excellent work in France, and also because the Paper dealt with a subject in which, as a Fellow of The Institution, in common no doubt with other members, he was very greatly interested, the subject being one with which the profession had been very closely identified, not only on the western front, but also on other fronts in the east.

He followed a distinguished authority, who had given a few particulars of the early formation of the Field Survey battalions. Personally he had joined those battalions at a later stage, and it was instructive to recall where the components of those battalions came from. They came from every corner of the Empire. There was scarcely a dominion, protectorate, or Crown colony which was not represented, so that the Survey battalions might be said to represent the surveying intelligence of the Empire. It was a most stimulating experience to meet those who had come literally from the four corners of the earth.

The comparison of notes of their work and the interaction of ideas had a great deal to do with the development of that intelligence to which the Director-General had just referred—an intelligence which, he thought, undoubtedly placed the surveys on the British front in advance of those not only of our enemies but even of our Allies.

Although many of those in the Survey battalions came from the outer confines of the Empire, the home country was very well represented. The Field Survey battalions had at their disposal not only astronomers, professors of physics, geographers and geologists, as

well as surveyors, but also the highly trained *personnel* and the splendid technical equipment of the Ordnance Survey, and that undoubtedly was one of the great assets with which the Army started at the beginning of the war. It was in no small measure due to the broad-minded direction of Colonel Sir Coote Hedley, Chief of the Geographical Section of the General Staff, that this grouping of professional ability was placed in its proper position in the field.

The Paper dealt with subjects which were in many respects technical, and although Colonel Sir Charles Close had just stated that those technical subjects would have to be faced in the future, he would endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid dealing with them in the few remarks he proposed to make. It could be said with safety that during the war survey took up a new orientation and underwent fresh developments. When the war began it was not anticipated that anything in the nature of a large-scale map would be required, but immediately a large-scale map became necessary then it almost followed, as the night the day, that the geodetic question came forward, because the large-scale map postulated good *position*, and that was impossible without a knowledge of the geodetic questions which were involved in the surveys of those parts of the Continent with which they had to deal. The questions were extremely complicated—so complicated, in fact, that he believed it had been said that had the French endeavoured to *camouflage* their surveys they could not have done so with greater success than they actually did.

Not only was it proved that when a "war of position" was brought about geodesy was necessary, but it also followed that questions of more elementary survey—particularly questions of interpolation of positions

trigonometrically—underwent a new development, and problems had come to the front which undoubtedly had been more or less neglected in the past. He referred, of course, to resection, which, outside topography—where it had been very commonly used in all surveys—had not been very greatly employed for trigonometrical purposes. The author had frequently referred in the Paper to the fixing of positions for artillery and for sound-ranging and flash-spotting bases by means of resection; the various problems which that brought forward demanded fuller investigation.

There were three methods, as had been stated in the Paper, of fixing the position of guns, the first being flash-spotting, which was originally developed by our enemies. The second method was sound-ranging, which the Allies had to their credit. Sound-ranging was first instituted by the French in a rather crude form, and very shortly after it became known to our Army, Lt.-Col. Winterbotham and Major Lefroy went to Paris to investigate how far the French had got with the inquiry. As a result of their expedition they came back with the idea that there was a great deal in it which was well worth trying. It was an entirely new device in the Army at the time, and he thought it said a good deal for the foresight of Colonel Jack and the other officers whom he had mentioned that it was pushed forward and became so great a success. It was another example of what had been often said, that, if it took French genius to conceive, it took British determination to execute.

In connection with the subject of sound-ranging, he desired to refer to the very successful fight near Amiens on the 8th August, 1918. Before that fight occurred, he thought he was right in saying that 90 per cent. of the

positions of the German artillery had been discovered and marked down, and when zero time came on that famous day—a day which Ludendorff described as the blackest in the annals of the German army—within a very short time of our guns opening on the German artillery positions, the enemy were unable to stand to their guns, and had to run. That was one reason, at any rate, of the great success of the operation. He did not wish to detract for one moment from the work which the Tank Corps did, nor the brilliant qualities of the infantry who took part in the fight, but a recent writer, in the course of a series of popular articles which had been published, seemed to have quite forgotten—or, at any rate, omitted to mention—that it was very largely due to the successful work of the Field Survey battalions that the German guns were prevented from opposing our forces, and the success of our operation on that occasion was so great as it actually was.

He had the very greatest pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the author for the interesting Paper he had given, and felt sure that it would be a pleasure to many to learn from the author something of the splendid work of their profession in the Great War—a work in which so many of their own members had co-operated.

Captain G. E. KNIGHT (Fellow) said that Captain Tapp's most interesting and able Paper carried conviction, if it were needed, that The Institution sustained its deservedly high reputation in the professional skill of its members, including those who served their country at home as well as those who saw active service overseas in the great war. The conditions of the various campaigns were so diversified in their character that no

comparison could be usefully entertained in judging one more than another standard of the different kinds of work as applicable.

The general conditions of survey work on the western front were not the same as those encountered with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. His own particular purview lay with the military railways, but the work of the 7th Field Survey Company was constantly before him, and it was impossible to render sufficient justice to and appreciation of their invaluable work. It included field survey work, the compilation and reproduction of maps and photographs, letterpress printing, sound-ranging, and observation, much on the same principles as obtained on the western front.

A series of contoured maps on the scale $\frac{1}{40,000}$ of the coastal belt of Northern Sinai up to Rafa had been issued before July, 1917. The men who did that work were crusaders indeed, being beset by an enemy who had not then lost *morale*, and, hampered by unfavourable conditions of climate and the want of the bare necessities of life, the foremost being lack of water, their work would ever rank high. Work on that scale was continued up to the Gaza-Beersheba line, and a series on the scale $\frac{1}{100,000}$ was started, showing the enemy trenches, barbed wire, and gun positions in greater detail. The work of the field parties consisted chiefly of triangulation, detailed survey with plane tables, showing contours, intersecting points in and beyond the enemy's lines, and fixing battery positions and datum points for the artillery. Survey parties accompanied all reconnaissances in force towards the more easterly trench systems and Beersheba.

The compilation of maps from survey and photographs and fair drawing ready for reproduction was

done at headquarters, and in June, 1917, a power-driven lithographic printing machine was installed at Rafa for printing maps with a minimum loss of time. In this way, up to about the middle of August, 1917, all the country from the sea near Gaza to south of Beersheba was mapped in more or less detail, including all enemy trenches, and was published in nine sheets on the $\frac{1}{40000}$ scale and in seventeen sheets on the $\frac{1}{10000}$ scale—37 editions in all. Owing to the large number of $\frac{1}{10000}$ scale sheets required to cover the whole line of trench systems, the scale $\frac{1}{20000}$ was adopted, and eighteen sheets were prepared and 28 editions printed by the Survey of Egypt, Cairo. Of the area covered by those sheets, 282 square miles were surveyed and 403 square miles completed from aeroplane photographs.

As the members well knew, railroad surveying gave many opportunities of testing the accuracy of a cadastral survey. The experience of his company, the 272nd Company R.E., was that the map issued to them, by the means previously indicated, proved to be correct with only negligible errors, and they regretted the time when they had to advance their work ahead of those operations.

Towards the end of the campaign the rate of advance of the British troops during periods of open warfare was too great to allow of detailed survey of all the country traversed at the time, but as soon as the enemy again held a defensive line detailed survey was resumed and continued, comprising a belt across the front from the sea to the River Jordan averaging 15 miles in depth. The survey was carried up to the enemy's lines. A check base line measured near Jaffa and connected with the triangulation showed that a satisfactory standard of accuracy was being maintained. The scale of $\frac{1}{20000}$

was continued for a time, but, owing to the steep mountainous character of the greater part of the country, the scale of $\frac{1}{40,000}$ was adopted again for the general map. Just before the British attack on September 5th, sheets were printed on the more open scale of $\frac{1}{20,000}$ dealing with those areas where the enemy trench and communication systems were most complicated and extensive, *i.e.*, the coastal plain and the foothills. They were printed in four colours—wadis, roads, railways, villages, wells, and other topographical features and lettering in black; contours in brown; trees in green; and enemy trenches, gun emplacements, and such works in red over black. Contours were surveyed at 20 mètres (about 66 feet) vertical interval in the hilly country, and at 10 mètres on the plains, with spot heights on the hills.

After the British advance in September, field sections continued the triangulation northwards, one party along the Nablus road, and another along the plain and foothills to Messudieh railway junction, whence a single belt was continued beyond Nazareth to Damascus, thus connecting Damascus with the survey in Egypt, so that "from Dan even unto Beersheba" the country was surveyed. It was interesting to note that one of the principal trigonometrical points on the coastal survey was the traditional spot on the summit of Mount Carmel where Elijah had a personal difference with the priests of Baal.

Two sound-ranging sections were added to the establishment of the Field Survey company in August, 1917. On the Gaza-Beersheba line two bases were surveyed and occupied, one by each section, between the coast and Mendur. Six hundred and twenty-nine enemy gun positions were located, and twenty-four shoots conducted. The technical details were as described by the author, so

that they need not be referred to again. Atmospheric conditions in Palestine appeared to render night sound-ranging operations more accurate than those made by day. Strong adverse winds, such as the khamisin, affected the accuracy of the results. Experimental work in the Plain of Sharon, which he witnessed, showed that different calibres could be distinguished, the records of the 18-pounder and 4.5 howitzer, for instance, being especially distinctive. Their accuracy was almost uncanny. A captured Austrian artillery officer told him that the British artillery fire became so accurate from that cause, known to them, that half-section ranging, *i.e.*, with two guns, became an impossibility, as their guns were being destroyed faster than they could be replaced.

With regard to water supply, time did not permit him to recount the demands which the Army, crossing the Sinai Desert into Palestine, and then deploying on a broad front extending from Beersheba to Gaza, made of its engineers. He could only briefly mention that vital factor, so successfully dealt with, by saying that a water pipe line from Kantara on the Suez Canal, consisting of 12-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch steel-jointed pipes, conveyed that precious fluid across the desert, it being pumped forward section by section until it reached El Arish. He was not personally concerned with that programme, and knew little about it, but with regard to the water supply to Jerusalem—where he spent part of his leave on a sort of “busman’s holiday,” as an interested spectator of the work of that department of the Royal Engineers—perhaps a few remarks might be of interest.

When the capital of Palestine fell the Royal Engineers were confronted with the problem of providing water not only for the Army and its numerous appurtenances,

but also for the population of the Holy City itself. When the British troops entered Jerusalem the sources of water supply were: (1) Rain water stored in cisterns; (2) aqueduct-borne water from Solomon's Pools, a quantity of about 40,000 gallons a day; and (3) the Pool of Siloam, practically liquid sewage. The troops perforce drew heavily upon that supply during the winter, and it was necessary, in order to avoid a dangerous shortage, to take steps that would become operative before the rainless summer was upon the city.

The scheme carried out was rich in historic and even romantic associations. It was based on a modification of the Herod-Pontius Pilate system. The ancient engineers of the Roman world carried the water of the Wadi-Arrub springs in rock-cut channels to a reservoir of 4,000,000 gallons capacity, and thence to Jerusalem by a masonry aqueduct *via* the Pools of Solomon. The rock-cut channels leading from the springs were thoroughly cleansed—they had been blocked with an accumulation which could literally be described as “the dust of ages,” including the remains of several individuals who might have belonged to any period. Next the ancient reservoir was repaired, and pumps were installed, pumping water to a reservoir of 300,000 gallons capacity, newly erected at a point near the springs, whence water flowed by gravity to a reservoir constructed on a high point west of Jerusalem, so that it was now possible for water pipes to carry a supply to any point in the city itself.

The water system in Jerusalem was laid down primarily for immediate military necessities, and partly to recoup the civilian population for the water stored by them and consumed by the Army, but the installation would be of permanent value to the city. The

work was begun on April 15th, 1918, and nine weeks later, on June 18th, water was delivered to the inhabitants. He well remembered an address given by a patriarch to a large cosmopolitan crowd at the Damascus Gate, which contained the remark: "Nine centuries of Turkish rule have given us nothing, but in nine weeks the British Army has given us a constant and pure water supply." Twelve miles of pipe line was laid to ensure that result. The daily supply was 280,000 gallons, and during early summer, when supply was plentiful, storage cisterns were filled for the bigger buildings. Not since the days of the Romans had water been so plentiful in the Holy City. It was estimated, by the way, that Jerusalem contained rain-water storage cisterns with a capacity of 360,000,000 gallons, or, in other words, barely sufficient for the needs of Greater London for 36 hours. A sporting offer by the Royal Engineers that, if the inhabitants would clean out and disinfect the individual or house cisterns, a constant supply would be laid on brought some amazing revelations and typhus-producing odours upon the emptying of the cisterns.

With regard to military railways, he had been seconded from the gunners and attached to a railway construction company of the Royal Engineers, detailed for the construction and maintenance of light railways. Railways are the be-all and end-all of any permanent advancement in the campaign. Owing to the rapid advance after the capture of Gaza and the necessity of operating the captured Turkish railways—at that time isolated from the standard gauge—a light railway organisation was formed which moved up to Deir Sineid to take over and operate the 3-feet 6-inches lines taken from the Turks. The useful part of that line extended

from Beit Hanum to Jerusalem, 89 kilomètres, with a branch from Junction Station (Wadi Surer Junction) to Ludd, 19 kilomètres. Ludd, or Lod as referred to in Holy Writ, afterwards became the Clapham Junction of Palestine.

On account of the destruction of four steel bridges between Arluf and Jerusalem—two of 30 mètres span, one of 10 mètres span, and one of 16 mètres span—Jerusalem was not in direct communication. The bridges were reconstructed by means of wooden bents on the American principle, framed and braced 12 by 12 baulks, with stringers and ties, resting on and bolted to concrete foundations. By January 27th, 1918, the four bridges were completed and the line opened to traffic. During that period those dealing with the narrow gauge had a rough time.

The further advance of the British troops and the possibility of unloading stores off ships at Jaffa rendered the construction of a railway to that port necessary. The light railway staff and his company were transferred to Jaffa on January 21st, 1918, and they immediately commenced setting out and track laying for a 60-centimètre gauge (2 feet) to Ludd, 18 kilomètres, which was completed by February 15th. The rail used was British standard flat bottom, mild steel rail 20lbs. to the yard, 5 and 10 metre length, spiked to 5 feet by 6 inches by 6 inches jarrah sleepers. The right and left hand turn-outs were ready made, all bolted up to steel sleepers with switch box, pull bar, and lever complete, radius 30 mètres, 1:8 inclination. The steam locomotives employed were of Baldwin's U.S.A. make, 4-6-0, total weight in working order, 14½ tons. For use in the front line, and where the track was under enemy observation, 40 h.p. petrol tractors were em-

ployed, type 0-4-0, weight 6 tons. Other rolling stock consisted of bogie low-sided wagons, load $9\frac{3}{4}$ tons, tank wagons of 1,500 gallons capacity, workshop train wagons, and double-side tip wagons.

During May, June, and July, preparatory to the final victory in September, 1918, the average daily tonnage between Jaffa and Ludd amounted to 1,000 tons. The track, being laid on the old Turkish railway formation (French) concession, with practically no gradients, facilitated matters considerably. Elsewhere endless trouble was being experienced; heavy rain caused subsidences of the new earthwork, and washouts were frequent on long stretches of brown cotton soil. Indeed, movement of any sort of transport was at times impossible. Consequently everyone experienced considerable relief when the railway—popularly known as “Gamage’s line”—commenced track-laying on the sandy soil north of Jaffa to the British front-line trenches.

The lighter wind-blown sand played havoc with the cone bearings of the theodolites, with which the company were by that time equipped. At first their technical equipment was very meagre, but fortunately he had taken out with him Chambers’ Mathematical Tables, a spirit level, and a surveyor’s 5-foot rod, and a large prismatic miner’s compass, which put his section in a decidedly superior position for some time.

About 20 kilomètres of the light track was in direct view from the Turkish position north of El Jelil, but, despite enemy aircraft and artillery efforts, no damage was done at any time to the track or stock, nor, he was glad to say, to the *personnel*.

The men were drawn from the permanent way departments of the railway companies, and sent overseas with a minimum of military training. They proved, as

might be supposed, the very best of men, and he regarded it as a privilege to have served with them. Their willingness at all times and under all conditions, which were on occasions very severe, their efficient capacity and their good conduct earned for them the well-merited praise of the Commander-in-Chief.

To return to the Jerusalem line, it soon became evident that traffic demands to Jerusalem could not be met by the narrow gauge line. The first stage of the relief was the laying of the standard gauge from Ludd to Arluf. That portion of the line was laid with three rails, so as to allow the narrow gauge to run at night whilst construction was not in progress. Shortly after that it was decided to push the standard gauge on to Jerusalem, and, as the amount of the rockwork necessary to admit of the passage of the larger rolling stock was not excessive, the work was commenced in April, 1918. Except for eight hours per day whilst construction was in progress, the narrow gauge was kept open for traffic. The daily programme of work consisted in taking up a length of narrow gauge, levelling and removing the ballast, laying the standard gauge, laying the narrow gauge rails inside the new ones, and finally jointing up the narrow gauge to allow traffic to continue. Probably that was the best laid track of the whole system. During the alteration of that section the average daily tonnage taken into Jerusalem by rail exceeded 750 tons. Jerusalem was reached on June 9th, and the station opened for standard gauge traffic on June 15th. One could then witness the apparent anomaly of a locomotive marked "London and North Western Railway" under the Tower of David. After September, 1918, when light railways were no longer necessary, his company were sent north to Damascus and Beirut.

Lieutenant-Colonel WINTERBOTHAM, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Visitor), said that the author at the beginning of his most interesting Paper mentioned that he felt great diffidence in talking on the subject, because he was not at the present time a member of the Service. There were many more surveyors who had worked together in France now in tweed than in khaki, and many more who were members of the famous Surveyors' Institution than who knew the way to form fours before the war; in fact, the boot was now on the other foot, because the civilian element which had experience of war survey largely outnumbered the Service element.

Downstairs, in the hall of The Institution, if it was possible to measure time by the time that it took to drink a cup of coffee, it might be said that four ex-Field Survey battalion officers were to be met with per unit.

Captain McCaw, in referring to the extraordinarily diverse nature of the professions and trades of the men who were collected together in the Field Service battalions, had given an interesting list. He could add very largely to that list. One of his best observers was a marine biologist, and another, a most able and gallant man, was called Papadoulos, and, in peace, specialised on the manufacture of ice-cream.

The author had described the time when the Germans overran the British Army temporarily at the beginning of 1918 and obtained possession of a large stock of British maps, of which apparently they made no use. The reason they made no use of them was that the map store, which was in the old headquarters of his battalion at Albert, was almost continuously under the effective gun-fire of British gunners. Two or three days after the Germans evacuated that part of France he was at Albert at the old headquarters, and saw thousands of maps lying

about. He noticed one or two young officers picking them up, and one of them confided in him to the extent of saying that he was the kindest map officer that he had had the good fortune to meet in France up to date. He thought it was largely due to their own artillery and not to any lack of appreciation on the part of the Germans that they made no use of the material.

Moreover, in many captured German maps references were to be found to the British maps from which they had extracted information, and some of those that were surveyed on the plane table near Albert were particularly commended as being almost "*gleichwartig Deutschen 'Topographischen Aufnahmen.'*" He did not think that was a compliment that they would make much boast about.

A good deal had been said in the Paper and in the course of the discussion about sound-ranging, which was perhaps one of the most interesting developments of the war, but it was difficult to state if in any future war further development would take place along those lines, as it might be impossible. But, at any rate, in the war which had just ended it was one of the most interesting things which had occurred. It suffered at times, like all new methods, from disparagement, and, at other times, its powers were far over-estimated. On one occasion, for example, a general who commanded the heavy artillery of a corps sent a special message to him to say that he should see that the microphones opposite a certain part of the line should pay particular attention to a certain wood.

As the hour was so late he would not take up any more time, particularly as he had nothing technical to add to the remarks of the very able speakers who had preceded him.

The PRESIDENT, before putting the vote of thanks, said that, after hearing the Paper, he was sure all the members felt prouder than they had ever been before of being associated with the profession of surveying. He had said a good many times recently that it was the surveyor who seemed to come in to help everybody, and he realised more than ever that evening, after hearing the Paper and the discussion, what surveyors could do for their country.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried with acclamation,

Captain WILLIAM H. TAPP, in reply, thanked Colonel Sir Charles Close, Colonel Winterbotham, Captain McCaw, and Captain Knight for the kind remarks they had made in the course of the discussion, and assured all present that he appreciated very deeply the manner in which they had listened to what he was afraid had been a rather uninteresting lecture.

THE THIRD REPORT OF THE ACQUISITION AND VALUATION OF LAND COMMITTEE

ON THE

ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES OF RIGHTS AND POWERS IN CONNECTION WITH MINES AND MINERALS.

By THOMAS HENRY BAILEY, M.Inst.C.E.
(FELLOW).

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 15th March, 1920.*

This Report was issued in May, 1919, during the sittings of the Coal Industry Commission and, probably for that reason, received little more than passing attention. It was first referred to in the evidence of Mr. Westgarth Forster Brown, and Mr. Justice Sankey found it necessary to obtain the permission of the Ministry of Reconstruction so that it could be issued to the Commissioners and discussed. Very few questions were asked upon it, and those only of a general nature, possibly because the Commissioners were so overloaded with documents that they were unable to find either the time or the energy to read it or appreciate its importance. Further, the Fabian and Labour element were obsessed with the

NOTE.—My partners, Mr. Cecil H. Bailey and Mr. T. G. Bocking, have kindly collaborated with me in writing this Paper, and I have also to thank Mr. J. H. Cockburn, Solicitor, Rotherham, for his kindness in reading and commenting upon it.

opinion that the sweeping away of private ownership in mines was the one fundamental necessity, and that, in effect, there were no difficulties other than those consequent upon such private ownership.

When I was asked in July last to write a Paper on this subject for The Institution, I expressed the view that the chaotic and uncertain state of the political position made that task almost impossible, as at any moment the introduction of a Government Bill affecting mineral royalties would render futile the whole labour of writing the Paper. The position is little better to-day (January), but our Secretary has held me to my promise, and I can only claim the indulgence of the members should the situation alter before this Paper is read.

My task is additionally hard, as I have to complete a series commenced with so much success by Mr. John D. Wallis and Mr. Eustace Hills.

The attention of the whole community has been drawn to the coal mining industry, and many new facts have been brought to light. For the present we are dependent upon coal for our daily life, although it is not at all unlikely that our dependence upon it will end before the available resources become exhausted.

But even if this is so, it is no justification for waste, and the nation is right to investigate charges of wastefulness both in the production and the consumption of fuel. It was obviously the duty of the Ministry of Reconstruction to consider this question.

Two Committees for the purpose were appointed by this Ministry, viz. :—

- (1) The Coal Conservation Committee in 1916 :
- (2) The Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee in 1918.

The latter Committee published three Reports; the first and second dealt with the Acquisition and Valuation of Land, and the third with the Acquisition for Public Purposes of Rights and Powers in connection with Mines and Minerals, at least that is what the title of the Report sets out to be its intention. As a matter of fact, however, the Report is chiefly concerned with the question of the alleged waste of coal due to conflicting interests arising out of the present system of ownership.

The two Papers referred to dealt with the First and Second Reports of the Committee, and it was the intention that a third Paper should be read solely upon the Third Report. In the meantime, after the Committee had completed its deliberations and before the publication of the Third Report, the Miners' Federation took the law into its own hands and threatened to hold up the community unless its own solution of the question should be immediately adopted. In consequence of this the Coal Industry Commission was appointed, and reviewed the whole matter from an entirely new and, in my opinion, biased standpoint.

The procedure of the Coal Industry Commission cannot be viewed with favour by an Institution such as ours, which stands for orderly and constitutional progress.

The subject of the Third Report differs very materially from those of the First and Second, because while the acquisition of land for public purposes has been the subject of much legislation and is regulated (or perhaps complicated) thereby, the acquisition of mineral areas has always been the subject of private negotiation between the owner and the intending lessee or purchaser, except in cases where support has to be left for statutory undertakings.

I have long held the view that it should be possible to acquire an interest in large areas in a new coalfield by a course of procedure somewhat on the lines of light railway legislation, but the time has gone by when such legislation would serve any useful purpose, or have a wide application.

The Kent coalfield affords a good illustration of the benefits that would have accrued both to owners and lessees if it had been possible to acquire mineral areas under statutory powers, but to discuss this subject would take up too much time. It may be sufficient to say that many of the financial difficulties in the Kent coalfield are due to the piling up of big dead rents under leases which were somewhat recklessly entered into, and the administrative problem is complicated by the fact that the minerals held by certain rival concerns are hopelessly interlocked. These complications would not have arisen had a course of procedure, such as I have indicated, been possible.

On the other hand a responsible intending lessee can come into my office, explain his views and requirements, and after a short interview go away with an assurance that, subject to the consent of the owner and the settlement of suitable terms, he can have a lease of a mineral area large or small. Such expedition would be quite impossible under State ownership or regulation.

The Committee on the Acquisition for Public Purposes of Rights and Powers in connection with Mines and Minerals consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*);

Mr. Westgarth Forster Brown, F.S.I. Mining and Civil Engineer;

Mr. A. S. Comyns-Carr, Barrister-at-Law;

- Mr. James Inglis Davidson, F.S.I., Member of Council of The Institution ;
- Mr. Dixon H. Davies, Solicitor to the Great Central Railway ;
- Mr. Ellis Davies ;
- Sir Robert Elliott-Cooper, K.C.B., Past-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers ;
- Mr. George M. Freeman, K.C. (Parliamentary Bar), Associate Member of Council of The Institution ;
- Sir William S. Haldane, Writer to the Signet ;
- Sir William Middlebrook, M.P., Solicitor and Colliery Proprietor ;
- Sir Adam Nimmo, K.B.E., Colliery Proprietor, Scotland ;
- Sir Thomas Ratcliffe-Ellis, Solicitor and Secretary to the Mining Association of Great Britain ;
- Mr. C. E. Rhodes, Mining Engineer, Yorkshire ;
- Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B., Clerk of the Parliaments.

I mention these well-known names to show the representative character of the Committee. One would think that their findings would command more respect than those of the "packed jury" of the Coal Industry Commission.

The terms of reference were :—

"To consider and report—

- (1) Whether, and if so to what extent, the general principles appropriate to the Acquisition and Valuation of land for public purposes should be applicable to the special case of mines and minerals.

- (2) What action is desirable to meet the difficulty of obtaining on reasonable terms:—

- (a) wayleaves, both above and below ground;
- (b) surface rights;

when such wayleaves or surface rights are required for the erection or extension of plant or premises in connection with the development of the Nation's mineral resources.

- (3) Generally, whether any, and if so what, action is desirable to limit or extinguish the loss to the Nation occasioned by leaving valuable products in mines for the purpose of supporting the surface, or as barriers, or by being landlocked or by restrictive covenants, or otherwise.
- (4) What changes are advisable in the law in connection with questions of support."

The Report does not deal with the important subject of the valuation of mines and minerals, the consideration of which is promised subsequently.

The Committee intend their Report for general application, and it does not deal with special circumstances affecting particular districts, *e.g.*, the Forest of Dean.

The Committee first considered the causes of loss to the nation of its mineral resources, whether permanent or temporary. (Par. 4.) Briefly they are said to come under the following heads:—

- (1) The unwillingness, whether reasonable or otherwise, of the owners of minerals to lease or sell them;
- (2) Demand of exorbitant terms;

- (3) The refusal of copyholders or manorial owners to join in letting minerals;
- (4) The difficulty of obtaining agreements with numerous small owners intermixed in a coal-field;
- (5) Legal disabilities of owners;
- (6) Untraceable owners;
- (7) Support insisted upon by surface owner who is not the mineral owner;
- (8) Minerals left in barriers;
- (9) Refusal to grant wayleaves;
- (10) Difficulty of obtaining necessary surface powers and facilities;
- (11) Restrictive covenants affecting the surface or minerals;
- (12) Difficulty of obtaining modifications of terms in leases;
- (13) Unsatisfactory apportionment of areas due to different ownerships;
- (14) Mismanagement.

COMPULSORY POWERS.

Section I. of the Report now under consideration proposes that the "Sanctioning Authority," recommended in the First Report, shall be the only authority having power to make compulsory orders with respect to minerals and mining rights, and that the administrative work should be done by a branch of the Home Office to be known as the "Mining Department," whose jurisdiction shall include coal and all other mines.

In addition there is to be an Advisory Council composed of scientific men, owners, managers, workmen, mining engineers, and other representatives of the interests of the industry. I do not see any objection to this suggestion. (Pars. 5 to 9.)

The Mining Department would make and keep records and advise the Sanctioning Authority. It would receive and examine applications from intending mineral workers, examine development plans, and have power to initiate proceedings for compulsory acquisition of minerals. It is also suggested that, *as a last resort*, the Mining Department should have power to work minerals themselves.

The Committee are not in favour of the creation of a separate Ministry of Mines. (Par. 6.)

It is recommended that the Mining Department should be a branch of the Home Office because the chief and district inspectors now in being would form a good nucleus. (Par. 8.)

The Report states that the development of the nation's mineral resources has, until the present time, depended upon free contract by negotiation between the owner and the intending mineral worker. Apart from the causes of loss above enumerated, the Committee do not think that this system of free contract has resulted in the loss of any considerable amount of minerals, as both the owner and the mineral worker are, as a rule, concerned to make the best use of all merchantable minerals.

It is suggested that the Mining Department should not only advise, but that they should be able to obviate the risk of initial mistakes in new mines, and to this end the Committee recommend that the mineral worker should give two months' notice, with full information, of

any proposed development; any breach of this rule to be subject to adequate penalties. This suggestion is made so that the Mining Department may have an opportunity of tendering advice which "might be of great value." In the event of such advice being ignored, the Mining Department are to have power to apply to the Sanctioning Authority for a compulsory order "of an appropriate character."

Evidently the Committee are a little afraid of this recommendation, and I suspect the inclusion in the Report was not unanimously approved. The following quotation shows that the various dangers are foreseen:—

"We rely upon the Advisory Council as one safeguard against ill-judged interference by the Mining Department with the expert discretion of those responsible for the successful conduct of mining enterprise. But, should such a case arise, it should be borne in mind that the Mining Department cannot obtain compulsory powers except through the Sanctioning Authority, who would hear both sides before making an order." (Par. 10.)

The Report recommends that three months' notice should be given before any mine or seam is abandoned, so that the Mining Department may consider the position *before* abandonment instead of after. (Par. 11.)

Section II. deals with Compulsory Orders.

I think the gem of the whole Report is concealed in the second footnote to paragraph 12. Referring to powers given to the Board of Trade, under D.O.R.A. regulations, to authorise the working of any particular area of coal and to the fact that only four such orders

have been made since 13th April, 1918, the Committee express the opinion that the effect of the regulation was good as "*the existence of compulsory powers facilitates settlement by agreement.*"

The arbitration clause in a lease has, of course, a similar effect. (Par. 12.) -

This remark is followed by the statement:—

"We do not anticipate that compulsory Orders would, as a rule, be made by the Sanctioning Authority, unless they were convinced that efforts had been made to effect an arrangement between the parties concerned, and that such efforts had failed."

The Committee evidently see that once they have let loose the tiger of compulsory orders it will be impossible to cage him again, but they say that interference with private rights would only take place in the "national interest," wisely declining to define this expression. They say that "orders would not be made which would have the effect of destroying public confidence in the security of legitimate commercial undertakings and thereby discouraging the investment of capital or of unduly forcing the development of the industry." This may be perfectly true if the Sanctioning Authority is composed of the right sort of men, but recent events tend to show that Government Departments recklessly and ruthlessly destroy confidence in commercial undertakings.

The term "public purposes" is used in rather a different sense in this Third Report from that in which it is used in the First and Second. In the First and Second Reports it means "public use or works." In the Third Report the words "Acquisition for Public Purposes"

mean "acquisition in the national interest," for this Report not only deals with the acquisition of rights in minerals for the purposes of the support of public works, but also with the acquisition of these rights for the purpose of exploitation in the interest of the nation.

Mr. Leslie Scott in the discussion on the first two Papers said: "In his opinion the ownership of land in "this country, and in any other country, was subject "always to an over-riding trust in favour of the "nation." This of course has been recognised from time immemorial, although it has not always been acted upon. The same over-riding trust is now recognised in the ownership of minerals.

The expression "national interest" has, no doubt, acquired a wider meaning during the war than was previously attached thereto in the public mind. The definition has been subjected to expansion during the course of the centuries, and whereas in early times a man might say, "What I have I hold," he has gradually been brought to say, more or less against his will, "What I have I hold as a steward." It should be an axiom that as long as the individual does nothing contrary to public policy he should be free and unfettered in act and estate.

We come, then, to an enquiry as to the meaning of "public policy," and the expression is more or less synonymous with "national interest." During the war we came to understand, for example, that to burn unlimited coal, to use unlimited sugar, or to use labour in unessential industries not only was not in the national interest but was assisting the enemy. This, in a lesser degree, remains true to-day, and will not be less true if and when bountiful prosperity returns. The subject of the Third Report, then, is the avoidance of

loss of a national asset, but it is not necessary for that national asset to be owned by the State if the individual owner can be brought to a sense of his responsibilities to the community. In the great majority of cases the individual owner fully recognises these responsibilities; the proposed legislation is for the education of the small majority.

To provide a remedy for most of the causes of loss previously mentioned, the Committee recommend:—

“(i.) Where interference in the national interest with existing rights whether at common law, or contractual, is sought in connection with the getting and working of minerals, the application should, in the first instance, be lodged with the Mining Department, who must be in possession of sufficient information to advise properly.

“(ii.) The Mining Department should try to effect an arrangement between the parties concerned, and if such an arrangement cannot be effected, either of the parties should have the right to apply to the Sanctioning Authority for a compulsory Order.

“(iii.) If the Mining Department are satisfied that minerals are not being worked which, in the national interest, ought to be worked, they should be empowered on their own motion to negotiate an agreement with some mineral worker for getting the minerals in question, and to obtain the consent of other parties affected: and on failure of such negotiations the Department should be empowered to apply to the Sanctioning Authority for a compulsory Order of an appropriate character, in favour of some mineral worker willing to work.”

It is proposed to protect the areas held by existing mineral workers from raids by rivals or other outsiders by providing that:—

“Where minerals have been already bought or leased by workers with a view to future development, no application for a compulsory Order with reference to these minerals should be entertained by the Mining Department or by the Sanctioning Authority until they are satisfied that for some definite reason it is in the national interest that a compulsory Order should be made, and that the applicant has made reasonable efforts to obtain satisfactory terms by negotiation.” (Par. 13.)

With respect to manorial mines it is recommended that:—

“In cases where neither the lord of the manor on the one hand, nor the copyholder or customary freeholder on the other hand, can work minerals without the consent of the other, if one party refuses his consent, the other party should be entitled to apply to the Sanctioning Authority for an Order settling the terms on which the minerals are to be worked.” (Par. 15.)

I would add “The existence of compulsory powers
“will facilitate settlement.”

The case as to numerous small owners is similarly dealt with. (Par. 16.)

Paragraph 17 deals with the important case of a trustee, a tenant for life, and other people legally incapable of granting an option. It is recommended that:—

"Specific statutory powers should be given to tenants for life, and to trustees who have power to grant a mining lease, to grant an option for a limited period for taking up a mining lease: any consideration for such option to be treated as capital money."

And—

"In general we recommend further that the Sanctioning Authority should over-ride any legal disability which interferes with the grant of leases or other working powers as in their discretion they consider desirable in the national interest."

It is desirable that this disability should be removed, although in practice it is overcome by entering into an agreement terminable at the end of the period for which the option would be granted.

In my experience untraceable owners are rarely met with. The Committee recommend taking possession and carrying the proceeds to a suspense account, but they do not suggest what is to become of the money not claimed; probably establishment expenses will absorb it! (Par. 18.)

Wayleave difficulties are rare in my experience. The Committee suggest that the Sanctioning Authority should have power to grant compulsory powers for both surface and underground wayleaves, and I do not think there can be any reasonable objection to this. Similar procedure is suggested as to other necessary surface rights. (Par. 20.)

The Committee propose that the Sanctioning Authority should deal with cases of restrictive and onerous covenants. This is a subject which will require the greatest care in administration. Covenants which are irksome

to-day may have been fair and reasonable when entered into. When mineral workers have taken the cream they ought not to complain about the quality of the milk. It may be sound policy to revise contracts which have been wholly transformed by such an unprecedented occurrence as the great war, but it is constitutionally dangerous in the last degree to alter bargains which in nine cases out of ten have been made by persons perfectly able to look after their own business. Apart from fraud, mistake, and misrepresentation, courts of law have hitherto declared against going into questions of adequacy of consideration.

If it is begun by the Sanctioning Authority, corporations and contractors will want a tribunal to be set up to help them out of bad bargains. (Pars. 22 and 23.)

The Committee consider that the Mining Department can rearrange boundaries better than can be done by the skilled persons affected, who generally know what is best for them.

The Committee recommend that in these cases :—

“The Mining Department should, in the first instance, approach the existing mineral workers or worker with a view to effecting the necessary rearrangement voluntarily: but they should, if necessary, have power to apply to the Sanctioning Authority for a compulsory Order to carry the necessary rearrangement into effect, and to vest the interests of the existing mineral workers or worker in some other mineral workers or worker willing to work the minerals in accordance with the scheme of rearrangement. In the last resort the Mining Department should have power to apply for an Order vesting the interests of the

existing mineral workers or worker in themselves on proper terms as to compensation (if any), with power for the Mining Department themselves to work the mines in question for such a period as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Sanctioning Authority." (Par. 24.)

It is, of course, perfectly true that the accidents of ownerships affect the lay-out of mineral undertakings, and that sometimes areas are held by one mineral worker that clearly ought to be part of the mineral area of another. Common-sense often prevails to rectify these matters, but it is doubtless true that there are cases where jealousy or stupidity entail a loss of minerals. In my view, however, "the existence of compulsory powers will facilitate settlement."

With respect to the inefficient worker who, because of the frailties of human nature, unfortunately exists, the Committee recommend that :—

"The Mining Department should, in the first instance, endeavour by negotiations with a mineral worker to obtain improved methods. If such negotiations fail to effect the required result, the Mining Department should be able to apply to the Sanctioning Authority for a compulsory Order to transfer the interest of the existing mineral worker to some other mineral worker willing to undertake the working. In the last resort the Mining Department should have power to apply for an Order vesting the interest of the mineral worker in themselves, with power to work the mine themselves . . ." (Par. 25.)

The greatest care will have to be exercised in dealing

with these cases, as also with cases of mines about to cease work, referred to in paragraph 26 and dealt with on somewhat similar lines.

Paragraph 27 closes Section II. of the Report with the anticipation that private persons may find the Mining Department blocking their application, and they say in effect that only a strong case would succeed on direct application to the Sanctioning Authority. This really means that the Committee think the Sanctioning Authority will obey the whistle of the Mining Department, and therein lies the danger.

Section III. proposes a remedy for a state of affairs which exists in numerous cases owing to the severance of minerals and surface ownerships, which difficulty would be multiplied enormously if minerals should be nationalised.

This difference of ownership is probably the principal cause occasioning the loss of minerals, and while I agree that every effort should be made to provide a remedy, I am not yet of the opinion that the Committee have found the best.

It is again a question of balancing values of worked and destroyed properties, and a definition of "national interest" is required.

I am personally aware of a case where no little care has been exercised and expense incurred in settling a clause for a standard form of contract for the sale of surface for building purposes in a large industrial town. The clause provides every requisite reservation and power for the owner of the minerals to work and get them without any liability for damage to surface or buildings thereon.

The purchasers have entered into these contracts

with their eyes wide open, and presumably would have paid a larger sum for the mineral support, as they sometimes do.

Notwithstanding the powers which the mineral owner thus retains, he consistently refuses to allow the surface premises to be disturbed by mining operations, notwithstanding that he would benefit considerably by the working of the minerals which are let to a large colliery undertaking with the requisite provisos. *Noblesse oblige.*

I have grave doubts whether any Mining Department could have a proper appreciation of the peculiar local conditions affecting such a case.

INSURANCE FUND.

The Committee recommend generally that the Sanctioning Authority should determine whether the minerals should be worked or not, notwithstanding the rights of surface owners. They suggest a scheme of insurance under State supervision and control to provide for compensation of affected interests as a necessary corollary of a system of compulsory orders. The Committee evidently knew they were dealing with a complicated and thorny question. They consider it essential that the surface owner should be compensated fully out of the Insurance Fund leaving that fund to recover payment from the mineral worker *if* the damage was wholly or partly caused by negligence or failure to comply with conditions laid down by the Sanctioning Authority. I can foresee lucrative professional business for mining experts if this proposal becomes law.

The broad outlines of the insurance scheme are :—

- (i.) The mineral worker and other persons benefiting financially from the working of released minerals to contribute to the Insurance Fund in proportion to the benefits estimated to accrue.
- (ii.) Surface owners' legal rights to obtain an injunction to cease on granting of compulsory order, and right of compensation from Insurance Fund to be substituted.
- (iii.) Sanctioning Authority to fix the contribution to be paid by the mineral worker, such payment conferring complete immunity from liability for damage, provided that working is properly conducted.
- (iv.) Persons financially benefiting by working of minerals to contribute.
- (v.) Sanctioning Authority to impose conditions and regulations for working the minerals—subject to fines on default.
- (vi.) Mining Department inspectors to watch the surface and workings and the mineral worker to report any claim made.
- (vii.) Mining Department to manage, and the State to guarantee the fund.
- (viii.) The Court to have the power of adjudicating on claims, including claims by the Sanctioning Authority against the mineral worker.
- (ix.) Mining Department to insure any person against loss or damage by voluntary agreement on suitable terms to be settled by the Mining Department.

- (x.) Mining Department to have power to reduce contributions to the Insurance Fund if the mineral worker by improved methods or otherwise reduces the risk originally estimated for. (Par. 34).

The Committee recommend that "Whenever an application is made to the Sanctioning Authority for the compulsory working of any minerals, the Sanctioning Authority should consider the most economical method of dealing with the case, and the relative values to the nation of the working of such minerals, and of the existing and prospective user of the surface, and in any case where the national interest so requires should, notwithstanding any existing contracts or common law rights, make such Orders restricting or governing the user and development of the surface over such minerals, and of adjacent mines, as may be calculated to minimise the damage caused by the working of such minerals on payment to the owners of the surface, and any other persons affected, of proper compensation by the mineral worker and any other persons benefited by the Order." (Par. 35.)

The Reports states that there are cases where the surface owner, in view of the relative value of the minerals and the buildings on or proposed development of the surface, should be given a right of support notwithstanding that he does not enjoy any such right.

The Committee recommend "That it should be competent to any surface owner who has no right of support, or an inadequate right of support, to

apply to the Sanctioning Authority for an Order giving such owner such right of support as may be reasonable having regard to the nature and extent of the support required and the method of working the minerals, and on such terms as the Sanctioning Authority may determine. In making any such Order the Sanctioning Authority should take into consideration :—

“(a) The payment of compensation to all parties interested in the minerals left for support.

(b) The payment of compensation to, or the protection by means of insurance of, any other owner of adjoining property, whether on or below the surface, who may be damaged by minerals being left for support.” (Par. 36.)

I think we are on debatable ground here. In numerous cases there are specific clauses in conveyances separating the ownership of surface and minerals whereby the purchaser of the surface accepts the position that the minerals may be worked without any liability. He has paid less for that reason. The wish of a particular surface owner to erect, for example, a cotton mill on a particular spot knowing that no amount of compensation could be adequate and that complete immunity from damage would be essential, does not seem to be directly a matter of “national interest.” The national interest might be equally well served if the cotton mill were erected elsewhere. The real question is whether it is or is not desirable to extend the principle of State interference with private rights to particular questions

primarily affecting individuals, and only remotely affecting the national interest.

Paragraph 37, however, sums up the opinion of the Committee on their insurance proposals, and I think it is worth quoting in full:—

“Our proposals as to insurance against damage to surface property by subsidence are intended, beyond more obvious purposes, to lead to results of great practical importance. Assurance of safety to buildings, or of adequate compensation in case of injury through subsidence, would, we think, do much to encourage improvements in the housing conditions of the mining community. We anticipate that if our recommendations are adopted, capital will be provided more readily than at present for the erection in mining districts of substantial and hygienic buildings.

A further advantage, which would result from our proposals, is that the establishment in mining localities of other industries dependent on a convenient and constant coal supply, or the by-products of the coal industry, would be encouraged by the increased measure of security which would be obtained for factories and plant.”

I refrain from discussing this opinion to avoid making this Paper too long.

LATERAL SUPPORT OF RAILWAYS.

Section IV. of the Report deals with the highly important subject of the *Law of Support* and what is known as the “Howley Park judgment.”

Briefly, the rights of support for the majority of

railways are governed by Sections 77 to 84 of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and up to 1912 it was thought by all concerned that Railway Companies could require minerals to be left unworked for support as well outside as within 40 yards on each side of the railway property. The Howley Park judgment (*Howley Park Coal and Cannel Company v. London and North Western Railway* (1913), A.C. 11), however, laid down that Railway Companies are in the same position as other landowners in regard to support from mines outside the 40 yards or other prescribed distance.

It was no doubt the intention of Parliament in 1845 that railways and similar undertakings should pay for lateral as well as vertical support if they required it, but that was before the days of deep mining, which has extended the danger zone.

Whereas a large amount of coal was left before the Howley Park case, the immediate effect of the judgment was to put an embargo upon the working of coal lying at a greater distance than 40 yards from the railway property.

On the suggestion of certain members of the Committee, representatives of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Railway Companies met and considered the question at great length. The settlement they arrived at is set out in the Second Appendix to the Committee's Report.

It is a matter for regret that time did not allow of representatives of the Royalty Owners meeting the representatives of the other interests, more especially as the "settlement" arrived at embodies an arrangement whereby the mineral owner is to assist in compensating the Railway Companies in certain events. However, it is giving away no secret to say that the Royalty Owners'

representatives have been privately informed that before any attempt is made to give statutory effect to the basis of settlement they are to be consulted ; indeed, the Report in effect says so.

There is no need in this Paper to discuss the settlement, which, apart from the point referred to, seems to me to be fair. The Railway Companies have recognised the undesirability of the position created by the Howley Park judgment, and have agreed to pay compensation for any mines or minerals required to be left for support outside the prescribed distance at one-third the rate for mines or minerals within that area. If no notice is given by a Railway Company for the mines to be left unworked, the mine owner is at liberty to work all the mines or minerals free from responsibility for damage, but he (with the mineral owner) is liable to the payment of a contribution at a rate, increasing with the depth, from 21 to 60 per cent. of the cost of making good the damage.

There are various subordinate statutory undertakings to which the settlement referred to does not apply, and the Committee suggest that representatives of the interests affected should confer, and that the Legislature should give statutory effect to the agreements arrived at.

The Committee summarise their recommendations as follow :—

- “(1) Where an agreement generally acceptable to the particular interests concerned, and consistent with the national interest, can be effected, statutory effect should be given to it.
- (2) In so advising we do not intend to take from the Sanctioning Authority power in a proper

case to make a special Order departing from the terms of such a statutory agreement, nor from the Mining Department the duty of watching in the national interest the working of such statutory agreements, and recommending to the Sanctioning Authority such a special Order.

- (3) Where such statutory agreements are not effected our general procedure should be followed." (Par. 41.)

It is to be feared that I have dealt very cursorily with this part of the subject, but it is too vast for a general Paper.

BARRIERS.

Section V. deals with Barriers.

I know of no case, in an experience extending well over forty years, where a barrier has been left the removal of which would not entail loss and expense far greater than the value of the released minerals. Further, I know of numerous cases where barriers have been broken with disastrous consequences.

In my judgment it is absolutely imperative that barriers should be left dividing one colliery take from another. It has been alleged that excessive loss in barriers arises from the private ownership of minerals. To the outsider this loss has been much exaggerated. Many people whose acquaintance with mining is limited to the information contained in the daily papers have been led to think that a barrier is left round each individual property in exactly the same way as a fence surrounds land on the surface. This of course is absurd. It is true that irregular boundaries involve irregular barriers. This difficulty has been solved in cases coming

within my practice, by neighbouring owners and workers agreeing on a system of barriers following regular lines. The general rule is for the superior lessor to insist on a covenant in the lease whereby the lessee undertakes to leave a barrier of specified width according to circumstances around the mines in the principal demise or mines worked in conjunction therewith. In other cases barriers are specified in particular places to guard against known dangers: the flooding of low-lying minerals and sometimes for the prevention of the spreading of fire in mines subject to spontaneous combustion.

Another point which is overlooked by critics of the existing system is that mineral deposits are very irregular. If they were quite regular and continuous, the workings might be laid out in separate rectangular blocks, but as it is it would be found necessary to adjust the boundaries here and there on account of faults and other disturbances, and in plan they would appear as irregular as they do now.

In my opinion the agitation for the removal of barriers is based upon an exaggerated idea of the amount of coal which is left in. Possibly in the old days, when colliery takes were small, barriers were left in to a greater extent than is necessary now that colliery takes are so large. It is again a question of relative values.

I do not think that in a large modern colliery any useful purpose would be served by interfering with the continuous barriers.

The Committee have evidently given very careful attention to this subject (as they have to all others), but I feel that they have devised machinery far too complicated for the necessities of the case.

They say the questions involved are largely for mining experts.

They suggest that the Mining Department should be empowered to obtain a survey of all barriers in a mineral field, either with the view to obtaining compulsory orders, or to enable them to use their offices in facilitating mutual arrangements between mineral workers. (Par. 43.)

Two alternative methods were suggested to the Committee, briefly :—

- (1) The Mining Department should devise a barrier plan for sections of a mineral field, which should be advertised; the Sanctioning Authority to hear objections and to make orders confirming or modifying the said plan.
- (2) If an applicant gave the Mining Department notice that he was prepared to work a particular barrier, the proposed working should be advertised: the Sanctioning Authority to hear objections (and presumably to make orders), but in the event of no objection the Mining Department to have power to authorise the working.

The Committee favour the first proposal, and I agree that it is the lesser of two evils, or as the Committee put it, “there would be less likelihood of errors of judgment.”

The Committee therefore recommend “that the Mining Department should have power to prepare a scheme dealing with all the barriers in a mineral field (the limits of which should be determined by the Mining Department), showing the extent of the barriers which the Department propose should be worked and the extent of the barriers which the Department propose should be left or substituted, and that such scheme should be advertised and that all parties affected should have the right to appear before the Sanctioning Authority

when application is made to approve the scheme, and that the Sanctioning Authority should on such application make such Order as may be appropriate both as to the barriers to be left or substituted and as to the working of the barriers which are to be worked." (Par. 44.)

The Committee seem fully to appreciate the dangerous nature of their proposals for they say :—

"As the damage which may be caused by allowing a necessary barrier to be removed may be very serious, and may even lead to the total commercial loss of a mine, and adversely affect other mines, we think it essential that adequate provision should be made to secure compensation for such damage." (Par. 46.)

They therefore suggest a "Barrier Insurance Fund" quite distinct from the "Support Insurance Fund."

The recommendation reads :—

"that an insurance fund should be created, out of which compensation can be paid for damage arising from the working of barriers under an Order of the Sanctioning Authority, whether to property of the mineral worker working the barrier in question, or of other parties. Such insurance fund should be guaranteed by the State, and its administration should be similar to that of the Support Insurance Fund, which we have recommended should be established. Whenever the Sanctioning Authority makes an Order authorising the working of any barrier, it should fix the amounts to be contributed to the Barrier Insurance Fund by the mineral worker, the mineral owner and any other parties benefited by the Order respectively." (Par. 46.)

The Committee agree that it is possible that the damage which may result from working a barrier will be very much greater than that caused by subsidence, and that such loss or damage is likely to fall heavily upon the mineral worker. They therefore recommend that the mineral worker himself should be indemnified against loss, but that in other respects the two insurance funds should be established on the same principles.

If barriers must be dealt with by the Mining Department, it would seem to follow that an insurance scheme is necessary; but I venture to suggest that a Mining Department in London cannot possibly appreciate the intricacies of a barrier question in Staffordshire or Yorkshire.

The Report concludes with an excellent summary of recommendations. (Par. 47.)

I have endeavoured to summarise the Third Report, making running comments. I have had to make these as brief as possible, but the discussion will provide an opportunity of dealing further with those points that appear to have the most interest. I am quite sure that a certain amount of State regulation of the relations between mineral owners and mineral workers is necessary, and it seems inevitable that the machinery devised must be capable of dealing with the heaviest problems. From my experience, however, *I am convinced that the difficulties that cannot be overcome by private negotiation are a very small percentage of the whole.*

COAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION REPORT.

Having dealt with the Third Report of the Committee presided over by Mr. Leslie Scott, I would briefly refer to the Chairman's Report of the Coal Industry Com-

mission, dated 20th June, 1919, so far as it relates to the subject of mineral ownership.

Mr. Justice Sankey recommends "that Parliament "be invited immediately to pass legislation acquiring the "Coal Royalties for the State and paying fair and just "compensation to the owners."

The reasons assigned are :—

(ix.) The seams of coal are now vested in the hands of nearly 4,000 owners, most of whom are reasonable, but some of whom are a real hindrance to the development of the national asset.

(x.) In certain areas the ownership of the seams of coal is in the hands of many small owners some of whom cannot be found, and this causes great delay and expense in acquiring the right to work the mineral.

(xi.) Barriers of coal are left unworked between the properties of various owners to an extent which, in many cases, is not necessary for safe and proper working of the individual concern, and millions of tons of the national asset are thereby wasted.

(xii.) Drainage and pumping are carried on in individual pits at heavy unnecessary expense instead of under a centralised plan covering a whole area. Further, a lack of co-operation in drainage has in the past been, and is at the present time, conducive to the abandonment of coal and collieries.

(xiii.) Boundaries of undertakings are arbitrary and irregular and make coal in certain places difficult to work or not worth working.

(xiv.) Plots of land are let for building and the law allows this to be done without the right of

underground support, so that coal is worked from underneath, houses are damaged, and no compensation is payable; this is not consistent with the public well-being."

(It will be seen that these "reasons" are set out in the Report forming the subject of this Paper, and are fully and frankly discussed.)

"(XV.) Under State ownership there will be one owner instead of nearly 4,000 owners of the National asset, and the difficulties caused under the present system with regard to barriers, drainage, pumping, boundaries and support will largely disappear."

This statement is wholly illusory, but it must be remembered that Mr. Justice Sankey's mind was also running on the subject of State ownership of the mines, and this may have led him to think that such questions as barriers, drainage and pumping would disappear. Modern collieries must as a rule be worked as distinct undertakings, and each must grapple with its own problem. I do not think any real advantage will be gained in the majority of cases by concentration.

An attempt was made under the South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commission to establish a system of drainage and pumping which should relieve the old South Staffordshire Coalfield of water. For many years vast sums of money have been expended, and every financial expediency resorted to, until hopeless insolvency has resulted. Mine owners have not only had to pay the ever-increasing tonnage charges assessed upon the coalfield, but have also had to keep their own pumping plants going to clear the water from their own workings.

At the inception of the central drainage scheme the late Lord Wolverhampton (then Mr. Henry Fowler) sought the opinion of my father (the late Mr. Samuel Bailey), who had an intimate knowledge and experience of the coal and ironstone workings of the district. My father confidently predicted the failure of the proposed scheme, and such is the result.

Mr. Justice Sankey further says:—

“(xvi.) The State ownership should be exercised through a Minister of Mines.”

This is entirely contrary to the considered opinion of the eminent men who have prepared the Third Reconstruction Report, and it may safely be left to public judgment as to which set of opinions is entitled to respect. Mr. Justice Sankey dismisses the Third Report very briefly:—

“(xvii.) The interim report of the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee has pointed out at least 14 defects arising from the present system of ownership of the seams of coal and proposes to create a new sanctioning authority vested with power to issue compulsory orders from time to time to remedy these defects as and when they are in different cases found to exist.

(xviii.) I regard as preferable to this expensive piece-meal machinery that the seams of coal should be acquired by the State once and for all in one final settlement, together with all usual or necessary easements and rights incidental thereto, together with power to procure all such easements and rights in the future. If the State only acquires the seams from time to time it means many arbitra-

tions, many intermediate settlements, enhanced delay, and increased cost of administration.”

In my opinion State ownership of the minerals will not remedy the defects complained of and will create new difficulties.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Of the causes of loss referred to in the Third Report (1), (2) (3) and (4) would, of course, disappear with the present owners, but the comparatively small difficulties would be replaced by the enormous perplexities and futilities created by every Government Department hedged about with regulations and administered by officials unwilling or unable to accept the responsibility of deciding anything. Negotiations will inevitably be prolonged interminably, and the patience of colliery workers exhausted long before the coal which they desire to work.

The difficulties relating to the support of the surface will be enormously increased unless the Coal Industry Commission advise the Government to perpetrate the injustice of seizing a general right to remove support without payment of compensation.

State ownership of minerals will necessitate the creation of a large Government Department for the management of the business relating to the royalty accounts, the making and keeping of record mining plans, the check surveys and measurements in connection therewith, and for dealing with the thousand and one matters constantly arising—work which is now carried out by mineral owners' agents.

I cannot sum up my opinions better than by repeating part of the last clause of (xviii.) above :—

“ If the State acquires the seams it means many arbitrations enhanced delay, and increased cost of administration.”

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, March 15th, 1920,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

THE THIRD REPORT OF THE ACQUISITION AND
VALUATION OF LAND COMMITTEE

ON THE

ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES OF
RIGHTS AND POWERS IN CONNECTION
WITH MINES AND MINERALS.

By THOMAS HENRY BAILEY, M.Inst.C.E., (FELLOW).

ANDREW YOUNG (President) in the Chair.

Sir RICHARD REDMAYNE, K.C.B. (Hon. Member) said it afforded him very great pleasure to propose a hearty vote of thanks to his old friend Mr. Bailey for his most interesting Paper. The time of its delivery was most opportune, because, as he understood from the newspapers, a Bill was to be introduced into Parliament in the near future having for its object the nationalisation, presumably, of the freehold in coal in this country.

If he gave expression to any difference of opinion to that held by Mr. Bailey in his most admirable *résumé* of the Report of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee, he hoped Mr. Bailey would take it as meant in fair criticism and without any animus whatever. Sometimes in criticising

a paper one was led to an expression of opinion that might perhaps be thought unfair; but he did not wish to be unfair in any way whatever.

He might say that prior to his connection with the Coal Control Department as technical adviser to the Coal Controller and head of the Production Section he had held very strong views indeed as to the sanctity of private ownership in minerals, as well as of private ownership in every other respect, but bit by bit he had been forced by the circumstances with which he had had to deal rather to alter his views. Case after case had presented itself where one would have failed, short of being armed with compulsory powers to do so, to bring about a reasonable settlement as between the owner of the freehold and the colliery owner who was wishful to work the minerals. He would not bother the meeting with the number or the character of the cases which had come his way. He had instanced several of them when giving evidence before the Sankey Commission. Therefore, when Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee undertook the very arduous work of endeavouring to formulate a scheme which would meet the difficulties which they had to face, he for one welcomed it wholeheartedly; and he desired to take the present opportunity of paying his meed of praise to Mr. Leslie Scott, and to the very able gentlemen who had served under him, for the work which they had accomplished. He had studied the Report with care, and he had come to the conclusion that it was the only scheme short of nationalisation of minerals which would satisfactorily solve the problem. There were imperfections in it, of course; there were spots on the sun, he believed, but they were slight compared with the advantages of the main scheme which that Committee had formulated.

There were only two methods, in his opinion, which could satisfactorily solve the problem, and they were the Sanctioning Authority and nationalisation, and the one must be judged as against the other. He would refer to that subject later on.

Mr. Bailey might put the point to him—and he was sure Mr. Leslie Scott would put it to him—Why did not the scheme of a Sanctioning Authority entirely meet the problem? He could give but one answer, but that answer he believed to be conclusive. He had no doubt that both Mr. Bailey and Mr. Leslie Scott would differ from him entirely. It was the answer he had given when pressed on the point by Sir Adam Nimmo before the Sankey Commission, and that was that it was cumbersome; it was inherent in the nature of any Sanctioning Authority that it must be cumbersome and its work long drawn out. To use the words to which he had given utterance before the Sankey Commission, it was taking two bites at the cherry instead of one. If he were in the fortunate position of being the owner of mineral rights, he would very much prefer disposing of them at a fair valuation to the nation than to be in the position of being harrowed and harried by Mr. Leslie Scott's Sanctioning Authority.

He would refer the members to pages 240 and 247 of the Paper, on which that very point was dealt with by Mr. Bailey. On page 240 Mr. Bailey said: "The Committee evidently see that once they have let loose the tiger of compulsory orders it will be impossible to cage him again, but they say that interference with private rights would only take place in the 'national interest,' wisely declining to define this expression." The Committee themselves would seem to have been faced with the difficulty of meeting the national interest; in fact,

they were driven to the position that in certain eventualities it might be necessary actually to acquire the mineral rights themselves and work them, which of course was pure nationalisation. Then, on page 247, Mr. Bailey remarked: "This difference of ownership is probably the principal cause occasioning the loss of minerals, and while I agree that every effort should be made to provide a remedy, I am not yet of opinion that the Committee have found the best." There were only two, there was the Sanctioning Authority and there was nationalisation. Were the members to take it that Mr. Bailey was in favour of nationalisation?

Dealing with the Paper more in detail, on page 231, Mr. Bailey remarked that at Mr. Justice Sankey's Commission very few questions had been asked upon the Report. He (Sir Richard) thought probably a great deal more might have been said, but time had been limited, and he himself had certainly come in for a fairly close examination on it. That fact was rather apt perhaps to make one dwarf the effect on other people—when one had undergone a harrowing examination, very ably conducted by Sir Adam Nimmo.

On page 232 there was a slight error which he would like to correct, and which he had noticed had crept into other documents in which that particular Committee was referred to. It was a slight point, but it might be just as well to correct it. Mr. Bailey remarked: "It was obviously the duty of the Ministry of Reconstruction to consider this question. Two Committees for the purpose were appointed by this Ministry, viz.: (i.) The Coal Conservation Committee in 1916; (ii.) the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee in 1918." The Coal Conservation Committee had been appointed by the late Prime Minister before the Ministry

of Reconstruction had been established, and it had been taken over by the Ministry of Reconstruction.

Mr. LESLIE SCOTT mentioned that the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee had also been appointed by the Prime Minister.

Sir RICHARD REDMAYNE (continuing) said he thought it was well that that error should be corrected. On page 233 Mr. Bailey said: "In consequence of this the Coal Industry Commission was appointed, and reviewed the whole matter from an entirely new and, in my opinion, biased standpoint." It would be very interesting if, when Mr. Bailey came to reply, he were to explain what he meant exactly by the expression "biased standpoint." Biased in what respect? He noticed that later on Mr. Bailey talked about that Commission being a "packed jury." It had been appointed by the Government just as every other Committee and Royal Commission was appointed by the Government, so he could not understand quite the meaning of "biased opinion" and "packed jury." He had no doubt, however, that Mr. Bailey would give his reasons for taking that point of view.

On page 234 Mr. Bailey, speaking of the Kent coalfield, said: "It may be sufficient to say that many of the financial difficulties in the Kent coalfield are due to the piling up of big dead rents under leases which were somewhat recklessly entered into." It would not be possible for leases to be recklessly entered into if one were dealing with a much-maligned Government department. He was not a member of His Majesty's Civil Service at the present time, and therefore he felt justified in saying a kindly word for the department in which he had recently been employed. Mr. Bailey further said:

"And the administrative problem is complicated by the fact that the minerals held by certain rival concerns are hopelessly interlocked. These complications would not have arisen had a course of procedure, such as I have indicated, been possible." Nor would they under a system of nationalisation or perhaps if a Sanctioning Authority had been in existence.

If the members turned to page 237 they would see that the 14th recommendation of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee dealt with the question of mismanagement. That opened a very wide door, not only to nationalisation of minerals (as to which in the present assembly there might be two opinions), but the nationalisation of collieries, as to which he thought there could be only one opinion.

Again, on page 238, occurred the point to which he had already alluded: "It is also suggested *as a last resort*"—he thought the italics were those of Mr. Bailey—"the Mining Department should have power to work minerals themselves." He thought danger lay that way.

On page 241 the latter portion of the third paragraph read rather like a mediæval document: "'What I have I hold,' he has gradually been brought to say, 'more or less against his will, 'What I have I hold as a steward.' It should be an axiom that as long as the individual does nothing contrary to public policy he should be free and unfettered in act and estate." But who was to judge? Again he (Sir Richard) said there must be a Sanctioning Authority or there must be nationalisation. There could not be a self-constituted judge. He would like to compliment Mr. Bailey, if he might, on the last paragraph on page 241, which, he thought, struck a fine and appropriate note.

Passing to page 247, Mr. Bailey there said: "This difference of ownership is probably the principal cause occasioning the loss of minerals, and while I agree that every effort should be made to provide a remedy, I am not yet of the opinion that the Committee have found the best." Of course that was quite questionable, but would Mr. Bailey accept the following—that there must be some outside authority quite apart from the mineral owners themselves, either combined or separate, in order to deal with difficulties such as had been pointed out before the Sankey Commission and before Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee prior to the creation of the Sankey Commission?

He was driven again to the position that there were only two ways out of the difficulty—either a Sanctioning Authority or nationalisation.

There were other points on which he would like to speak, but time was passing on, and he had wished to mention only those about which he felt best able to speak.

Mr. Bailey, on page 255, under the heading of "Barriers," said: "I know of no case, in an experience extending well over forty years, where a barrier has been left the removal of which would not entail loss and expense far greater than the value of the released minerals." With the greatest respect to Mr. Bailey's experience, he (Sir Richard) could not say that that had been his experience, extending over a period just three years less than that of Mr. Bailey's. He had known cases—and, curiously enough, when one came to occupy a position where things were what he might call centralised, as in the Coal Control, one came across more cases of barriers being left, which could have been either worked off entirely or reduced with no danger to the

property, than one had seen in the whole of one's previous experience. Apart from that, it was the custom in many cases to leave barriers between different collieries, and there was no outside authority of experts which could take up the position that, to give an example, instead of 160 yards, 20 yards would do. That was an instance where an enormous lot of coal was lost. The late Sir George Elliot, who had worked his way up from a collier to a most eminent position in the coal world, and was a man characterised by very considerable vision, had stated as one of the principal reasons for his scheme of a combination of collieries, the enormous amount of coal that would be saved to the nation which now was left in barriers.

He did not think that he need take up a great deal more time, although there were many points which he should like to mention. Mr. Bailey had some sly digs, if he might be allowed to use that expression, at the findings of the Sankey Commission. He (Sir Richard) was not then present to defend, nor was he present to criticise, the Sankey Commission. Mr. Bailey said on page 261: "I do not think any real advantage will be gained, in the majority of cases, by concentration." He himself had devoted a very considerable amount of time to turning that matter over in his mind, and he had given a number of what, in his humble opinion, were conclusive reasons in favour of concentration and combination of collieries. He would go further and say (and he would say it knowing what it entailed) that had collieries in this country been combined under conditions fair to the owners and fair to the men, very much on the lines advocated by the late Sir George Elliot, there would have been no coal control, and there would have been no mention of nationalisation; but he was afraid that it

was now too late. Whether that was so or not, the advantages which accrued from combination, central drainage, simplicity of ventilation, removal of barriers, reduction of standing costs due to the concentration of management, and so forth were almost self-evident.

In conclusion, speaking in general terms, it seemed to him that the subject of the Paper, in so far as the main principle of the nationalisation of minerals was concerned, could be regarded from three points of view: There was that of the owner of the freehold, the mineral proprietor; there was that of the agents who were employed in the supervision of the properties: and there was that of the nation. He had touched upon the last point with a light hand, but dealing with the first two, the position of the owner of the freehold, the royalty owner; as he had said, were he in the position of being an owner of freehold in minerals, in view of all the circumstances, the agitation, the trouble and the worry, he, and he believed most royalty owners, would be willing to part with their minerals at a fair valuation. That was not, he thought, one of the most difficult points. It all turned on what was meant by "fair valuation."

With regard to the agents who supervised and overlooked those properties, a body of men of very considerable eminence, their position, however, was not so simple. Many of them, presumably, would under a scheme of nationalisation of minerals be absorbed into the machine that had for its purpose the control of the minerals; but he was afraid that the staffs of consulting mining engineers would be very considerably reduced, and many persons would find their means of livelihood curtailed. That was a position which would be greatly to be deplored, and he thought that members

should exercise their ingenuity in finding a way out of it.

With regard to the nation, he had instanced slightly that he thought the probability was—in fact, it was more than a probability; it was his strong opinion—that the nation would benefit by the nationalisation of minerals. The taxpayer would, however, benefit only if the return by way of revenue derivable from the working of the minerals would, after deducting all the administration expenses, reach such a figure as would more than pay the interest on the Government bonds with which the owners were compensated.

He had tried to reduce his somewhat chaotic thoughts into order, and he hoped that in doing so he had been fair. He had very much pleasure indeed in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bailey for his very excellent Paper.

Mr. W. FORSTER BROWN (Fellow) said he had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks so ably proposed by Sir Richard Redmayne to Mr. Bailey for his interesting Paper. As he had happened to be one of the members co-opted on to the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee for the purpose of considering those subjects, Mr. Bailey's Paper was of peculiar interest to him. Although the Government, apparently, if one could judge from the Prime Minister's public utterances, proposed to advance on rather different lines to those suggested in the Report, he could not but think that a discussion before such an important body as The Surveyors' Institution could be anything but of value.

Mr. Bailey had treated the Report in a very fair spirit. He was at one with him when he expressed the

opinion that the difficulties which could not be got over by private negotiation formed but a small percentage of the whole, but it was inevitable that when a Committee was formed to deal with certain difficulties, and to find remedies for those difficulties, necessarily—especially if the subject was a wide one—it resulted in a large and rather formidable looking list of difficulties. Although they might be infrequent in their occurrence, they looked, as he had said, somewhat formidable.

Mr. Bailey recognised, apparently, as many did, that a certain amount of State regulation as between the mineral owner and the mineral worker was necessary, and in spite of the fact that those difficulties might not be numerous, still they had to be dealt with in some form or another. In fact he should say that all those difficulties were on the debit side of the account, and that one could not in a Report of the sort fill in the credit side.

If he might say so, what struck him as the key-note of the Report was that no private interest should be interfered with by the State until the questions involved had been argued out before an impartial body of men, viz., the Sanctioning Authority—which the Committee had adopted in their present and in their previous Reports, and which he understood would be composed very similarly to the present Parliamentary Committees, supplemented by other members—providing as impartial a tribunal as one could hope to obtain. The Mining Department, which the Committee suggested should be set up, if the proposals in the Report were to be carried out, would be a necessary piece of machinery to watch over questions which might affect the national interests.

He did not think that Mr. Bailey had quite appreciated what he called the key-note of the Report, because

on page 240 he seemed to have some doubt as to the position and constitution of the Sanctioning Authority : and again on page 247 he suggested that the Committee thought that the Sanctioning Authority would obey the whistle of the Mining Department. If he (Mr. Forster Brown) understood the position correctly, that was very far from the Committee's idea. Their idea was that it was absolutely essential, before interfering with private rights, that the questions should be argued before that impartial tribunal. Further than that, both the Coal Conservation Committee and the Land Committee recommended that the Mining Department—that was the administrative department—should be advised by a strong Central Council, drawn largely from the people interested in the trade, who should be really the best people to advise the Mining Department.

Both the Land Acquisition Committee and the Coal Conservation Committee had had it in their minds that the Central Advisory Council would be advised by district councils in each district, composed of men, experts and other people, who were interested in those particular questions and who would be able to advise on their own local problems. He thought that that would meet one of the points which Mr. Bailey made, that a mining department in London would not be able to appreciate barrier questions in Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and so forth.

There were one or two points of detail in the Report to which he might refer. One of the most difficult was in giving the Sanctioning Authority power to interfere with or to vary restrictive covenants. He quite agreed with Mr. Bailey that that would require very careful administration, but the Committee pointed out that it was not intended that that should be done

unless the national interest required it, and he thought he was expressing their views when he said that their opinion was that the Sanctioning Authority would take a broad view of those cases, and would in each case decide whether the national interest was really involved or whether it was not. He did not himself see how one could go much beyond that. If it were intended to leave the matter to impartial men, their decision on a question such as that would have to be accepted.

The next point on which he wished to touch was a difficult one, and one to which Sir Richard Redmayne had already referred, namely, how to deal with the inefficient worker. The suggestion that the Mining Department should, as a last resort, have power to go to the Sanctioning Authority and obtain powers to work the undertaking themselves, he could quite imagine would appear objectionable to many people, but when one came to consider it, it was the only logical outcome in dealing with the inefficient worker at all. During the war he had had experience of a Government department which had run a colliery which, had it not been for the powers possessed under D.O.R.A., would have closed down. He could not say that he had found any desire on the part of that department to carry on the colliery a day longer than they need. His own view was that the power that had been suggested in that case would be very rarely used indeed.

He quite agreed with Mr. Bailey's view that there was a good deal of misapprehension in the public mind on the question of barriers. He thought a lot of it had arisen from a confusion of the words "left" and "lost." They were both short words beginning with the same letter, but they meant somewhat different things. If all the coalfields of Great Britain were taken together, the

quantity of coal left in barriers, it was admitted, must be large, but he did not think there was a man in Great Britain to-day, however wide his experience, who could say whether the avoidable loss was great or small, or what it might be. He did not think the Committee committed themselves to the question of whether the loss was great or small; but in order to meet the allegation that was made on many sides that a good deal of coal now left was lost, they suggested a method of procedure by which the question could be investigated. It seemed to him that that procedure, as it was pointed out in the Report, would have the effect of focussing on the barriers in each district at one time the local opinion of those interested, and of the experts who knew most about those subjects, and if there was avoidable waste going on it would be brought to light, and a possible means of rectifying losses was provided.

He had had some experience himself in a small coalfield where it had been possible by rearranging the areas materially to reduce the quantity of coal left in barriers, but it was only fair to say that the circumstances of that district did not generally apply to other districts. In that case, at the time the Committee on Coal Supplies sat in 1905, the coal left in barriers amounted to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the gross resources of the field, and by the rearrangement which it was possible to make after obtaining Parliamentary powers that amount would be reduced eventually to, at a maximum, 2 per cent. It was quite possible that something of that sort could also take place in other coalfields, but whether that were so or not, he frankly said that so far as he was concerned he did not know. The procedure, however, which was recommended by the Committee seemed to offer a chance

of finding out what the real position was, and of settling the question once for all.

Coming to the question of insurance and compensation, he viewed the question of compensation for the wrongful working of a barrier as a very difficult one. He could not see much difficulty in carrying out the suggestion as to the insurance for the support of the surface, because the factors could be more or less gauged, but when one came to barriers the factors seemed to be larger and a good deal more uncertain, and he thought that any insurance scheme would have to be very carefully drawn and would require a great deal of consideration. His feeling was, however, that if the procedure referred to in the Report were carried out there ought to be no errors of judgment, because all the expert opinion in every district would be concentrated at the same time on the whole problem.

He had been very glad to hear Sir Richard Redmayne refer to the position of mining agents, because if nationalisation of minerals was going to take place the position of mining agents really would require a good deal of consideration. He did not know that there was any harm in his stating what his opinion was of the way in which the question ought to be dealt with by the Government. His feeling was that it should be optional on a man who had been a mining agent to continue, if he liked, under the Government, and if he elected not to continue under the Government he ought to be fairly compensated.

He had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Bailey for his interesting Paper and for the opportunity it had given of a discussion.

Mr. LESLIE SCOTT, K.C., M.P. (Visitor), said he had

come to the meeting to listen and with the object of learning. He would be very glad to say a few words, but if there was any gentleman who desired to speak and particularly if there was anybody who wanted to attack his Report or, still better, to attack Sir Richard Redmayne on nationalisation, he would be very glad to stand down.

The PRESIDENT said it was the wish of the members to hear Mr. Leslie Scott.

Mr. LESLIE SCOTT said he ventured to suggest that it was necessary to approach the consideration of the question from, if he might say so, the point of view of high policy. They ought to consider, he thought, a little what the position of the mining industry was in Great Britain at the present time, after a great war and in the existing state of affairs which was to be observed in the labour world.

The mining industry involved at present three great difficulties. One was not germane to the subject, but he thought he ought just to refer to it, and that was the shortage of output and supply of coal in this country in comparison with the demand, and the consequent necessity of regulating the price of domestic coal until the supply caught up to the demand. That meant that, for a time at any rate, the industry had got to be regulated, and it rather looked as if that time was likely to continue for at any rate a year or two, and probably more. Therefore, the necessity of some regulation of the industry had to be faced. So long as the supply was short of the demand and the price of domestic coal had artificially to be kept down by law, it was essential, in order that the industry as a whole should pay its way and that the national finance should be assisted, that

export coal should be saleable at its world market price. That meant necessarily an adjustment of the accounts of all the colliery concerns of the country, in order to redress the unfair incidence of high prices in certain districts and low prices in other districts. If, then, a period of control had to be looked forward to, the position had to be considered on the footing that it was almost inevitable that, even from that point of view, control should extend in some degree to the kind of regulation of concerns to which Sir Richard Redmayne had referred, that was to say, combinations of individual collieries, in order to economise in the cost of production and to increase the efficiency of management. That was the reason why he thought the question of the relation between the supply and demand was relevant to the question which the members were considering.

The second big group of questions turned upon the position of manual labour in the industry. In his opinion it was vitally necessary that the reasonable demands of labour—that was to say, the demands of those representatives of labour who, judged rightly, were reasonable: or, putting it in another way, the demands of labour which ought to be admitted—should be met as far as possible. He himself felt strongly that labour should have a larger voice in the administration of the industry—to use a word that was distinct from technical management. They should have a larger voice in those things which directly affected their own lives, where they could be given that voice without prejudice to the prosperity of the industry as a whole.

He held most strongly that labour should have a larger share in the profits of the industry, not by way of continually recurring increases in wages but by way of a share in the actual profits. The members were all too

painfully familiar with the objections of the Labour party, and of many labour leaders at present, to labour having any share in the profits; but in his view one of the greatest—and possibly the greatest—need of industrial England to-day was a scheme which would be acceptable to labour, by which labour would have a direct share in the prosperity of the industry, not merely in the profits but in the ownership of the industry, so that their interests would be made identical with that of capital and not opposed to it. That was the second group of questions.

The third group of questions consisted of those which were the immediate subject of the Report of his Committee. There was no doubt, as it seemed to him—and Mr. Bailey very frankly recognised it—that in certain respects the unfettered development of individual enterprise in the mining industry and individual initiative dependent upon individual consent had resulted in this country in a crop of difficulties which were not always present—indeed most of them were rarely present—but which, taken all together, amounted to a substantial impediment in the way of the best development of the nation's mineral resources. In paragraph 4 of his Report were set out 14 different causes. That list had been the subject of some discussion, and he thought it had survived the discussion and had proved itself to be a comparatively accurate list, though of course individuals might all hold different opinions as to the degree of frequency with which those individual causes of loss supervened in the industry. The moment it was admitted that there was such a list and that there were difficulties through the division of ownership in surface and minerals, through the impossibility of getting the boundary which was required and

through the impossibility of getting the initial lay-out of a mineral field on the best lines from the point of view of economical production, and as soon as one got admissions that through the change of circumstances as time went on, leases became so onerous as to interfere with the actual development of the mine, at once the necessity had to be faced of discovering a solution.

There were three points of view. There was pure individualism at one end ; there was pure nationalisation at the other : and in between there was the solution offered by his Committee. To his mind pure individualism had enormous advantages, but it could not exist in a community such as theirs, where rights of property had grown up through countless ages under a very difficult, archaic and arbitrary system of real property law, and where ownership had become often intolerably divided from the point of view of facilitating agreement in order to assist the development of a given property. Pure individualism was no more possible in mining than it was in the life of a great city. The life of a great city could not be carried on without police, for the simple reason that there were certain individuals who, if there were no police, would take lines of individualistic action which some people at times would regret. That was perfectly true as a metaphor when applied to the mining industry.

Taking the other extreme, he hoped he was safe in assuming that in the present audience of clear-thinking, hard-headed men of experience, Sir Richard Redmayne was the only man who favoured nationalisation. He observed he was right. But, on the other hand, he knew that although the members had that profound and well-founded conviction, they would like to have a reason or two. The reasons against nationalisation, in his humble

submission, were that it was a cumbrous machine and that it was too big to work economically. That was the broad objection to nationalisation. A second objection was that it stamped out individual initiative and individual enterprise, and it did not get the advantage of the man who, for the sake of a great gain, was willing to incur a great risk—and that was the whole history of mineral development by the royalty owners of this country. If his submissions were right—that there could not be pure individualism on the one hand, and that pure nationalisation was intolerable on the other—*medio tutissimus ibis*, the middle course was the safe one, and that middle course was advised by his Committee.

It was very important to observe that Sir Richard Redmayne himself had most generously said that the only alternative to nationalisation was the Sanctioning Authority of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee. He (Mr. Leslie Scott) attached great importance to that admission. Certain proposals of it had been attacked; and he desired just to summarise those points very shortly. Mr. Bailey had put his finger on a point which he (Mr. Leslie Scott) believed was not a point of weakness, although it might appear one. Mr. Bailey said that the Committee had not attempted to define "national interest." That was perfectly true. The Committee had deliberately not attempted to define "national interest." Their decision as to the form of Sanctioning Authority was arrived at because they found themselves unable to put into a definition fit for incorporating in an Act of Parliament what should in every case be regarded as "national interest." It was an expression which was exceedingly difficult to define, and, as had been pointed out in the Paper, it was an expression—an idea—which grew as

time went on, and the community learned by experience what "national interest" meant.

It was just because "national interest" was an expression that changed with the needs of the community, as the community went on on the road of civilisation, that his Committee had chosen as a Sanctioning Authority a body which would always, the Committee hoped, be a reflex of the best opinions of the community. It was common to gibe at Parliament, but, after all, Parliament was elected by the people, and in a democratic constitution it was the only practical guide that could be found for the day-to-day application of rules by which public policy was to be determined. Those members of his Committee who had had experience knew that the Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament did, though somewhat expensively and somewhat tardily, give satisfaction to the business community as a whole. He was certain that the great majority of the audience present that night would say that Parliamentary Committees did on the whole do justice pretty well, did grasp new proposals, often acted courageously, adopted new ideas, and themselves were the cause of progress. It was for that reason that the Committee, as Sir Richard Redmayne had pointed out, adopted as their Sanctioning Authority what would be the microcosm of a Parliamentary Committee of the two Houses, with the addition—an addition which possibly the audience might think good or possibly bad—of a certain number of non-Members of Parliament, who, he suspected, would mostly come from The Surveyors' Institution.

The Committee considered that a tribunal of that kind, sitting for a small case with one member, for a larger case with three members, and for a very big

case with five or seven members, would be a satisfactory tribunal and would itself be able to say, "This is in the public interest," or "This is not in the public interest."

The Committee's criterion was the same for the present Report as for their First Report, and their idea was essentially not to limit cases for application for compulsory powers either to Government departments or to local authorities or to statutory corporations like railway companies, but to allow anybody who could make good a case to come before the Committee and say, "In order to extend my business premises, where I am making something that is of vital interest to the community, I want a piece of land which is being held up simply because it is accommodation land of no real value to the owner, but because the owner knows that he can bleed me in order to make me buy it and because I must have it." In a case like that it might be that compulsory powers should be given. He did not say it would often be so, but in certain cases one might conceive it certainly would be so. Therefore the Committee's view was to allow the Sanctioning Authority in an appropriate case to make an order of that kind.

That principle the Committee had applied right through the Mining Report, always looking to the development of the nation's mineral resources on the one hand, and, on the other hand, looking to the rights of private owners and the importance of not interfering with businesses conducted on the surface which might be upset by allowing the surface to be let down. The Committee had taken those things into account and had said that, where it was in the national interest that a compulsory order should be made, there should always be payment of fair compensation.

What was the function of the Mining Department? The Mining Department, he thought, everybody to-day would agree was necessary. There would be issued shortly a Report by the Non-Ferrous Metals Committee, and it would be seen what that Committee said. He hoped what they did say would be particularly noticed. It was virtually necessary that all the functions in the different Government departments dealing with mining should be joined together. Whether they should be joined together under a Ministry or not was perhaps a minor question, but the Mining Department should have as its duty a sort of general supervision from the point of view of getting information as to what the needs of the country were in regard to mineral development. The mineral development of the country had been appallingly neglected in other mining—in metalliferous mining, and very often, in many districts, in coal mining. Therefore his Committee were willing to say that, where the Mining Department advised that a coalfield was badly laid out and ought to be redistributed from the national point of view, and where collieries were being mismanaged, the Mining Department should have the power to say to the people concerned, "This will not do. You must agree among yourselves and amend your ways, or we shall have to ask for a compulsory order giving us power to let it to somebody else." It was true that in the last resort as a logical result the Committee had to say that the Mining Department might ask for compulsory powers to work the colliery itself—for a time. If the members would look at paragraphs 24 and 25 of the Report they would see that the Mining Department was to work the colliery only for such time as the Sanctioning Authority might from time to time permit. In a case like that for practical purposes

the Mining Department would be a receiver and manager, put in for the nation as debenture-holders, to work the colliery for a time until it could be handed over to private ownership.

That was quite a fundamentally different thing to general nationalisation, and he ventured to think it was the only course practicable and that it was a course which was necessary at the present time. He believed that, if stringent powers on those lines were given to a Mining Department and a Sanctioning Authority, it would be found that labour would eventually be considerably affected in its attitude of hostility towards private ownership. He believed it would make a substantial difference, and that was a very strong reason in favour of the change, if for other reasons it was justifiable.

There was one more point to which he would like to refer. There was a happy metaphor in the Paper about the Sanctioning Authority obeying the whistle of the Government department. In the war it had been learned that executive departments of State were greater enemies of liberty than ever the Stuart kings were in the seventeenth century, and it was just because his Committee did not want a Mining Department to have those compulsory powers and because they wanted an independent authority which would be able effectively to sit on the Government department—if he might use a colloquialism—that they had suggested the parliamentary Sanctioning Authority.

But he did recognise—he had thought it over rather more since the Committee's First Report: though he still adhered to his original view—that there was a difficulty in a parliamentary authority of the kind in getting Members of Parliament who would go about the country

and give sufficient attention to the work to stick to it properly. It might be that after trying the parliamentary Sanctioning Authority the Government would ultimately have to resort to a tribunal like the Railway and Canal Commission Court. If they did, it would then be necessary to define "national interest," and say on what occasions it would be permissible to make compulsory orders. For that reason he was very strongly in favour of beginning with a parliamentary authority, but he would much rather have his mining report carried out by legislation with an authority like the Railway and Canal Commission Court than not have it carried out at all.

He wished to thank The Institution for having given him an opportunity of addressing the present meeting of experts, and he ventured to hope that, in spite of the not unqualified praise of the reader of the Paper, The Institution might pass a resolution strongly supporting his Committee's Report, and hoping that it would be passed into law.

Captain DAVID BOWEN (Fellow) said in the first place he thought Mr. Bailey was to be congratulated on having summarised so excellently the salient points of the Report under consideration, and their thanks were due to him for his practical criticisms.

In discussing the Report one felt under a little difficulty, because no one could deny that the questions the Committee were called upon to investigate and to answer were of great importance, and the members of the Committee included gentlemen intimately acquainted with the practical issues involved. But The Institution was deeply concerned with those practical issues, and the

large experience of its members entitled it to examine the proposals of the Committee in minute detail.

There were many points in the Report and in Mr. Bailey's Paper that one would like to discuss at length, but having heard the criticisms of Sir Richard Redmayne and the explanations of Mr. Forster Brown and Mr. Leslie Scott, he had but few observations to make.

The Committee proposed that the State should—beyond the provision of technical regulations such as the Coal Mines Act of 1911, and similar Acts—undertake still wider control over the exploitation of mineral resources. It proposed a Mining Department as a branch of the Home Office, but deprecated the establishment of a separate Ministry of Mines, which, however, seemed to have been definitely decided upon by the present Government. It proposed that that Mining Department should carry out the necessary administrative work of a superior body called the Sanctioning Authority, and that in regard to the many technical questions that would arise for settlement, those two bodies should be assisted by an Advisory Council.

Having heard Mr. Leslie Scott's explanation as to the functions of each of those bodies, and that the Committee contemplated the setting up of local panels of authorities to deal with specific questions requiring an intimate knowledge of local conditions, he agreed that the proposal was a step in the right direction. The Mines Inspectorate Department of the Home Office had in the past done exceedingly useful work, and had collected a mass of information which admittedly constituted a strong argument in favour of the establishment of such a Mining Department as the Committee proposed. What those connected with the industry required, however, was that the functions of the Mining Department should

not be so wide as to tend to the extinction of private initiative and enterprise. The consolidation of collieries as advocated by Sir Richard Redmayne would undoubtedly tend to less waste, and, on the principle of mass production, by the introduction of labour-saving methods and the reduction of establishment charges, would enable the mine-workers to share more in the profits of industry.

The pressure of events during the war admittedly accentuated the difficulties which were usually met with in times of peace. Doubtless it was found intolerable in war time that any delay should occur in the settlement of matters of difference, whereas such matters were in the majority of cases adjusted in due course under peace conditions. The weak points in the existing system, however, were made glaringly apparent in war time, and there could be no doubt that the proposals of the Committee went far towards remedying those defects. There was always a presumption against State interference in relation to private enterprise, but it was admitted that that presumption must yield in cases where it was demonstrated that benefits resulted from interference.

The powers proposed to be given to the new department were not so extensive as to warrant the fear of undue interference.

He had only to add a few remarks on the subject of the Law of Support. A consideration of Sections III. and IV. of the Report led him to two main conclusions. The first was that the Committee advocated a scheme, somewhat on the lines of the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891, whereby each mine-owner, and any other person who would be benefited under a compulsory order to work minerals, should

contribute to an insurance fund managed by the proposed Mining Department; funds being thus made available to meet claims in respect of damage by subsidence due to underground workings. A Bill, somewhat on those lines, had already been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. W. Brace, M.P.

The second conclusion was that the Committee could hardly have been fully aware of the fact that the surface owner's right to support irrespective of compensation for damage was now limited to cases where such support had been expressly reserved under the documents regulating the mutual rights of the parties. Before the case of *Butterley Company v. New Hucknall Colliery Company* (1909) 1 Ch. 37, C.A., affirmed in (1910), A.C., 381—a case of upper and lower seams—it was, in every case brought before the Courts, *assumed*, *admitted*, or *proved*, that minerals could be worked from underneath the surface without causing subsidence. In that case the Court was for the first time by proper evidence made cognisant of the fact that, except in shallow seams, it was impossible to work without producing subsidence of the superjacent strata. In the more recent case of *Welldon v. Butterley Company* (1919), 121 L.T., 539, it was shown that shallow seams also could not be excepted from the rule. So that now, if the document regulating the rights of the surface owner and the mineral owner made it clear that it was the intention of the parties that the seams of coal should be worked, it was a necessary implication that there should be subsidence of the surface. If there were no possible way of exercising the right of getting the minerals without causing subsidence—and it had been proved to the Courts that there was none—then the surface owner could no longer contend

that the clause giving the right to work should be regarded as meaningless, and no injunction to restrain working altogether would be given.

He thought it advisable to make that point clear as so much importance was attached to the question in the Report, and as the Report stood a misapprehension would be created as to the true position.

With regard to the *Howley Park* case—that case emphasised that Section 78 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845 gave to railway companies certain rights within the forty-yard limit *in substitution* for the common law rights of support. The common law rights outside the forty-yard limit remained unaffected.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he was one of those people, referred to on page 255, whose acquaintance with mining was limited to the information contained in the daily papers. He was very glad that the Secretary had kept Mr. Bailey to his promise so that the members had not only had Mr. Bailey's Paper that evening but some very interesting speeches. The members certainly thanked Mr. Bailey and also the other speakers for the great amount of information they had given to those members of The Institution who were not associated with the Mining Section, so that they could understand what appeared in the Papers and the discussions much better than they had done in the past.

He did not intend to call upon Mr. Bailey to reply to the many points which had been raised by the speakers as the hour was so late, but he would ask Mr. Bailey to communicate his reply in writing.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried with acclamation,

Mr. T. W. BAILEY said he felt he owed The Institution a debt of gratitude for having permitted him to bring the subject before the meeting that evening. For his own part he had much appreciated the criticisms which had been made, which he thought would draw out the thinking powers of the members of The Institution, and enable them to grasp something of the difficulties which surrounded the question of nationalisation. He would have great pleasure in sending in a written reply to some of the questions which had been raised, but he did not think he would be able to reply to all of them, because it would take too much time, and also too much space in the journal.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. BAILEY has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion :—

I am grateful to the members, and particularly to those who took part in the discussion, for their kind reception of my Paper, and also for the generous way in which the vote of thanks was accorded. I am quite sure that the discussion will materially add to the value of the Paper.

Time and space will not allow of detailed reply to all the points raised in the discussion, but I would like briefly to refer to a few.

First, as to barriers. The mining engineers of South Staffordshire, not to mention other districts, are somewhat indignant at implied charges of incompetence and waste coming from various quarters, and are rather appalled at the possibility of well-meaning but ill-informed interference with systems of barriers laid

down with an intimate knowledge of the requirements and dangers of the coalfield.

A Paper was recently read before the Institution of Mining Engineers at Birmingham by Mr. J. C. Forrest (a mining engineer unrivalled for his local knowledge), in which the author stated that the amount of coal left in in barriers in South Staffordshire did not exceed 1 per cent., and the important fact was brought out in the discussion that it would take much more than 1 per cent. to pump water which would flow to the deeper mines if the barriers were removed, to say nothing of the additional cost of getting coal in wet mines.

Sir Richard Redmayne misunderstands my objection to concentration, which I intended to apply chiefly to concentration of pumping plant.

Sir Richard stated that numerous cases came under his notice of failure to bring about a reasonable settlement between the owner of the freehold and the colliery owner. Probably these failures were due to resentment of Government interference in cases where private negotiations would have been successful. Moreover, the Government department were only too well aware of the illusory nature of their compulsory powers.

On page 247 I referred to Clause 3 of the Report, and expressed a doubt whether Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee had found the best remedy. Sir Richard Redmayne has diverted my words from their proper meaning. The remedy referred to was that the Sanctioning Authority should give a right of support to any surface owner desiring the same, and an *insurance fund* should be created for protective purposes. The point has little or nothing to do with the respective demerits of the Sanctioning Authority or nationalisation.

Sir Richard Redmayne naïvely wants to know why I say that the Coal Industry Commission viewed the subject of their terms of reference from a "biased standpoint" and that they constituted a "packed jury." It is only another instance where "the looker-on sees most of the game." If ever a commission commenced an inquiry with their minds fully made up to the conclusions they would arrive at, the Coal Industry Commission did.*

I quite appreciate all that Mr. Westgarth Forster Brown said, and probably would have taken up precisely the same position had I been a member of the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee, and I am also personally grateful for Mr. Leslie Scott's statesmanlike speech. I do not disagree in general principle with the Third Report, although I think that it bears the same relation to the difficulties dealt with that a steam hammer does to a filbert. In my judgment legislation based thereon would be in the national interest (whatever that illusive term may mean) infinitely more than any scheme of nationalisation of mining royalties, which can only result in inefficiency and a drain upon the public purse.

Mr. Leslie Scott is evidently of the opinion that every endeavour should be made to make the Sanctioning Authority a powerful and independent body. I agree, but I do not think the Third Report sufficiently helpful to that end. It seems to me very clear that the Mining Department are to have the initiation of the majority of applications. The Committee say :—

"We do not anticipate that compulsory orders would, *as a rule*, be made by the Sanctioning

* In fact we had the notorious incident, at which the Premier himself expressed surprise, of two members of the "jury" giving evidence in support of a particular "verdict."

Authority, unless they were convinced that efforts had been made to effect an arrangement between the parties concerned, and that such efforts had failed”:

and they recommend:—

“ (i.) Where interference in the national interest with existing rights, whether at common law, or contractual, is sought in connection with the getting and working of minerals, the application should, *in the first instance*, be lodged with the Mining Department, who must be in possession of sufficient information to advise properly; and

“ (ii.) The Mining Department should try to effect an arrangement between the parties concerned, and *if such an arrangement cannot be effected*, either of the parties should have the right to apply to the Sanctioning Authority for a compulsory order.”

It seems to me to be inevitable that in a large majority of cases the matter will not get beyond the Mining Department, as the parties will recognise that it will be idle to try to convince the Sanctioning Authority that the Mining Department are wrong. The existence of machinery for compulsory powers will inevitably facilitate settlement, and I predict that a very small percentage of cases will reach the Sanctioning Authority.

I am obliged to Captain David Bowen for his remarks, particularly for his lucid exposition of the Law of Support. It would seem that the tendency of future legislation, if ownerships remain as at present, will be to secure to surface owners a right of support notwithstanding that they may have acquired their surface

property with an express reservation of the minerals and full power for the mineral owner to remove support.

A case has only recently come before my firm in which a local authority, proposing to purchase a housing site, deliberately refuse to acquire the minerals or any right of support. They may be parsimonious, but one is not left without a suspicion that they are relying upon immoral legislation of the kind indicated.

The community have so long recognised that surface and mines in one area are separate parcels of land, and business has been conducted accordingly, that it seems to me to be iniquitous that contracts made between parties after fair negotiations should be revised by the State to the advantage of the top dog.

The following communication has been received since the meeting:—

MR. G. TURVILLE BROWN (Fellow) writes: I should have liked to add a word of thanks to Mr. Bailey for his valuable Paper, but there did not appear to be any opportunity, as all the available time was taken up by other speakers.

It seems to me, however, that it might be of interest to the general body of members to place on record the state of affairs in the coal industry at the time of the publication of the Third Report of the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee and at the present time, and to draw one or two conclusions with which members may or may not agree.

The Report followed Mr. Justice Sankey's Interim Report under the Coal Industry Commission Act, in which he stated that "the present system of ownership and working in the coal industry *stands condemned*."

“and some other system must be substituted for it, either nationalisation or a method of unification by national purchase, and/or by joint control.” Since then the final Reports (4) of Mr. Justice Sankey’s Commission have been published and, as is well known, he recommended not only that the freehold of the minerals should be purchased, but also that “Parliament should be invited to pass legislation acquiring the coal mines for the State,” after a scheme for local administration, which he advised, had been worked for three years. In the case of both minerals and mines, fair and just compensation was to be paid to owners. The “workers’” side on the Commission advocated immediate acquisition by the State of both minerals and mines. The coalowners’ side were completely against nationalisation of the mines, but advocated with regard to the freehold of the minerals that “the most effective method of dealing with the problem in the national interest would be for the State to acquire the ownership of the coal.” Sir Arthur Duckham, to whose Report I venture to call members’ special attention, advocated nationalisation of “mineral rights” and a scheme of “unification” by which “all colliery interests in areas to be arranged should be amalgamated in order to obtain proper working.”

Since the publication of these final Reports (June, 1919), the Government, through the mouth of the Prime Minister, have become fully pledged to the principle of the purchase by the State of the freehold of minerals and mineral rights, and a Bill to give effect to this is expected shortly.

With regard to the trade itself, the position is that while enormous profits are being made in export coal, industrial and household coal is being produced at a loss, and a very complicated situation has arisen. A huge

amount of accounting work, with its delays, risks, and uncertainties, will have to be gone through before the account of each separate concern with the Government can be adjusted.

The Coal Industry Commission was appointed solely on account of the difficulties in the coal trade which arose from differences between employers and employees. These differences had been continuous for over twenty years. Sir Arthur Duckham in his Report says, in a paragraph dealing with "Friction between owners and "workpeople": The result "has been continual and "gradually increasing friction and mistrust, which "have caused decreased efficiency in the working of "mines. The refusal of the Miners' Federation to "co-operate with other unions of workers, with the "employers and with the State to obtain general industrial agreement, is much to be regretted." During that period no sooner was one demand of the workers satisfied than another took its place. I referred to this serious unrest in the Paper which I read before The Institution in 1916. This state of affairs, which had continued for so long, was, I think, the principal thing in Mr. Justice Sankey's mind when he passed his stricture on the private ownership of minerals and mines.

Since the publication of Mr. Justice Sankey's Final Report the situation has not improved. The workers are in no way more restful than they were, their demands are as insatiable as ever, the output per man per day is perilously low, and the number of men on the minimum wage is very great. The minimum wage at the 14s. to 16s. 6d. per day to which it has now grown is, in my opinion, the greatest danger to which Great Britain is exposed to-day. Our coal trade has grown up on a piece-work basis. A minimum wage at a level,

which gives many of the colliers all they want to live on, gives a man the option of working at a day wage, or on piecework. In practice a collier's work cannot be supervised like a factory hand's, and as things are to-day in many pits the management dare not dismiss him. The workers are now asking for an addition to the minimum wage, which it is calculated will be equal to 3s. a day.

It seems agreed on all hands that with such a trade and labour situation it will be quite impossible to de-control coal for, at any rate, a year or two, but we must not lose sight of the fact that while the present system of control is for the benefit of the nation, this situation is causing absolute stagnation so far as development is concerned. Practically no boring or sinking is proceeding.

The question before us is, What is the best way to put the coal industry into the state in which we should all like to see it, with its workers really industrious and contented, and with our shipping and trade well supplied with cheap fuel? No answer can be found in the purchase of private minerals and mining rights by the State. The only result of such a step would be to facilitate development, and that only in a very small degree. It would not affect in the slightest the relations between employer and employed in a coal mine. Nationalisation *per se* would provide no better reply. Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee's Report, if acted upon, would no doubt enable many difficulties to be solved, but I venture to suggest that whatever the ultimate course decided on is, the crucial points will be—

- (i.) to make the workman understand that the interest of the concern is his interest;
- (ii.) to import more of the Public School spirit into

the management of the mines, especially I mean with regard to officials in actual contact with the men ;

- (iii.) to return to the piecework basis—in other words, to encourage the industrious and not the idle ;
- (iv.) to provide good housing and surroundings, near their work, for the miners, to make the work as “ comfortable ” as possible, and to give them every chance to respect themselves ;
- (v.) to lay out all workings in the way that will ensure the greatest safety and efficiency without regard to any private ownerships, and to work all pits, whenever possible, on the double-shift (or even three-shift) system.

I fear that I have wandered a little far from the subject of Mr. Bailey's Paper, but I hope that the above brief setting out of the position as it appears to me to-day may be of interest to, at any rate, some of our members.

SOME POINTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

By CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, C.B.E.
(MEMBER OF COUNCIL).

*To be read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS'
INSTITUTION, on Monday, 19th April, 1920.*

In the time that I have at my disposal I do not contemplate being able to lay before you anything approaching a complete agricultural policy, but I have been asked, with a view of initiating a discussion, to refer to some points which must arise in the consideration of what, after all, is the problem, viz., the production in the United Kingdom of the maximum amount of home-grown food :—

- (1) Whether British agriculture can in the future look after itself, or whether encouragement by legislative measures must be accorded to it. No doubt opinions on this point may vary;
- (2) Whether the Government would be justified in attaching to any incentive to production which may be given, conditions which would cause those engaged in the industry to consider it

fettered, and, if so, to what extent that is justifiable ;

- (3) Whether and to what extent the welfare of the nation is wrapped up in the prosperity of agriculture. Probably in this room there will be only one opinion, but unfortunately there exist many whose vision of the future is as short-sighted as their memory of the last few critical years is short-lived.

We must, if we are to derive permanent good, be constantly awakening the recollection of neglect of agriculture in the past.

Mr. Gladstone, in 1891, said : " I look upon the " decrease of the rural population as a great national " calamity. There are no efforts that ought not to be " made, there are no just sacrifices that ought not to be " encountered in order that, proceeding on sound prin- " ciples, we may, if possible, endeavour to keep the rural " population at home as long as they wish to stay " there." These words were spoken at a time when the prosperity of the country was at a low ebb ; when, owing to foreign competition, unemployment was considerable in trade, when agriculture was declining, and land was being laid down to grass.

How has that been reflected in the history of the present time ? Let me quote from a speech made by Mr. George Roberts in the House of Commons as early in the war as 5th May, 1916. Mr. Roberts, whose father was an agricultural labourer, eventually rose to the position of Food Controller, and his views expressed in 1915 are typical of those held by politicians who understood their subject and were convinced of the error of our past agricultural policy.

He said: "If there is one question more than another
"emerging from the national crisis, it is the desirability
"and absolute imperativeness of this country supplying
"itself more and more from its own soil, and not placing
"so much reliance upon foreign countries. If we allow
"these war experiences to pass, and do not give full
"consideration to these questions, then some valuable
"lessons of the war will have been lost. Whatever our
"party or political prejudices may have been in the
"past, we ought to make every effort in our power to
"maintain at a maximum the output of our home-
"grown food supply."

The Prime Minister, in his pronouncement at the
Caxton Hall on the 21st October, 1919, upon the Govern-
ment's agricultural policy, expressed conviction that
agriculture was the greatest industry in the State, and
in pointing out how nearly we had approached disaster,
he said:—

"I can tell you that I shall never forget the
"year 1917—especially the early months—and even in
"1918 our anxieties were great. I could not, as one
"who was associated with the conduct of the war in
"those days, remain responsible another year without
"taking every measure that is necessary in order to
"make it impossible that there should be a repetition
"of those perils in the story of our native land. I
"remember in those days how sorry I was that our
"great foe had not imitated our example in reference to
"agriculture. I wished in my own heart they had
"pursued the same course. I tell you now, if Germany
"had pursued the same agricultural policy as we had
"pursued, and neglected her agriculture as we had
"neglected ours, she would have collapsed within a
"year."

I have quoted these expressions of opinion as I want to be as emphatic as possible that an agricultural policy is essential: but I am convinced, from my own experience, that the interests of trade and agriculture are indissolubly bound up together, and that therefore a policy for the promotion of increased production from the soil is essential to the urban population. We have seen the absorption of the county banks by the large City banks. As trade expands more capital is required to finance it, and it is from the country districts that this money is obtained. As a director of one of the very few remaining county banks, I have had the opportunity of realising that the deposit of their resources in the county branch banks is a characteristic of country people, which has provided the towns with a great deal of the financial assistance required in trade. Those concerned in trade and manufacture should not, therefore, overlook the advantages which may accrue to them through prosperity in agriculture.

And now let me revert to the first question that I placed before you, whether agriculture requires State assistance. I urge most strongly as a basic principle of a national policy that there should be maintained a due proportion of arable to pasture, in addition to the stimulation necessary to increase the productivity of the land which is already ploughed.

I will place on record once more what others have endeavoured to instil into the public mind by recording the comparison previous to the outbreak of war of the agricultural situation at home as compared with Germany and France. These are the figures:—

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
Total acreage under cultivation...	48,000,000	86,000,000	67,000,000
Of which acreage under plough...	20,000,000	65,000,000	47,000,000
Of which acreage under grass ...	28,000,000	21,000,000	20,000,000
Percentage of cultivated surface in grass	60 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.
Acres growing Bread Grain ...	1,665,000	20,000,000	19,500,000
Percentage of area growing Bread	3 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.
Total quarters Bread Grain produced	7,000,000	58,000,000	47,000,000
Production of Bread Grain per head of population	90 lbs.	485 lbs.	500 lbs.
Head of Cattle	6,900,000	19,000,000	13,000,000
Population... ..	43,000,000	60,000,000	40,000,000
Population engaged in Agriculture	1,350,000	10,000,000	8,000,000
Percentage of population engaged in Agriculture	3 per cent.	17 per cent.	20 per cent.
Bushels Bread Grain per acre of arable	3	8	8
Acres grass used per head of cattle	4	1	1½

The satisfactory results arrived at by Germany and France were due to encouragement and stimulus by the State, while our disastrous neglect of agricultural interests has made us largely dependent on oversea supplies. Only 3 per cent. of our cultivated area is giving bread-stuffs compared with 25 per cent. in Germany and 30 per cent. in France: only 40 per cent. of our cultivated area is under plough compared with 80 per cent. in Germany and 70 per cent. in France; and only 3 per cent. of our population is engaged in agriculture compared with 17 per cent. in Germany and 20 per cent. in France;

and notwithstanding that we had 40 per cent. more grass compared with Germany and 30 per cent. more than France, our numbers of cattle were about one-third and one-half less respectively.

It cannot surprise anyone that our resources were taxed to the utmost, and that, as Mr. Lloyd George has explained, we so nearly approached disaster.

The estimated consumption of foods by the United Kingdom during the year 1919, and the proportions of those products imported from overseas and produced at home, were as follows:—

Commodity.	Estimated Total Consumption.	Proportion of home-grown and imported Produce included	
		Home-grown.	Imported.
	Tons.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat	7,395,000	27	73
Barley	1,956,000	64	36
Oats	4,297,000	92	8
Beef and Veal...	995,000	66	34
Mutton and Lamb	368,000	57	43
Bacon and Hams	447,000	19	81
Butter	180,000	58	42
Cheese	145,000	30	70

Cereals.—The quantities are given after deduction for seed and in the case of wheat, for tailings also.

Bacon.—The quantities given are for bacon as smoked or dried.

One of the most important foods on which we have been dependent on imports in the past is sugar. The

normal requirements are 1,800,000 tons per annum, and the Home-Grown Sugar Company is just being formed to encourage home production. The Minister of Agriculture has undertaken to guarantee a dividend of 5 per cent. for a period of years ending 31st March, 1930, and to subscribe for a number of ordinary shares. This is a distinctly progressive step in an agricultural policy, and will be cordially welcomed by agriculturists as an indication of the increasing interest of the Government in agricultural matters.

But it is far more important to safeguard our bread supply in the future, and some indirect encouragement is as necessary to the growing of wheat as direct encouragement to the growth of sugar beet.

How essential too it is to ensure that we grow the total amount of potatoes this country requires! By the establishment of farina plants in the large producing areas for the purpose of absorbing any surplus crop, confidence would be given to growers that they would be able to dispose of their produce. The imports of starch from Germany before the war were enormous; and in seasons when disease is serious, a large proportion of the crop would not be wasted as the starch in potatoes is not affected.

I must not take up time in going too closely into the reports of the various Committees which have been set up since 1914 "to advise" or "to consider and report" how food supplies should be increased and maintained, but I will mention them as their conclusions form a useful record for those desirous of studying the problem of a future policy for agriculture.

The first, the Agricultural Consultative Committee of the Board of Agriculture, over which Sir Ailwyn Fellowes presided, was appointed within a few days of the

declaration of war. Their reports and recommendations were confidential and not publicly issued, but amongst other matters they recommended a scheme of organisation for taking control of bread-stuffs if and when necessary, and drew up a report dealing with the desirability of taking steps to increase the area of land under the plough. Although action was not immediately taken, subsequent measures—often deferred far too long—followed many of the recommendations of this first Committee.

Lord Selborne, when President of the Board, appointed a Committee in June, 1915, to consider the means of increasing our home-grown food supply, over which Lord Milner presided; and another in July of the same year to consider the settlement of soldiers and sailors on the land. But the report of the Committee, appointed in August, 1916, over which Lord Selborne himself presided, is the most important.

The reference to that Committee was "To consider
" and report upon the methods of effecting an increase
" in the home-grown food supplies, having regard to
" the need of such increase in the interests of national
" security." The report, dated 30th January, 1918, is published as a Parliamentary paper (Cd. 9079), and with the experience of the previous years and of previous enquiries they were in a better position to form an opinion as to the effects of the war and the requirements of the future. This report should have a prominent place in every agricultural library, and its usefulness to the agricultural student is enhanced by the excellent "Historical Preface" of our Secretary, Mr. Goddard, who was one of the secretaries of the Committee.

The Corn Production Act records another stage in the evolution of agriculture as hastened on by the war.

and last of all is the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture appointed on the 15th July, 1919.

So far the only definite step—beyond the Corn Production Act—has been the reconstruction of the Board of Agriculture, which should now prove a most valuable organisation to carry out any future policy, but we still await the agricultural policy itself; and we are looking forward to legislative measures affording encouragement to the maintenance of a larger area under the plough and a restoration of the wheat-growing area to something like 4,000,000 acres—the area sown in 1872, which had declined in 1904, ten years before the commencement of the war, to 1,375,284 acres.

It is now officially recognised by the Corn Production Act that increased production can only be brought about by a fair remuneration for their trouble and energy being secured to those who invest their capital or their labour in farming. The provisions of the Corn Production Act have so far only taken effect in guaranteeing a minimum wage to the employee.

With a world price ranging from 115s. to 130s., the farmer is not to receive less than 76s. or more than 95s. a quarter for this year's crop, and has no certainty for the future except Lord Lee's announcement that for the following year the maximum would be 100s. The manner in which this important question has been dealt with has made him suspicious that there are members of the Government who have already lost all interest in home production. In the absence of encouragement, with wages rising and expenses increasing, farmers are contemplating rapidly sowing down their ploughed land to grass, and the want of an indication of a definite policy has already done untold harm. Agriculturists are forced to look ahead and take a long

view. Governments have never seemed to realise that the gravity of the situation has been created by the lack of a settled agricultural policy.

I am an advocate of a fixed minimum price with a varying price based on cost of production for wheat and oats. As wheat is the staple food for England, so are oats for Scotland and Ireland. If the staple food is guaranteed, no other guarantees are necessary. With a price guaranteed to cover the cost of production in any year, direct encouragement will be afforded to the maintenance of a sufficient area of arable land to maintain the proper balance between pasture and arable. This will tend, as in Germany and France, to an increase in the live stock of the country.

I now come to my second question, whether, in providing an incentive to production, which this guarantee entails, the industry would consider itself fettered.

If the Government do introduce a policy which will encourage production, it is obvious they will think it necessary to have some voice in enforcing some standard of efficiency. Undue interference would fetter production, but stimulus to production does not necessarily mean undue interference.

Agriculturists themselves are the first to recognise that the State must ensure that land is properly cultivated, and are in favour of the scheme by which the Ministry of Agriculture has been reorganised, and under which, with the advantage of advice from experienced local committees and councils, it is intended that production should be encouraged and increased. They ask, however, that their interests may be safeguarded from undue interference.

The National Farmers' Union have submitted their views in proposed amendments to the Agricultural

Holdings Acts which they consider necessary, and undoubtedly the Government will give due consideration to their claim for the security of their capital invested in the industry.

Previous to 1875 tenant farmers had no statutory right of compensation for unexhausted improvements. From that period to 1908 there were developments which gave them increased security for unexhausted capital outlay. They now ask for—

- (1) Full security of capital invested ;
- (2) Adequate compensation for disturbance ;
- (3) Machinery for the adequate adjustment of rents in the event of disagreement between landlord and tenant.

With reference to (1) they propose to abolish the First Schedule of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and without notice to or consent of the landowner to carry out any improvements they think necessary, and on leaving to receive the full value thereof to an incoming tenant. It is suggested that although items Nos. 8 and 13 in Part I. of the First Schedule might be transferred to Part II., it would certainly be inadvisable to adopt the suggestion of the National Farmers' Union without giving the landlord the power of appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture against the execution of a capital improvement. •

The National Farmers' Union have themselves suggested that the landowner should have further and more stringent powers for obtaining compensation for depreciation of the holding due to the fault of the tenant, and it is most desirable that he should have an absolute right to give notice of intention to claim compensation

for the deterioration of a holding without waiting for the tenant's notice of claim.

Lord Selborne's Agricultural Policy Committee recommended: "That high farming beyond the recognised requirements of good farming should, subject to proper safeguards, be recognised as the subject for compensation." This has always been the most difficult problem in connection with security of a tenant's capital investment, and the difficulty has arisen in consequence of the want of record from time to time of the condition of the holding."

If the responsibility of ensuring a standard of efficient farming is to be borne by the county agricultural committees set up under the Ministry of Agriculture Act, 1919, it is obvious that some method must be adopted for carrying out that duty. This would entail the preparation of some record which might be used, at the termination of a tenancy, as evidence of the class of farming which had been carried on. The standard of efficiency, as classified, might entitle the outgoing tenant to compensation up to a maximum of, say, two years' rent to cover all claims for disturbance or for loss sustained of capital invested in continuous good farming. The National Farmers' Union suggest that compensation for disturbance in Section 11 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, should be increased, and should be not less than one year or more than four years' rent. The question of compensation for loss or expense directly attributable to quitting the holding has been a very vexed one, and leaves both the owner and tenant in a position of doubt as to the issue of a claim. I therefore suggest that a claim for continuous good farming and for compensation for disturbance might be embodied in an allowance not exceeding

two years' rent, and I am strongly of opinion that there is no better method of settling the questions as to the amount of compensations than that at present existing under the Agricultural Holdings Act.

With reference to the increase or reduction of rents, the objection attaching to giving notice to quit would be obviated by giving an option to landlord and tenant to refer such questions to arbitration, as under the Agricultural Holdings Act.

One of the branches of the industry which requires most immediate consideration, and is likely to be dealt with at an early date, is the production and handling of milk. The Ministry of Health will no doubt shortly bring in a Bill taking powers, among other questions, for controlling the industry if and when necessary.

We may expect them to deal with such questions as control when emergency arises (as in the time of a railway strike), cleanliness in production and handling, encouragement of quality and quantity, and possibly the power to fix maximum prices to the producer and distributor under exceptional circumstances. Although it can be absolutely proved that even at 1s. a quart milk is much the cheapest food, yet because it is a price so much higher than has been customary it has tended to decrease consumption. Milk produced and handled under satisfactory conditions is a perfect food and essential for children, and it is undoubtedly necessary that more care must be bestowed on the milk question, both as regards milk itself and the manufacture of milk products.

The Final Report of the Committee on Production and Distribution of Milk, issued in 1919 (Cmd. 483), over which Lord Astor presided, is most exhaustive and full of information, and the Report of the Travelling

Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Production of Milk, dated 20th April, 1919 (Cmd. 233), briefly gives the results of evidence taken as to cost of production all over Great Britain and the conclusions at which the Commission arrived. As chairman of the latter body, I feel justified in adding, as an appendix, some of the conclusions arrived at and recommendations suggested. (See Appendix A.)

There are many other questions which are involved in an agricultural policy—the future of the importation of meat by the big American Trust Companies: the question of State compensation for the slaughter of tuberculous cattle, or a system of State-assisted compulsory insurance for these and other diseases; organisation and co-operation; and imperial and local taxation.

I have referred indirectly to the question of control, but someone will probably ask, Is control to be permanent? Control of distribution and maximum prices other than of wheat and oats are only necessary as long as demand exceeds supply to any appreciable extent. As long as this is the case, the State will be incurring a very grave risk if it does not delegate to some department the obligation of holding a fair balance between consumer and producer. Home production must be encouraged while the world prices are so high and the rate of exchange so adverse. We must produce; we cannot afford to pay others to do so; and as the claim to a fair wage has been legalised, so must a fair price be accorded to the producer. A fair price can be arrived at only on the basis of the cost of production. During control the consumers, when taken into consultation, have naturally asked what is the cost of production. Agriculturists have not in the past been skilled in accountancy, but it is essential if they wish

to enlist the sympathy of the consumers in the future, and to obtain justice from the State, they must be prepared to substantiate their claims by figures. An Agricultural Costings Department has been created by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, and although it must take time to produce any appreciable results, it has already met with much support from agriculturists and agricultural associations, and the Royal Commission on Agriculture has expressed much satisfaction at the information obtained from nearly five hundred farmers and verified and tabulated at short notice by the Director of the Costings Department.

There is some extremely interesting information given by the Director which appears in the Minutes of Evidence (Vol. 4, Appendix 4) of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

There are on the Costings Committee representatives of producers and consumers, of the Boards of Agriculture of England and Scotland, and of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, and the Treasury has sanctioned its establishment as a permanent body. As one interested in its function and convinced of its possibilities for good, I urge all interested in agriculture to give it every assistance. Everything tends to emphasise the necessity of keeping better accounts. Taxation and increased cost of production necessitate a more careful study of the finances of agriculture, and I hope that in a short time there may be agricultural book-keeping associations set up by the various agricultural associations for assisting farmers to keep their accounts on agreed and uniform lines, in which the costings committees will assist. I should like to point out that the officials are pledged to secrecy, that names will not be made known except to the head officials, and that no

use will be made of any figures except in as far as they serve a useful purpose to agriculture or are kept for the benefit of the farmers themselves.

British agriculture is labouring under a very grave disadvantage in respect of lack of uniformity of weights and measures. A Committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture reported as long ago as October, 1911, in favour of a definite system. Lord Selborne's Committee supported this view, their recommendations being:—

- (a) A uniform standard of weight should be laid down on which alone sales and purchases of agricultural produce, other than liquids and certain market-garden produce, should be legal;
- (b) A uniform standard of measure for liquids should be similarly laid down;
- (c) A uniform standard of number for certain market garden produce, regularly sold by number, should similarly be laid down;
- (d) Official and other market quotations should be required to be in terms of the standards laid down;
- (e) The several standards should be selected so as to cause as little interference as possible with existing methods;
- (f) A certain transition period should be fixed, at the end of which the new standards should be recognised.

The farmer is at a great disadvantage compared with the merchant in not knowing the parity prices of imported as well as home-produced food-stuffs and concentrated foods and manures.

Since 1905 I have interested myself in the question of food supplies in time of war, and have endeavoured to urge the greater production at home for the better security of the country, and its greater independence financially and otherwise. A few days before war broke out I put forward a scheme for taking control of bread-stuffs and fixing a price for the loaf, and this scheme was before the Food Committee of the Cabinet the day of the declaration of war, 4th August, 1914. Wheat was then 33s. to 36s. per quarter, and farmers were quite willing and would have been pleased to dispose of their wheat to the Government. With the assistance rendered me by millers and others in the trade, I suggested that with English wheat at 40s. and intermediate control the loaf could be supplied to the consumer at 6½d., and as a point of possible interest I append the details of the calculation. (See Appendix B.) The first Agricultural Consultative Committee was then appointed to consider this amongst other matters.

Since that date many of us have worked incessantly on county and central committees, and I had hoped that those of us who had been privileged to take our share in matters connected with food production were on the point of seeing our hopes realised; that the State had realised its true relationship towards agriculture; that in the future no stone would be left unturned to encourage greater production from and increased employment on the land; and that no statesman should ever guide the destinies of the Empire who had not pledged himself, as the Prime Minister has recently done, to a programme embodying such a policy.

APPENDIX A.

SOME CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT, AND RECOMMENDATIONS
SUGGESTED, BY THE MILK TRAVELLING COMMISSION,
FROM REPORT DATED 20TH APRIL, 1919 (Cmd. 233).

The subjects dealt with in the following paragraphs have been included in the investigations of the Commission in the light of their bearing upon the cost of milk production, and are, for that reason, mentioned in the Report.

DISEASES AFFECTING THE MILK SUPPLY.

1. *Apizootic Abortion*.—The Commission has been impressed during its investigations by the prevalence of this disease, and by its serious effect upon the yield of milk. A considerable body of evidence has been received with regard to the use of the Board of Agriculture vaccine, and this evidence was almost without exception favourable. It was found, however, that in many districts the fact that this vaccine could be obtained free of charge was not generally known, and we therefore recommend that farmers should be more widely informed on the subject.

The Commission was informed at Exeter that this disease has been made compulsorily notifiable by the Devonshire County Council, and that Devonshire is the only county in England in which this action has been taken. The Commission considers that the results of this action call for its extension to the rest of the country, and for the enforcement of the necessary preventive and curative treatment.

2. *Tuberculosis*.—The Commission finds that the use of the tuberculin test as a step in the direction of obtaining a herd free from tuberculosis is comparatively rare, although its value is much more fully realised in some districts than in others. The evidence of veterinary surgeons and of farmers was generally to the effect that herds free from tuberculosis were also less subject to other diseases, and

attained a higher standard of health. The Commission feels that there is great need for the further instruction of farmers with regard to this matter, and it is therefore recommended that a scheme should be inaugurated for—

- (i.) The free application of the tuberculin test on an absolutely reliable basis ;
- (ii.) The production of non-reacting young stock.

The Commission recognises that any such scheme must be introduced gradually in view of the difficulty of obtaining non-reacting animals.

We consider that the grading of milk is a step in the right direction, and should be continued and extended, and that farmers should receive every encouragement to keep non-reacting herds.

We consider that the conditions under which milk is produced in many districts are unsatisfactory in consequence of the lack of hygienic housing accommodation for dairy herds.

3. *Udder Diseases.*—The Commission has also found that diseases of the udder were very prevalent in many districts, and that these diseases were also seriously affecting the yield of milk.

We would recommend with regard to diseases generally the appointment of a full-time veterinary officer in charge of a county or group of counties. This has been done in Scotland in the counties of Lanark and Ayr, and the making of the appointments has already been fully justified by the results. We would also recommend the making of grants to the veterinary colleges for the purpose of further research into the diseases of animals.

LABOUR.

1. *Increased Cost and difficulty of obtaining.*—The Commission has taken into account in suggesting maximum producers' prices for the summer of 1919, the effect of the recent increases granted by the Agricultural Wages Board on the cost of milk production. The situation with regard to agricultural labour is, however, still uncertain. The unrest

in the dairy industry is not due altogether to the scale of wages obtainable, but to the length of the hours worked, and the fact that so much Sunday labour is necessary. It cannot be expected that men and women will work seven days a week if they see any alternative method of obtaining a living. The shorter hours, the weekly rest days, and the higher wages obtainable in factories, have drawn workers from the dairy farms. The statutory half-holidays now in force, though it alleviates the position of the labourers, has increased the farmers' difficulties, since it is necessary in many cases to engage additional hands in order to carry on the work by a system of shifts.

The Commission considers that those farmers who have in recent years sold out their cows, and gone out of the dairying business, have on the whole done so rather on account of the difficulty of obtaining labour than because the prices fixed for milk were unremunerative.

2. *Employment of Women.*—There would appear to be a distinct opening for the employment of women as milkers in England as is already done in Scotland, and on large farms where accommodation is available and big herds are kept the extended utilisation of female labour would be advantageous.

3. *Use of Milking Machines.*—The Commission received a considerable volume of evidence with regard to the use of milking machines and their value for the saving of labour. The evidence with regard to the efficiency of these machines was conflicting, though there was general agreement that the successful working of a mechanical milking plant depends almost entirely on the operator, who must be rather above the general level of intelligence and reliability.

It appeared from the evidence that the installation of a milking machine led to economy of labour in cases where the buildings were so planned as to permit of a reduction in the number of men employed in the cleaning of the cows and cowsheds. This was particularly the case in Scotland, where the satisfactory arrangement of the buildings also led to a lessened initial cost of installation.

The general opinion of the farmers as shown by the evidence was that though the results of good hand-milking

are preferable to those obtained by the use of a milking machine, the work of the machine is more satisfactory than that of inefficient milkers.

We would recommend that grants should be made either to the Dairy Research Institute or to one of the dairy colleges, with a view to further research and experiment in the use of mechanical milkers and to the provisions of short courses of instruction for intending operators.

MILK RECORDS.

A general feature of the evidence given was that the yields of milk were on the whole higher in the districts where milk recording has been carried out to any extent. The Commission would, therefore, strongly recommend the extension of milk recording, and the attempt to improve the milking strain by the elimination from dairy herds of cows showing poor milk records.

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

This Commission is impressed with the necessity for the reorganisation of the methods of collection and distribution now generally adopted in the milk industry, and is of opinion that the present heavy loss of milk through souring is unnecessary and avoidable, and that milk of a better quality and of no greater price could be provided were it chilled soon after milking, preferably at the farms, or if this were impossible at country depôts located at centres conveniently situated for producers and with good railway communication to towns and cities. The following further advantages would arise from the adoption of this policy:—

1. *The quantities of Milk sent to Towns could be regulated according to the daily needs of the Retailers.*—Under the existing system, while the demand for milk is comparatively uniform throughout the year, the winter supply of milk on many farms is less than 40 per cent. of the summer output. In some cases dealers contract for uniform amounts from the producers, leaving the summer surplus to be dealt with at the farms. In other cases they purchase all the milk, themselves undertaking to dispose of the surplus. In either case this surplus is a source of anxiety and loss.

2. *The gross Milk Production of the Country would probably be increased*, as the farmer would be assured of a market for milk produced at all seasons of the year.

3. *Collection by means of a Service of Motor Lorries could be arranged for*, thus obviating the waste of individual delivery by farmers to stations or retail premises.

4. *Surplus Milk could be dealt with near the source of production*, thus avoiding unnecessary transport and the consequent deterioration of the milk as raw material for manufacture.

5. *It would be possible to arrange for the Payment for Milk on the basis of the Fat content*, which would ensure the giving of a better price for good quality milk.

6. *It would be possible to arrange for the Bacteriological Examination of the Milk received at the depôts from the various Farms.*—We consider a bacteriological test the most satisfactory method of ascertaining the condition of milk. Under the present system an inspector may be satisfied with the actual condition and arrangement of premises in which milk production is carried on in a very negligent manner, and the inspector's report may therefore be misleading. If a bacteriological test proved the milk to be unsatisfactory, the source of contamination could then be further examined. It is thought that it would be possible to train in a comparatively short time assistants capable of conducting a simple bacteriological test which would be sufficient for the purpose. It would then be possible to combine this method of testing for purity with the inspection of cowhouses as it is carried out at present.

The Commission was impressed by the extraordinary variation in the quantities of feeding stuffs, especially fodder and meals, given to dairy cows. There is clearly much room for instruction in the most economical rations for milk production. The Commission is strongly of opinion that a considerable extension of systematic instruction in the feeding and general management of dairy herds is essential to the more economical production of milk and milk products.

APPENDIX B.

TO ARRIVE AT THE PRICE AT WHICH WHEAT SHOULD
BE FIXED IF THE 4LB. LOAF IS LIMITED TO $6\frac{1}{2}$ D.

	Quarters.
Estimate of crop : British Isles...	7,000,000
Foreign (Imported)	28,000,000
	<u>35,000,000</u>

In milling the average is one-fifth English and four-fifths Foreign, so that if the English was distributed throughout the year the proportions would be right.

Taking the following prices :—

English	... per quarter	40s.
Foreign, 45s. ; Inland carriage, 2s.	„	47s.

the average price would be 45s. 7d. per quarter.

The baker would then obtain his flour on the following basis :—

	£	s.	d.
Wheat ... per quarter	2	5	7
Millers for milling and delivery to baker, including trade risks ... „	0	7	0
	2	12	7
Allow for 10 stone offal at £5 12s. per ton—per quarter of wheat ...	0	7	0
Leaving for 25 stone of flour ...	£2	5	7
Therefore 20 stone (2 sacks of flour) equals, say ...	1	16	6
Baker's expense and profit ...	0	15	6
	£2	12	0

At 96 loaves to the sack—taking the proportions of English and Foreign wheat at £2 5s. 7d. per quarter—it brings the price of a 4lb. loaf to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

Every 4s. per sack of flour and 5s. per quarter of wheat beyond this raises the price of the loaf $\frac{1}{2}d.$

N.B.—One quarter of wheat (two sacks) at 63lb. to the bushel.

4 bushel to the sack—504lb. 36 stone.

This equals: Flour, 25 stone

Offal, 10 „

Loss, 1 „ = 36 stone.

If all English wheat, a sack would probably make 92 loaves, and a sack of different qualities would vary from 90 to 100.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH,

August, 1914.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, April 19th, 1920,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

SOME POINTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY,

By CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, C.B.E.

(Member of Council).

ANDREW YOUNG (President) in the Chair.

Sir JOHN OAKLEY (Past-President) said he rose with great pleasure to move a hearty vote of thanks to the writer of the Paper. People had been in the habit of talking about the future agricultural policy, but he considered the matter ought to be discussed that evening as the *immediate* agricultural policy. As the author had said, the delay had been most serious. They could quite understand that the Government had had great difficulty in arriving at a policy which was in the interest both of the nation at large and also in that of all branches of agriculture, but he certainly thought that they had now had ample time for considering their policy, and it was important they should at once let the country know what they proposed.

The author had brought together in a condensed

form many useful records, and had also expressed some definite opinions which would be of great value to the members of The Institution. Mr. Fisher's experience in agriculture was well known as well as the vast amount of time and assistance he had given to the country in considering such matters prior to, but more particularly during, the war.

The Paper started with three questions. The first was "Whether British agriculture could in the future "look after itself." Personally he should have thought there could hardly be any difference of opinion on that point. It seemed to him that the answer to the third question, namely, "Whether the welfare of the nation was "wrapped up in the prosperity of agriculture," controlled the answer to the first. In his opinion the answer to the third question must be in the affirmative, and consequently he had no doubt that British agriculture could not, and certainly should not, be allowed to look after itself. The *laissez faire* policy had been tried in pre-war days with disastrous results. The war had converted the country very largely; it had strengthened the opinion of members of The Institution: and from the views expressed at Caxton Hall, at which meeting he had been privileged to attend, it seemed that the Prime Minister himself had been converted. He hoped and fully believed that the Prime Minister had now pledged the Government to a policy to assist agriculture.

The author's second question was "Would conditions "be such as to fetter the industry?" Speaking generally, his view was that the less the industry were fettered the better, but after what the country had gone through, it could not be expected that everything should

be released all at once. Further, he agreed that there should be a provision for control in certain emergencies, more particularly in the important food supplies of the nation, but the less fettering there was the better it would be for the industry at large.

If he were correct in his view that the nation was wrapped up in the prosperity of agriculture and that agriculture could not look after itself, the next thing to consider was upon what lines the immediate agricultural policy should run. There were many branches and many very important matters to be considered in connection with that, but it seemed to him that two were of primary importance. The first was to do what was reasonably necessary to stimulate food production, more particularly in respect of the essential food of the nation—wheat, and secondly, to encourage home production of such important foods consumed as were not now produced at home, or only to a very limited or experimental extent, and which, taking the varying habits of the British climate into consideration, there seemed a fair prospect of producing.

With regard to the first, all consumable products of agriculture came under the heading of food, and if the production of wheat were increased and a corresponding increase of the other cereals took place, it must, as the author had pointed out, increase the proportion of arable to grass land, and that would largely and automatically bring about an increase in all other foods that were necessary to the country. He agreed if production were to be increased to anything approaching the standard of the country being self-supporting, there must, at any rate for some years, be a minimum price for wheat and

possibly oats, and he did not see any other alternative than to arrive at that price on the basis of the cost of production. He was very glad to hear that the recording of the cost of production had reached such an advanced stage as the author had mentioned.

There was, however, another very important point—only one of many, but it struck him as being one of the most important—and that was the protection of the capital brought into the land. In his view that protection should be equally considered in connection with the landlord and the tenant. The landlord, with a small percentage of exceptions—and it was those exceptions, he thought, that many politicians had got hold of in the past—had been the best friend the tenant had ever had. All through his business career he had been largely in touch with tenants, especially in the last few years, and he looked on the tenant as a very good class of man. He had frequently been asked, “Why cannot you leave the tenant and the landlord alone?” He thought the lines on which protection of capital should go were roughly as follows: That with regard to the tenant there should be no fixity of tenure, which would be a move in the wrong direction, but a fair and reasonable compensation for disturbance and for proper improvements of the soil; and as regards the landlord, protection to ensure the land being farmed in a proper way, a fair rent and a fair interest for the money spent in legitimate improvements. The rent of agricultural land throughout the country at the outbreak of the war was too low, and the same could be said in many cases at the present day. Further, in his opinion, a really inadequate or a materially low rent for a farm was decidedly against the food production

of the country. He remembered The Institution being asked to assist the then representative of the Board of Agriculture in connection with a question raised in Parliament with regard to the breaking up of estates, and that was one of the principal reasons he had in supporting the view that the breaking up of estates did not interfere with the production of food. It was a well-known fact that an incoming tenant frequently got more out of the land than the outgoing tenant, but whoever he was he should be fully protected when disturbed if he had farmed properly.

The Institution had had sitting some little time back an Agricultural Committee, which had now completed its labours, and he thought the result would be beneficial. The Committee had drawn up a memorandum dealing with points the author had dealt with, and many others more or less important in connection with general policy; and, after being approved by the Council, that memorandum had been sent to the Minister of Agriculture and other members of the Government with a view to assisting them in deciding on their agricultural policy. He did not wish it to be thought that because he had just touched on those few points there were not many other branches that were of great importance.

In conclusion, he had very much pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fisher for his Paper.

Mr. A. J. BURROWS (Fellow) said he had pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Fisher for his able Paper, and he thought the members of The Institution were to be congratulated that a man of such wide experience and great judgment should have been good

enough to devote his time to the writing and reading of such a Paper.

It appeared to him that the Government were absolutely pledged to some definite agricultural policy. The author had quoted words or promises of politicians, starting with Mr. Gladstone in 1891 and coming down to recent times. He himself could go a little further. Lord Lee only a fortnight or three weeks ago gave a similar promise, and Sir Arthur Boscawen a fortnight ago said most distinctly that "the Government did not intend to let agriculture slip back into the condition of neglect which prevailed before the war." In spite of those pronouncements, however, it seemed to him that there was a grave danger that amidst all the turmoil after the war, and the industrial unrest through which the country was now passing, the question was likely to slip into the background and the country lapse into the sort of fool's paradise with regard to the production of food that it was in before the war. The mass of the people would soon forget that they had ration cards only a short time ago, and that early in 1917 the country had only a very few weeks' supply of food in sight. The agricultural policy of the country was not a question for the landed interest, but for the nation, and that point had to be driven into the minds of the public generally who were too much given to think that the whole matter was an agitation got up for the benefit of the farmer, the landowner, or the labourer. The nation had to decide whether it would have a safe and assured supply of food or have what it had before the war; cheap food.

The author had quoted in the most graphic form

he had yet seen the comparison between pre-war production of food in this country and pre-war production in France and Germany. During the early days of the war the country had a great many rather rude shocks to its self-satisfaction, and one of the biggest of them was the discovery that the home production of food had been sadly neglected. The figures in the table given in the Paper were perhaps unpalatable, but they were certainly wholesome, and those striking and impressive figures ought to be laid to heart.

He wished to endorse the absolute soundness of the author's basic principle that there should be a due proportion of arable to pasture land, and he considered the tables which the author gave proved that conclusively. Everyone he thought knew that more food could be produced on a mixed farm where there was a certain proportion of arable than on a purely pasture farm.

Most members would also agree with the author's doctrine of the fixed minimum price which must be based on the cost of production, and it seemed that, now the minimum wage had been authorised and enforced, minimum prices must also follow. It had also to be remembered that from that day the minimum wage went up another four shillings a week. It was found everywhere—and it was much to be deplored—that land was fast going down to grass, and when farmers were asked their reasons they said that whilst they had no certainty as to prices in the future the cost of labour was going up by leaps and bounds. It was also found that this spring there had been a good deal of wheat which had been cross-drilled with barley so as to turn it into dredge corn, because the price of wheat was

controlled, and the farmer thought that, by growing dredge corn, he would be growing something more profitable than wheat.

The author, no doubt designedly, had omitted barley from the minimum prices and had also not mentioned any minimum price for milk. Being such an authority on milk, there must have been good reasons for the omission, but it would appear, *prima facie*, that milk production should have a minimum price also, because it was found that men were every day going out of the dairy industry, largely because of difficulties in connection with labour—the Sunday work, and the early hours necessary for milking.

Housing and the reconstruction of village life had a great bearing on the supply of labour. There should also be some means by which the thrifty and really trained agricultural labourer should be able to obtain a small holding. The trained labourer hitherto had not received the encouragement which he ought to have received in that respect.

The author had said that if minimum prices were given, the State ought to insist upon efficient farming, and probably all the members would agree with that. While there were many men who were farming very highly indeed, it was well known that there was a not inconsiderable proportion of men who were not getting out of the land anything like what they ought to get out of it, and it would be necessary in some way to raise the standard of production all round.

Sir John Oakley had pointed out that inadequate rents tended to lessen production, and there was no doubt that was the case; it was well known that all

over the country rents were in many cases utterly inadequate.

Supervision was a very difficult point. The author had pointed out that the farmer did not want, and would not put up with, undue interference. He believed that in the Colonies there was a great deal more supervision of agriculture than there was in this country. Mines and factories were to a certain extent supervised, and personally he considered that some sort of supervision over farming, by means perhaps of the County Agricultural Committees, was necessary. He did not think a record taken at the beginning of a tenancy and not checked until the end of the tenancy, which might be a good many years away, would have the desired effect. Some sort of annual inspection by a more or less friendly adviser was more what was wanted. He did not think the agricultural industry would resent that if it were done in a proper way, and he believed it would have the most beneficial effect.

A good deal was said nowadays about security of tenure, and he was very glad to hear Sir John Oakley speak on that subject, because he thought it was agreed that fixity of tenure was not desirable, that was if fixity of tenure meant keeping all those men on their farms who were there now, whether they were farming well or not. Most of the members knew that when there was a change of ownership of a farm the new man might go in with a large amount of capital and with modern ideas and skill, and get a great deal more out of the land than the previous occupier. He did not think that was altogether the fault of the present men. He thought it was the aftermath of the bad times of twenty years ago,

when farms could not be let and when, if any man came along who would take a farm and pay the valuation and some sort of rent, people were only too glad to let him have it. Consequently a great many men became farmers who had neither the skill nor the capital to carry on, and that accounted for a great deal of the inferior farming that had to be contended with to-day.

There was also the question of unreasonable disturbance. He did not know why it got that name, because the cases of really unreasonable disturbance were very few. "Unreasonable disturbance" he construed to mean capricious disturbance. In the old days there was perhaps a man who was turned out because of some political disagreement, or because of some difference about game, but those cases were now extremely rare. Cases, however, where a man had to leave his farm because it had been sold, or for some similar reason, were, in his opinion, not cases of unreasonable disturbance at all. But the tenant, in such cases, should most certainly be compensated.

Compensation for continuous good farming was another difficult problem. It was to some extent covered already, because the man came under the existing Acts with regard to compensation for unexhausted manures and unexhausted feeding stuffs, but he ought to have some further compensation, and perhaps the rough sort of basis which the author had laid down of two years' rent was not an unfair one. Still it was one that could only be a guide and which could not be applied in all circumstances.

Then there was the vexed question with regard to the alteration of rents, and he thought the proposal that

it should be subject to arbitration was most excellent. In some cases in order to effect an alteration of rent a notice to quit was given, and that immediately produced a sense of irritation and perhaps a sense of injustice in the farmer. If both parties had the right to go to arbitration over an alteration of rent, it would do away with a good deal of the friction and ill-feeling that sometimes existed.

The Department of Costings, to which the author had alluded, was a most valuable one, because very few people up to now had been able to tell exactly what department of their farming had been paying and what had not. It was possible to do it. A few years ago the Hon. Edward G. Strutt, Past-President, read a most instructive Paper, and was able to dissect the actual cost and profit on each kind of crop and even on each field. It was most illuminating, because it showed that many crops that had been thought to be grown throughout the country at a loss were not grown at a loss, while on the other hand there were others which were thought to be profitable but which Mr. Strutt's figures showed to be the reverse, at any rate in connection with his own farming, which was on a very extensive scale.

Mr. C. P. HALL (Fellow) said it gave him great pleasure to support the vote of thanks to the author. The Paper contained many points any one of which would be almost sufficient for a full evening's debate. He had listened with much interest to the remarks of the proposer and seconder of the motion, who had rather cut the ground from under his feet. The question of the prosperity of agriculture depended on the same essential

conditions as were necessary for the prosperity of any other industry, namely, did it pay? The answer to that question would furnish the reply to a good many of the criticisms and deficiencies complained of. Negligence and improper farming had been largely brought about through the industry being a non-paying business. Arable land had fallen from some four million to less than half that area in recent years. What brought that about? It was not entirely due to the ignorance and apathy of the tenants, but largely, at any rate, to the fact that the more corn they tried to grow the more money they lost owing to the low prices. He thought remunerative prices were the best stimulus for agriculture, and there were very few other remedies which would be half as efficient or half as quick in their operation. That stimulus could apparently only be obtained either by allowing the free play of the world's market to agriculturists or by some kind of Government guarantee.

If a Government guarantee were given, the author—and most people would agree with him—said that there would have to be Government “conditions.” He was afraid that a good many farmers when they heard of “Government conditions” might possibly think of Government control, and Government control of agriculture had left an extremely nasty taste in the mouth of agriculturists. There had been a good deal said about the programme of the breaking up of grass land. It was said that so many hundred thousands of acres had been broken up either by appeal or by compulsion, but nothing was said as to how much corn that land had produced, and that was the most important point. Also nothing had been heard of the enormous cost of it. If

the bills were all put together, from 72, Victoria Street to Executive Committees, many agriculturists thought the game was not worth the candle. Then there was the catastrophe of the slaughter of immature cattle; the tragedy of the pigs; and the muddle made in connection with the large potato crop of 1918, all of which arose from control action and caused an enormous loss of food, as well as a loss of money to agriculturists. Thousands of tons of food-stuffs were lost in consequence.

If "conditions" meant in any sense the revival of control, he was satisfied that agriculturists would prefer "No guarantee and no control." Agriculture could stand on its own feet if allowed free play with the world prices of to-day. How long that would continue no one could tell, and it might be necessary in future, if food was to be produced in England, that the Government should come to the aid of agriculturists in the form of a subsidy or guarantee, or land must revert again to grass. But he did not think that question pressed for the moment. On the other hand, if a Government subsidy were offered and accepted, he earnestly hoped that those in authority would exercise the accompanying control with as much prudence as they could possibly muster, if food production was to be the end.

With regard to the difficulty of making a record of cultivation, the author recommended, and many others had recommended, the record of a holding on a man's entry, but he had found it extremely difficult to do it satisfactorily. For instance, if one went over a farm with the object of reletting it, the incoming tenant always pointed out what a dreadful state it was in, and the outgoing tenant said how much he had improved it.

Who was to be the arbiter to decide that Mr. So and So's farming was Class 1 or Class 2, or Class 3? It would be necessary to have a special High Court to do that!

Another point of interest was that of costings. The cost of production of wheat would vary in different counties. Would there be a price for say, Lincolnshire wheat and a higher price for Surrey grown wheat, because in Surrey it cost more to grow than in Lincolnshire? He did not understand how that was to be arrived at. There might be a drought or a flood in one part of the country and harvesting would be very much more costly, and a man might show that the cost of his wheat for one year was double the cost of somebody else's who had much more favourable conditions. How would the costing be arrived at with the ultimate object of fixing the price?

In advocating the retention of broken up grass as arable land, he would like to point out that a great deal of the land that had been broken up under emergency—most of it, in fact—was the worst type of corn-growing land, and that was why it was sown to grass; and secondly, many thousands of acres of it would not now grow corn because of its bad drainage. If the Government could do anything to assist in restoring the drainage they would be of real assistance to agriculture. Drainage was almost becoming a thing of the past, and the cost to underdrain heavy clay land to-day amounted to its freehold value or more; yet until that land was drained, it was hopeless to attempt to grow cereals, and it was best under grass. In the same way, with a large increase in arable land, more buildings and equipment of all sorts would be required. Landowners, unfortunately,

could not borrow money, and the Government, as far as he could see, could not lend at a fairly low rate of interest, owing to the present value of money.

In conclusion, he wished heartily to support the vote of thanks to the author for his interesting Paper, and he hoped he would find a good many friendly critics before he left the room, which would serve to put him on his mettle when making his reply.

Mr. M. D. BANNISTER (Fellow) said he wished strongly to endorse Sir John Oakley's remark that what was required was an immediate policy. He went to the Caxton Hall meeting in October, expecting Mr. Lloyd George to say what the Government agricultural policy was, but personally he came away—and he believed Sir John came away with the same view—feeling that the Government had no policy. It was most urgent that if there were to be any Government policy it should be outlined at once. In Sussex, which was not a wheat-growing district, thousands of acres were being either cross-drilled with barley or not sown with wheat simply owing to that fortnight or three weeks' delay between the announcing of the two prices of wheat. The farmers had lost all faith in the Government. As one instance, they were told that if they made a loss on breaking up their land they would be able to claim for it, and then on the 28th July, it was announced that all claims had to be in by 31st July. When the Government could stoop to things of that sort it really rather took away all confidence,

With regard to the question of claiming additional compensation on quitting for exceptionally good farming,

it was going to be extremely difficult to make a record of the state of the farm on entry and another on quitting, and on them to be able to assess the compensation that was due to a farmer for exceptionally good farming. The question of a record as to whether a farm was clean or dirty at the beginning and end was comparatively simple, but it was in deciding what was exceedingly good farming that there was a difficulty. He suggested that that to a certain extent could be got over by a tenant, if he received notice to quit and wished to claim for exceptionally good farming, being entitled—never mind for what reason he was leaving—to claim for disturbance an amount equal to two years' rent, or, if he returned his profits under Schedule D instead of under Schedule B, the amount that was the average of his three years' profits previous to quitting.

Under the new Budget he understood the forecast was that the farmers had in future to go under Schedule D instead of under Schedule B, and if that was made compulsory he thought it would in the long run be of the greatest assistance to the farmers. The average farmer's accounts were absolutely deplorable. He went into a very great many farmers' accounts just before the Royal Commission, with a view to getting out figures for them, and he was astounded to find how little quite up-to-date farmers knew about the cost of their different crops. That matter, however, was improving quickly, and he was now making a large number of annual valuations. Admittedly the ordinary annual valuation did not prove very much, but it was a step in the right direction and getting towards some idea of what the true costs were.

The author had not touched very much upon the live stock side of agriculture. Lord Selborne's Committee reported that they considered no farmer should be allowed to keep a bull or a stallion to let out on hire unless it was licensed by the Board of Agriculture as being sound in the case of a horse, or of good quality in the case of a bull. He would go even further and say that no one should use a sire unless it was passed as being a suitable one. Over and over again dairy farmers, small ones especially, who kept some quite good cows, apparently did not care in the least what shape or colour or anything else the bull was as long as they had a bull which would get a calf.

Another suggestion was as to the covering of losses from tuberculosis. He believed the Ministry of Food had, within the last few weeks, put up a suggestion to the Treasury that the losses from tuberculosis should be borne either directly by the Government, in the case of condemnation, or by a scheme of insurance somewhat on the lines of the National Health Insurance. If that could be done it would be a great step towards getting rid of the difficulty that at present existed. In his own market there had been for some years an insurance scheme charging the farmer a premium on all fat cattle and paying the butcher two-thirds or three-fourths of the loss, and he had been absolutely astounded at the amount that had had to be paid out. To a very large extent it was found that claims came from those farms near towns where they kept dairy cows; where, in fact, the cattle were kept practically the whole time under roofs. The small farm, with very dilapidated buildings, as a whole had cattle which were

free from tuberculosis. He thought it pointed to the fact that a great many of the cattle were over-pampered.

Milk-recording societies were getting on very well in his district and were doing an enormous amount of good, and there had been several fresh recorders appointed recently. If the standard per head could be raised to 700 gallons—and he saw no reason why it should not average that—there would be an enormous saving in cost to the country, as he believed in many cases the average tenant got about 200 or 250 gallons per head. There was no reason why it should not be infinitely better, and he was sure the author could give more information on that subject than almost anyone else.

Mr. J. WHITTON ARIS (Fellow) said he was very proud to be allowed to associate himself with the vote of thanks to his distinguished fellow-county-man, and, if he touched on the broad principles of the Paper rather than on the actual practical proposals that the author's ripe experience had suggested, it was because he believed that a spirit of conciliation and a desire to consider the other fellow's point of view formed the only sure foundation on which any real construction of agriculture could rest.

Never more than to-day was it essential to remember that the whole was greater than the several parts, and if the industry did not present a united front it could not carry its due influence in the body politic. From that aspect he read with disappointment resolutions passed at local meetings and sent to the Ministry of Agriculture containing different and sometimes opposite opinions on

the same subject, with the result that the Minister was unable to speak authoritatively for the industry. Surely all that kind of thing ought to be brought to the Central Association and discussed there. If district views had to be co-ordinated, so also should the interests of the three sections; each must be prepared to give as well as to take in any intersectional arrangement. One could sympathise with the farmers' point of view and yet feel that they had, by pressing their own case too strongly, partly brought on their own shoulders some of the trouble of which they were now complaining. It was all very well for them to demand the "three F's," but the difficulty of seeing the landlord's point of view had had something to do with their being confronted with a fourth F, "Freedom to purchase or Find a new landlord." If farmers had their grievances of insufficient compensation for improvements, it should be remembered that there was such a thing as "farming to leave." It was therefore encouraging to read Lord Lee's hope that that and other conflicting problems would be settled by mutual agreement before he produced his promised Bill. That was far better than leaving matters to the tender mercies of political fishers in troubled agricultural waters.

To his mind the difficult problem of compensation for continuous good farming could only be satisfactorily dealt with, if at all, by some system of recording. At the Farmers' Club recently a doubt was expressed as to the value of a statement as to the condition of a holding at the commencement of a tenancy, for the purpose of comparing it with a statement made many years afterwards as to the condition by another man under different circumstances and different prices. A few years ago he

tried an experiment in the case of a small family property. The tenant as a *quid pro quo* for other considerations agreed to make an annual return of manurial equivalents brought back in the place of hay and straw roots, &c., sold off. It was expressly stipulated that it was not to be binding on the valuers at outgoing, but it could be taken for what it was worth as showing the character of the farming that had been carried on, and its chief purpose was to give the recognised values according to the Valuation Tables of the manure equivalents, in order to show an honest tenant whether he was dealing properly with the landlord's property. There had just been a change of tenancy, and the result on the whole had been satisfactory in that it had given the valuers a general idea of the trend of events during the tenancy, but it also showed the wisdom of stipulating that the yearly records should not be taken unquestionably at their face value, as the incomer was able to show that, while the outgoer had carefully remembered all he had brought on, his memory was not so good as to what had been taken off. He did not know whether the author thought that contained the germ of anything useful for solving the knotty problem.

He was pleased to see the importance the author attached to costings and records, and the agriculturist must certainly look to control on those lines if he expected any guarantees from the Government.

The farmer should remember that security was also demanded both by the landowner and by the labourer. Compensation to the latter for unreasonable disturbance might seem strange, but he was not sure it would be looked at in that light by the labourer himself. It

seemed to be an essential preliminary that each of the three sections should be organised and meet on common ground in the Ministry's Advisory Council, and the same principle seemed to be applicable to the County Committees. He was not quite clear how the new County Agricultural Committees were to be constituted, but he hoped the method of nomination would gradually merge into direct representation. The Central Landowners' Associations were busy constituting County Branches, and he hoped in the course of time that both they and the Farmers' and Labourers' Unions would be so organised as to be in a position to claim and deserve the direct appointment of their respective representatives.

County Committees might be of great advantage at the present time. One was continually being met with the request for land for small holdings, allotments, and other purposes, to be taken from large holdings. Personally he always took the view that he should never initiate anything of that kind himself, because in his opinion confidence in the relationship between landlord and tenant was the mainstay of the stability of the position. The Committees should be constituted of all classes interested, and they appeared to be expressly appointed to be able to provide an independent judgment as to what should be done in each case, and it was therefore very important that they should be representative of all three sections, and directly representative.

He wished to mention the great assistance which the Village Clubs' Association, with which the Secretary of The Institution was connected, was going to be to the country, in conjunction with the Women's Institute. Too

much could not be expected at the beginning. Football and other clubs had been started, and he thought that those clubs would gradually merge themselves into village clubs, and then he thought the Association could do great good.

In all the coming changes their Profession of surveying should be able to exert a great unifying influence, and members of The Institution could do no greater service to the agricultural industry than by doing their best to tear off the blinkers of sectional prejudice, which might prevent an extended vision and cause inability to see more than one facet of a many-sided problem.

Mr. CUTHBERT J. LAKE (Fellow) thought that there was no advantage in considering any suggestions which were made that the Government ought to do this or the Government ought to do that. The Government were merely the representatives of the people, and any Government was of necessity a clumsy machine. He could not see that there was any hope for agriculture except that it might be possible to remedy the difficulties locally, and the only hope that he could see, speaking as a townsman with some knowledge of rural conditions who travelled all over the country, was that help might be obtained through the County Agricultural Committees. Where he had met those Committees they had been well recruited and strong voiced and fearless in their statements. He found, from his friends from Canada, East Africa, South Africa, and Australia, that every case of bad farming there was dealt with at once, and that the penalties imposed were most drastic. He had a friend

who had recently returned from British Columbia and who had told him that the penalties imposed for not destroying by burning blight in fruit trees were so heavy as to mean almost ruin to the man who did not apply the proper remedy. There were certain parts of this country where things were bad, but if the Agricultural Committees were strengthened, he was quite sure the whole future of agriculture would be something very different from anything that had been known in the past.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried unanimously,

Mr. C. B. FISHER, in reply, thanked Sir John Oakley and Mr. Burrows for their kind words of appreciation of his efforts, and the members who had so kindly supported the vote. He thought what was really wanted was first of all to awaken interest in agriculture, so as to take care that it did not go back to its pre-war condition. He believed it was the duty of everyone who was interested in agricultural questions, directly or indirectly, to endeavour every day of his life to do what he could to bring the townspeople more into communication with agriculturists, with a view to inducing them to realise what they ought to have realised by now that their prosperity was linked up with the agricultural interests. In doing that it was necessary to reason out the question with them, and for that purpose it was necessary to be reasonable oneself. The Farmers' Union now was a very strong body of cultivators of the soil, and it was a good thing that it was

so. The Union had done a very great deal of good. It might have been prejudiced to start with, but he believed it was gradually moderating its views, and that some of the ideas put forward to the President of the Board of Agriculture were quite reasonable. Naturally they looked at it from one point of view and the landowner and his representative had to look at it from another point of view, but when the facts were faced, the interests of each party were really so identical, including that of the agricultural labourer, that he had great hopes that in the future they would be drawn nearer together, and that the three representative bodies of the agricultural interests would be endeavouring to view things on more equal lines. A great deal had been heard about the Wages Board and wages themselves in the different counties. He happened to be on the Wages Board of Leicestershire, and he had been very much impressed with the view of the agricultural labourer, and he felt convinced that he was coming round to support the producer to a great extent, and would do so much more in the future. He naturally stood out for the biggest wage he was likely to get, but in his opinion, from the experience he had in hearing the observations of agricultural labourers, he felt convinced that they now saw that it was essential that prosperity should not be only for themselves but for the interests at large.

Various matters had been brought up in the discussion which it was impossible for him to deal with in detail, but there were one or two points raised by Mr. Hall upon which it might be advisable to say a few words—first, with reference to keeping records. He

quite agreed with Mr. Hall that there was a great difficulty in arriving at any actual result as to the cost of growing a particular crop of wheat or any other crop in a certain district, but he should imagine that the procedure would be that the Department of Agriculture would adopt a scheme of fixing prices based on the cost of production. Although the accounts which were being looked into at the present time were private and confidential and would not be disclosed, it was quite possible that the people who were keeping the accounts would be asked whether they would allow their figures to be used without their names being disclosed, and he believed the experience that had been gained when the information was acquired for the Royal Commission would show that there was no difficulty in doing that. All the farmers whose accounts were tabulated had their consent asked for first, and they readily agreed, provided their names were not given, that their accounts might be looked into. Having obtained their results, naturally the Department would say that it was necessary to verify them, and he also felt convinced, with the experience he had had in connection with obtaining accounts of costs in connection with milk production, that plenty of men would come forward and be prepared to verify their statements and undergo cross-examination upon them. In that case witnesses would be obtained on whom reliance could be placed, and although they might have exaggerated their ideas of cost in some respect, the ordinary body of men acting as a jury in the matter could substantiate those figures and find out what was a fair average for the various districts. Until the Costings Department, therefore, had existed sufficiently long to

obtain an average of years, he thought that would be the course to pursue, and that it would result in the proper finding of the cost of production in different areas.

With regard to records, he did not mean necessarily that a record should be taken when a man went into a farm and that it should be left to the agent or other people to verify it. What he was referring to was the growth of work which was likely to fall upon the County Agricultural Committees which superseded the County War Agricultural Committees. During the existence of the latter, farms naturally were inspected with a view of getting the greatest production during the war. He did not see why the County Agricultural Committees, strengthened with the staff which they must necessarily have at their disposal, should not find some way of classifying the farmers after inspection by the officials into Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3, and in the event of a man being rated as a third-class farmer naturally he would not be entitled to any compensation on leaving, but if for a period of years he had been continuously classified as a first-rate farmer possibly somebody such as that might very well be able to say that the man had farmed well over a considerable period, and consequently, when the matter came to be considered by the valuers on the termination of a tenancy, he might receive some additional compensation, in the same way as a man who had farmed badly would be dealt with accordingly.

Mr. Hall raised the point of the difficulty of drainage. He quite agreed that it would be absolutely impossible at the present time to drain land according to the old

system of using tiles with the present cost of labour, but he had no doubt Mr. Hall had experience on the strong land in Bedfordshire that steam draining could be very economically effected, and he believed that a great deal of land which had been ploughed up—stiff clay, wheat-growing land in years gone by,—could by that method of draining be completely restored, and that the number of steam tackles which were about at the present time with not much work to do in the winter could be beneficially employed on draining.

Mr. Bannister had alluded to one or two questions which he had not intended to touch upon, one being the question of the improvement of live stock. He believed the Board of Agriculture had at the present time some system of improving live stock, using certain bulls, and he certainly agreed with Mr. Bannister that that should be carried out to a greater extent than it was at the present time, so that the breed of live stock in the country could be improved to the utmost extent. With regard to milk-recording societies, there was no doubt that in districts where milk recording had taken place the yield of milk per cow had been enormously increased. It was almost amazing to think that more people did not go in for milk recording. He was on a farm only the previous week where a man had some very good cows and had kept records from the time he commenced dairy farming, and his best cow gave 1,500 gallons last season. He asked him whether it involved any particular extra work, and the impression left upon his mind was that it was very little trouble indeed. It required a little more care and a little more bookkeeping, but the financial results were overwhelming.

The question of the constitution of the County Agricultural Committees was provided for in the new scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture Act. The idea was that all classes should be represented, not only the landlord and the tenant and the labourer, but the women's side of the question as well.

Mr. Lake, in referring to bad farming and the treatment which the farmers in the Colonies received if they were not farming up to a certain standard, was no doubt quite correct, and he believed they went very thoroughly into many points which one was surprised had not been gone into in British agriculture, such a question as the elimination of the Isle of Wight disease amongst bees, for instance. In the Colonies if they had the Isle of Wight disease and had not burned their hives and taken every step to prevent it spreading they were subject to prosecution.

Control was not a matter which was in great favour at the present time because there had been so much control during war time, but still there was a tendency amongst agriculturists themselves to see the necessity of control in certain circumstances, and he understood that in Rutland the County Agricultural Committee had issued an order that all thistles should be done away with by a certain date so as to prevent them going to seed. He thought that might be extended. Thistles were a great curse to the country, and it was very hard lines on a good man, who at some expense had done spudding to get rid of his thistles, to find that the land was covered again by seed from thistles of other people who were neglectful.

He wished that there might have been some observa-

tions from some of the officials connected with the Board of Agriculture, but he quite understood they were present to listen and not to speak. He thought Mr. Mager could have said a lot about what was going to happen, and might have allayed unnecessary fears. He did not believe that Mr. Lloyd George or Lord Lee or Sir Arthur Boscawen were going to forget their spoken promises, but he thought they had difficulties to contend with which were not known outside. There might be inter-departmental difficulties, difficulties of adjusting matters between themselves and the Board of Education or the Ministry of Health. Each department fought for its own rights. The Ministry of Health looked on the milk question as one particularly under its care and jurisdiction, and he believed the education authorities looked upon the matter of education as a county council matter to a certain extent, or, at any rate, they gave the Education Committee of the County Council the opportunity of controlling it if it wished. He was sorry to think that there must necessarily be overlapping in those matters, because he had hoped that in the very near future all agricultural questions in every county would be under the County Agricultural Committees. But of course the departments had certain rights, and he could see a way out of that difficulty only by having joint sub-committees in the various counties in connection with the questions of which obviously it was impossible for the Ministry of Agriculture or their representatives to have the sole control. Now that there was a stronger representative body for agriculture in the House of Commons, a growing body with growing strength—although they might not appear to do very much in

the debates in the House—they could do very useful work in Committees. He hoped that when the Bill came forward The Institution would afford them every assistance, and thus enable them to enact something which would be of lasting benefit to agriculture and result in the production of a greater amount of food from the soil.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following written communication has been received from Mr. J. H. FORRESTER ADDIE (Fellow):—

Mr. Fisher has dealt with the difficulties which farmers are experiencing, having regard to the uncertainty of the guaranteed price of corn, and points out that one of the results of this uncertainty is the fact that ploughed land is being laid down to grass. While this is no doubt so, is there not another reason why land which was ploughed under cultivation orders during the war is being now relaid down into pasture?

I have had an opportunity of dealing with the claims under the Corn Production Act over some four counties, both in Wales and the Border counties, and I find that in many cases the land which was ordered to

be ploughed was, no doubt under the urgency and stress of the moment, ill chosen. In such cases the land would be more profitable under grass than under plough land. Cases, on the other hand, may be found where land more accessible to the holding and likely to yield a bigger crop has been left unploughed.

Apart, therefore, from the question of the guaranteed prices, farmers are being influenced by such matters as inaccessibility from the homestead, liability to damage by ground game, and other causes of like nature.

I agree, however, with Mr. Fisher, that if a fixed price based on cost of production for wheat and oats were adopted, farmers would be encouraged to plough up suitable lands for the production of cereals and other arable crops.

My second point deals with compensation for loss and expense attributable to the quitting of a holding, and the National Farmers' Union have suggested that the measure of the damages obtainable by the outgoing tenant should be based on the rent. I suggest that the rent would not be a good basis to adopt, and I agree with Mr. Fisher that there is no better method than that under the Agricultural Holding Act as at present laid down.

Several cases have come under my notice recently where the tenant has claimed compensation for disturbance on quitting, and where, by reason of the bad state of the farm, it would have been very hard upon the owner had he been bound to give any fixed compensation based on the rental value for such disturbance.

My third point is to urge that the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee, with reference to the

uniform standard of weight should be adopted without delay. In the adjoining counties of Stafford and Salop, and in almost every county in North Wales, there is a different standard of measure for cereals and other products of arable land. It is almost impossible for farmers to buy in one county and yet keep in mind the fluctuations of weight and measure which has to be borne in mind when purchases and sales have to be balanced.

RENT PROBLEMS.

By SYDNEY A. SMITH (FELLOW).

*A Paper for discussion at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, on Monday, 10th May, 1920.*

At the present time the problems connected with rent are giving anxious thought to all connected with the management and development of property. The shortage of houses has created an unexampled demand for accommodation. The question arises very acutely in connection with the rent of residential property of whatever size and character, intensified as it is, as regards the smaller houses, by the effects of legislation as embodied in the various rent restriction Acts. While the larger number of cases arise in connection with residential property, there are still very important questions demanding careful elucidation in connection with properties used for industry or commerce. In this Paper what may be termed "the housing aspect" is primarily dealt with. The general propositions in regard to that type of property affect all others, although the considerations affecting the groups are not entirely identical.

To appreciate the complicated problems connected

with rent it is necessary to recall exactly what rent is. A Paper read to this Institution just over six years ago devoted much space to this subject, and those members who would wish to pursue it further might with advantage refer to the *Transactions** recording the Paper and the discussion thereon. For the immediate purpose reference is made to that portion of the Paper which may be helpful.

In the first instance rent may be described as being the profit of possession or the measure of the gratification flowing from possession. Rent, it is unnecessary here to explain, really consists of two parts—one the payment made in respect of the occupation of the site, the other representing interest on the capital expended in the erection of a building which enables the occupier more fully to enjoy the benefits of the possession. That portion of the payment made by the tenant in respect of the buildings and improvements depends, in the first instance, upon the cost of production and the rate of interest required by those engaged in the business of building, the ordinary laws relating to production applying.

The result is that if houses are to be erected the rent obtainable must be a "remunerative" one having regard to the cost of production, which of course will include the rate of interest required from that kind of investment. Once the buildings are erected, however, a rent may have little regard to cost of production as the standard of payment which tenants would be prepared to give for possession would be settled on altogether different considerations, varying according to whether the supply is in excess of the demand or whether the

* "Value, as applied to Real Estate," by Frank W. Hunt, Vol. XLVI., p. 231.

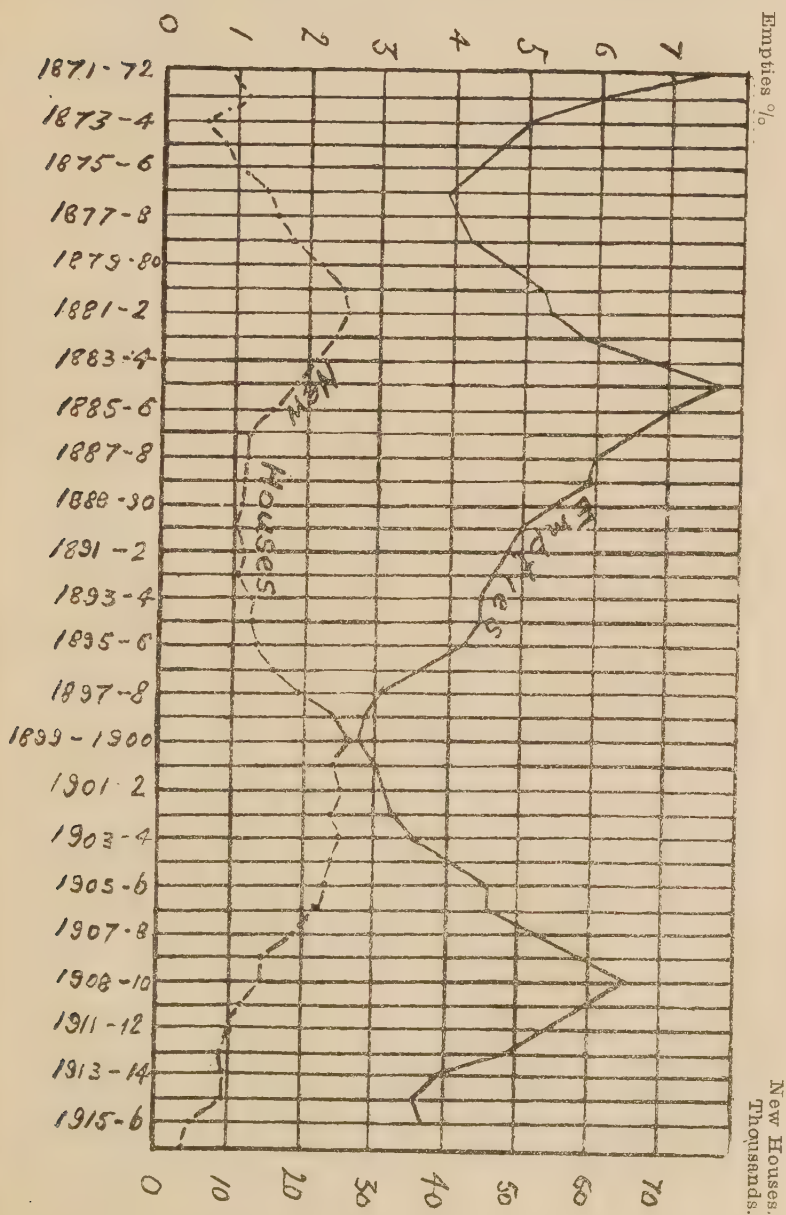
demand is greater than the supply. This rent, so fixed, would be an "economic" rent, and although it is true that in many instances the economic rent must also be the remunerative rent, it is not true that the remunerative rent would of necessity be the economic rent. We shall see a little later some examples of the truth of this general proposition.

In a large number of cases, perhaps by far the largest in point of view of number, the payments by the tenants include rates in respect of public services and repairs to keep the premises in a state fit for occupation, and the relationship between the parties to a tenancy may be seriously disturbed when violent fluctuations in one of these items occur. In a free market these fluctuations are comparatively easily adjusted owing to the fact that the tenancies, being of limited duration, are capable of being determined with a view to fresh ones being entered into. One of the difficulties at the moment is that legislative interference has for the time being prevented, except to a small extent, the readjustment of the relationship of the parties consequent upon the fluctuations which have recently taken place.

Reference has been made to the influence of the operation of the law of supply and demand on rents and the production of houses. We are all well acquainted with the phenomenon of the cycles of building activity and building depression. These periods recur in most communities at fairly regular intervals. They are perhaps most clearly evidenced in the case of London, and are better displayed there by reason of the available records (set out on next page) which have been compiled over a considerable period of years showing the progress of house building of a certain class and its relation to the empties.

Year.	New Houses : Metropolitan Police District. (Calendar year.)	Empties. Greater London. Per cent.	Additional Dwelling Houses : England and Wales. (House Duty Returns).
1871-72 ...	8,693	7.93	—
1872-73 ...	11,179	5.9	—
1873-74 ...	7,687	5.0	—
1874-75 ...	7,764	4.7	—
1875-76 ...	10,023	4.3	73,632
1876-77 ...	12,938	3.9	66,004
1877-78 ...	14,410	4.0	98,890
1878-79 ...	17,127	4.2	84,202
1879-80 ...	21,589	4.7	85,115
1880-81 ...	24,945	5.2	73,715
1881-82 ...	26,170	5.4	63,579
1882-83 ...	23,301	5.8	96,892
1883-84 ...	21,110	6.9	75,136
1884-85 ...	18,428	7.7	62,827
1885-86 ...	15,754	7.0	47,406
1886-87 ...	12,252	6.6	62,170
1887-88 ...	12,478	6.1	63,885
1888-89 ...	12,426	5.9	71,584
1889-90 ...	11,829	5.4	75,441
1890-91 ...	10,935	5.0	47,034
1891-92 ...	12,105	4.8	79,188
1892-93 ...	11,200	4.6	54,278
1893-94 ...	12,830	4.4	34,229
1894-95 ...	12,874	4.4	63,686
1895-96 ...	13,141	4.2	86,047
1896-97 ...	16,894	3.6	96,602
1897-98 ...	18,529	3.1	89,287
1898-99 ...	24,838	2.9	106,003
1899-1900 ...	27,381	2.8	126,849
1900-01 ...	25,161	3.0	122,578
1901-02 ...	27,174	3.1	117,146
1902-03 ...	25,480	3.2	108,034
1903-04 ...	26,420	3.5	118,681
1904-05 ...	23,269	—	115,409
1905-06 ...	21,970	4.7	129,842
1906-07 ...	21,415	4.7	101,674
1907-08 ...	19,211	5.3	89,776
1908-09 ...	13,377	6.0	95,986
1909-10 ...	13,343	6.6	96,251
1910-11 ...	11,757	5.9	29,532
1911-12 ...	10,027	5.3	89,778
1912-13 ...	8,006	4.7	57,039
1913-14 ...	8,579	3.9	59,312
1914-15 ...	8,299	3.7	67,577
1915-16 ...	5,549	3.8	—
1916-17 ...	3,642	—	—
1917-18 ...	—	—	—

These figures are shown graphically in the diagram below —



Looking back it seems that the cycles of building activity show a rising curve from the early seventies to the early eighties; falling in the early years of the next decade; and rising again until it reached its culmination point during the first few years of the present century. There was therefore nothing particularly alarming when a decline in house building, which had been obvious for some years, began in 1908 to become serious, as during the previous cycle there had been a somewhat similar decline in 1886, which was followed by eight or nine lean years. The fall, however, continued, and soon after the outbreak of war building substantially ceased except in those cases where the Government undertook, in connection with munitions establishments, the provision of accommodation either of a permanent or of a temporary character.

The cessation of building has naturally eaten up the whole of the margin which every community requires for its ordinary corporate development. A fair percentage for such a margin has never yet been determined, but it is probably in the neighbourhood of 2 per cent. At times the actual margin is as high as 5 per cent: and a series of investigations made with regard to London show that in the year 1910-11 the empty property of this class was in the neighbourhood of that figure. Special inquiries in certain typical districts covering a substantial area, in a series of years, showed how rapidly this percentage of empty property was reduced, and in 1914 it was, in those districts, about 1¼ per cent. only.

In 1918 general inquiries and statistics of large estates all pointed in one direction—that there was then no vacant accommodation available. The same position is to be found in all parts of the country, even in rural

districts, where circumstances are somewhat different from those of the urban areas.

With the great diminution in building for some years before the war and its practical cessation since 1914, the law of supply and demand would no doubt have operated to cause rents to rise, but this has largely been prevented by the provisions of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, and the succeeding Acts of a similar character. The rents at present charged under these Acts are consequently pre-war rents, and are practically the same as were charged as far back as 1900. Up to that year, or a few years later, rents had been increasing, but from that time until 1912 they showed a tendency to fall, and according to a Board of Trade Report they declined between 1905 and 1912 in the London area, the decline amounting to a mean decrease of about 4 per cent. This was due to the fact that the amount of housing accommodation provided was much in excess of the growth of population. For while during the period 1901-11 there was a net decrease of 14,582 in the population of the county of London, there was during the same period a net increase of over 100,000 rooms in new working-class accommodation alone.

The average rent per room for NEW working-class tenements in London of all sizes in the five years 1912-16 was as shown in table on page 366.

The first Rent Restriction Act received the Royal Assent on 23rd December, 1915, and continues until Lady Day, 1921.

As to any further period of the restriction it is almost impossible to suggest a final term at the present time. In the Regulations of the Ministry of Health, as to the fixing of rents of houses for the working classes

provided under State assistance schemes, 1927 is fixed as the end of the provisional period, after which it is anticipated that normal post-war conditions will obtain, and the period of remunerative rents for new houses after that date will be reached. It is, however, impossible to suggest whether such an anticipation will be realised. Any date now fixed for the continuance of the rent restrictions must be provisional.

Year.						Number of dwellings provided in London (excluding those provided by Trusts).	Average Rent per room.
							<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1912	...	...	...	...	...	3,251	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1913	...	...	...	...	...	3,648	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1914	...	...	...	...	...	4,637	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1915 (excluding Government Estate) ...						1,692	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1915 (Government Estate, Woolwich) ...						4,010	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1916 (excluding Government Estate) ...						880	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1916 (Government Estate, Woolwich) ...						1,557	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

The 1915 Act applied to houses the rent or rateable value of which in Greater London, *i.e.*, the Metropolitan and City Police districts, did not exceed £35 (£26 elsewhere in England and Wales). This limit was extended by the 1919 Act to houses in Greater London of which *neither* the rent nor the rateable value exceeds £70 per annum (elsewhere in England and Wales, £52).

Had there been freedom of contract and no rent restriction Act passed, rents would undoubtedly have risen enormously. Such increase would no doubt have had the result of compelling many tenants to reduce the extent of the accommodation they occupied. As to the

poorer of the working classes this would almost have been impracticable such tenants possessing little margin for adjustment, which is illustrated by referring to the conditions of London where 758,786 persons are living more than two in a room.

Shortly put, the rent restriction under the Acts does not apply to a tenant but to the house, and is a restriction against the increase of a rent, so that it matters not whether there is a change of tenancy or whether a tenant is willing to pay an enhanced rent. The 1915 Act made it illegal to receive a rent in excess of the standard rent of 3rd August, 1914. In the case of inclusive rents there is a provision which enables a landlord to recover increases in rates after giving proper notice to a tenant, also the standard rent may be increased by 10 per cent. from a date six months after the termination of the war. As this date has yet to be fixed by an Order in Council, it is obvious that no such increase can be obtained until at the earliest after a date approaching Christmas next.

By the 1919 Act the rents of houses between £35 and £70 in the London area (£26 and £52 elsewhere in England and Wales) may already be increased 10 per cent.

Some very interesting questions have arisen under these Acts, and one of the most common errors into which those not well acquainted with them have fallen is the suggestion that rents, irrespective of their tenancies, can be increased by 10 per cent. now. The currency of an agreement, for instance, would be an effective bar to any increase in rent, and it is only possible to do this when the existing tenancy can be determined with a view to making a new one.

Unless the statute be extended, at Lady Day, 1921, all protection runs off, and tenants will then be, more or

less, at the mercy of landlords in those cases where tenancies are short ones. This is a condition of affairs which will happen at any time at the end of a period of restriction, unless, meanwhile, the provision of new houses has so far re-established a margin that tenants will have little difficulty in finding other accommodation when displaced from their existing houses. Already landlords have been, and are still, serving notices determining tenancies, the idea apparently being that, from the date of the determination of the tenancy until Lady Day, 1921, the tenant will have a statutory tenancy which must of necessity cease the moment the statute ceases to operate. If this becomes general, a large proportion of tenants will have ejectment orders made against them, and landlords will be in a position to demand whatever rent they like to ask. It appears, therefore, that there must be some continuing protection against ejectment whatever may be the future decision as to increase of rents. In the absence of this, the movement for the establishment of rent courts would receive a substantial impetus, and, as will be seen later, these have had to be established in dealing with a similar problem in Germany.

The effect of the restriction Acts may be considered from several points of view. Take that of the owner first. The owner has been singled out amongst all those possessing commodities or services which others require : he alone is restrained in the payments he may receive. Doubtless there were very good reasons of State for the action taken early in the war, but as the owners of this class of property have also been subject to rising prices and high living costs in every other direction, there has, perhaps not unnaturally, been some feeling of hardship at this discrimination. If matters had rested there, this feeling might in time have been dissipated, but unfortu-

nately the restriction on increase of income receivable has been accompanied by a great increase in the cost of maintenance and management. For example, the cost of repairs has, on a most moderate computation, increased by at least 200 per cent., while supervision, where this is required, has at least doubled in its cost. These items cannot be passed on to the tenants while the restriction Acts remain in force in their present form. Increase in rates over 1914 can, from time to time, be recovered from the tenants, but the great rise in Schedule A tax, based as it is on an assessment which in many cases bears no relationship to the net income actually received, frequently results in the almost entire disappearance of a net income. More than this happens. The owner was content with a reasonable percentage on his money which bore some relationship to the rate of interest of the premier security. Since 1914 the yield of Government securities has approximately doubled, but the restriction Acts, even if the other losses described above were permitted to be recovered, would not allow of the increased rate of remuneration now obtainable for capital. Limitation of rent has been a factor in influencing owners to sell whenever houses become vacant, by which means a high price is obtainable, the owner's alternative being a low income from rent accompanied, very often, by a heavy outlay for repairs on reletting. Enough has perhaps been said to show the financial strain which has been placed upon the owner. But what about the tenants? Most of these, it may safely be said, in addition to obtaining improved conditions as to hours of employment, have at least doubled their rates of pay. It is probable that many workers possess incomes so improved that they are occupying accommodation beyond their needs. Some

trades, including a large number of those who, before the war, were among the lowest paid classes have done much better than doubling their wages, as will be seen from the following table :—

Class of Trade.					London Rate of Pay per hour.		Increase 1919 over 1914.
					1914.	1919.	
					<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	per cent.
Carpenter and Joiner	...	...	...	...	11½	1 11½	104
Plumber	...	...	...	...	1 0	2 0	100
Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	11½	1 11½	104
Plasterer	...	...	...	...	11½	1 11½	104
Painter	...	...	...	...	9	1 10½	150
Paperhanger	...	...	...	...	9	1 10½	150
Labourer	...	...	...	...	7½	1 8	167

In the recent Court of Enquiry as to the dockers' wages it appeared that these, before the war, were about 4s. 6d. a day, and it is now proposed to fix the national minimum at 16s. per diem.

The tenant, however, has been required to accept no more than the burden of the additional rates, these being assumed to be in the main for the benefit of the occupier. The additional burden per week over 1914 has, up to Christmas, 1919, represented but a small amount, as instanced by the examples on page 371.

From the point of view of the community as a whole, there can be no doubt (and this has most frankly been recognised by owners of this class of property) that some control was necessary. Even a small excess of demand over supply has the effect of unduly raising the level of

rents. Increases of wages have, in the main, been sought and conceded on the ground of increase in the cost of living; and in the numerous calculations submitted in support of the applications for wage increases, the question of rent, owing to the restriction Acts, has been a negligible factor. To some extent it may be said that rent restrictions do at present in fact subsidise wages. If there had been uncertainty as to this item, wages

District,	Rent in 1914.		Rent in 1919.		Increase per cent.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Battersea	15	0 per week	16	7 per week	10·5
Bethnal Green	11	6 " "	13	2 " "	14·5
Hackney	17	6 " "	19	6 " "	11·4
Lambeth	15	0 " "	16	9 " "	11·6
Poplar	3	6 " "	3	11 " "	12·0
do.	6	6 " "	7	3 " "	11·5

would presumably have had to be raised higher still with a reflex effect upon all cost of work and services connected with house building and management. This, in turn, would, in time, have necessitated a disturbance of the rent level, and so the vicious circle would have been completed only to start once again.

That some control will be needed until the conditions following the war have been stabilised is doubtless true, and the Government have received an interim Report from the Committee presided over by Lord Salisbury recommending an extension of the restriction Acts for a further period, which recommendation has been adopted. The exact form of the extension, and whether any modification should be made in the present system or in its

scope, will form the subject of a further Report.* What this advice will be is at the time of writing uncertain; but the general views of the Government are less obscure, and are inclined towards retention of the restriction.

The principle of an increase in rents of 10 per cent. has been agreed, and a further concession is anticipated. But the question arises as to what is a fair and, at the same time, a practicable increase to make upon the standard rent in addition to the transfer of the increase of rates to the tenant. Some progressive increase may meet the case, such as, say, 10 per cent. per annum for a time until the rent so calculated meets the remunerative rent for similar accommodation: and this may then settle down to be the economic rent. It is essential, however, that, to avoid undue disturbance, the increase should be gradual and not too much added at a time. Although from the point of view of disturbance this seems necessary, there is no disguising the fact that a system of "stepping up" rents each year, coupled with the recovery of increased rates, will have an unsettling effect upon industry owing to the impetus these increases will give to movements for wage increases to overtake increased cost of living.

Members of The Institution are familiar with the Government's housing policy, in the execution of which local authorities are being urged to erect a very large number of houses—some 500,000 at least—during the next few years. The Government assist these schemes by undertaking to bear the annual loss in excess of the produce of a penny rate, and it is obvious that the loss so assumed by the State must depend, *inter alia*, upon the rents charged. To minimise the amount of this burden on the State, the Government, naturally, are

* This Report has since been issued (Cmd. 658).

taking steps to see that the highest possible rents are being charged for the municipal houses, and local authorities are guided in this by "The Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919, "Schedule B," which follow :—

" RULES WITH REGARD TO THE DETERMINATION OF RENTS.

" 1. The local authority in first fixing the rents under an assisted scheme shall have regard to—

- (a) the rents obtaining in the locality for houses for the working classes ;
- (b) any increase in the rent of houses for the working classes authorised under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, and any Acts amending or extending that Act ;
- (c) any superiority in the condition or amenity of the houses to be let by them under the assisted scheme or in the accommodation provided therein ; and
- (d) the classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses are provided.

" 2. The rent to be charged after the 31st day of March, 1927, shall, if reasonably possible, having regard to the conditions then prevailing and to the classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses were provided, be sufficient to cover (in addition to the expenses of maintenance and management of the houses and a suitable allowance for depreciation) the interest which would have been payable on the capital cost of building the houses if they had been built after that date.

" 3. If it is not found reasonably possible after the 31st day of March, 1927, to obtain the rent prescribed by rule 2. the rent shall be the best rent which can reasonably be obtained from the classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses were provided, regard being had to any superiority of such houses in accommodation, construction or amenities as compared with houses previously built in the district."

The regulations were accompanied by an Explanatory Memorandum which reveals, at any rate, the views at that time held by the Ministry of Health:—

“15. It would be clearly improper that the full subsidy should be payable, notwithstanding any extravagance in expenditure or failure to secure an adequate income under the scheme. Article VI. (2) provides for an equivalent reduction of the subsidy in such a case. If the necessary approvals are obtained at each stage, and the rents are approved, there should be no ground for anticipating a reduction of the subsidy. In any case the local authority would be given a full opportunity of stating their case, and the regulations provide for arbitration in certain cases . . .

“17. One of the most difficult questions which will have to be solved relates to the rents to be charged for the new houses. The difficulty, which arises from the high price of building, may be traced to two main causes:—

- (1) The permanent increase in the cost of labour; and
- (2) A temporary dislocation of industry consequent upon the war.

While allowing due weight to the second cause, it is clear that a return to a level of prices approximating to the pre-war level cannot be anticipated.

“18. Thus, if housing is to be re-established on an economic footing, there must be a heavy increase in the rents of houses, and there would appear to be no reason why the rents of houses should permanently be placed in a different category from the prices of other commodities, such as food and clothing, which are necessary to life and health. In framing their financial proposals, the Government have been influenced by the urgent necessity of building a sufficient number of houses to relieve the present scarcity and overcrowding. It was never intended that rents should be permanently subsidised. Such a subsidy would be equivalent to a subsidy in aid of wages, and would be a measure of injustice to those workers who were not fortunate enough to be tenants of State-aided houses.

“19. The intention of the subsidy was first to relieve the local rates in respect of expenditure attributable to the temporary and unavoidable inflation of prices due to war conditions, and secondly, to bridge over a difficult transitional period during which economic rents and prices are adjusting themselves to new conditions. The position is complicated by the operation of the Increase of Rent, &c., Acts, and it may be anticipated that when those Acts have ceased to have effect, rents will show an upward tendency until the economic level has been reached.

“20. The economic level of rents will depend upon the post-war normal level of prices in the building trade. It would be impossible at the present time to forecast with any degree of assurance what that level will be, but it is necessary, for the purposes of administration, that guiding rules should be laid down. The Ministry have therefore provisionally adopted the following assumptions as guiding rules for the determination of rents:—

- (1) That a normal level of prices will be reached in 1927; and
- (2) That the level of prices will then be two-thirds of the present level.

These rules are, of course, liable to revision when the trend of prices becomes more clearly defined.

“21. What the Ministry ask of local authorities is that they should use every endeavour to obtain as early as possible a rent which would give a fair economic return on a capital outlay equivalent to two-thirds of the actual cost at which the houses were built. Since the prevailing rents are considerably below this level, but may be expected to rise as soon as the operation of the Increase of Rent, &c., Acts has been removed, the regulations provide that the local authority may, if they so decide, charged initially a rent fixed with regard to the prevailing rents, and raise the rents by instalments until the desired level is attained. If the local authority decide to take this course, it would be desirable that the tenant should be apprised at the outset that the low rent is a temporary concession due to the present situation

In every case, however, the local authority will be required to make such additions to the initial rents as will at least represent—

- (1) The additions allowed by the Increase of Rent, &c., Acts in the case of existing houses ; and
- (2) The better condition, accommodation, amenity, &c., and the larger gardens now to be provided.

“ 22. The local authority will realise that unless rents can be raised to an economic level, the burden which will be thrown on the Exchequer will be a matter for grave anxiety.

“ The position must be examined with reference to the conditions obtaining in each district, and the Ministry do not consider that any difficulty should arise if they are assured of the willing co-operation of the local authority with a view to lightening, as far as possible, the burden which must fall on the taxpayer. The regulations provide that in the event of any difference of opinion between the Ministry and the local authority with regard to the sufficiency of the rents to be charged, the question at issue shall be referred to an independent arbitrator for decision.”

It is gleaned from this that the view of the Government is that the normal post-war cost of erection may be assumed to be stabilised about 1927 at about two-thirds of the present abnormal cost of building which apparently assumes an increase in cost of building over pre-war standards of from 66½ to 100 per cent. The enhanced cost of building is practically due to increased wages, which enter into the price of all materials as well as the actual operation of building. The price of material is further hardened by reason of the demand exceeding the supply and many products being controlled by Trusts.

Additional rent due to extra building cost is palatable to no one, and in particular is resented by the working classes themselves who fail to realise that the extra

charge is brought about primarily by extra wages paid to their fellow-workers.

If wages could be regarded as stable one difficult problem would be solved, but at present there seems little certainty that the demands of labour are satisfied either as regards wages or hours, while it is notorious that output does not compare with pre-war results. It is clear that the Government are not afraid of a greatly increased rent level. Dr. Addison, the Minister of Health, in the House of Commons on 17th February, 1920, is reported to have said :—

“ The next important question that was raised was the future of the Rent Restriction Act, and the general policy of the Ministry with regard to rents. I was asked to give some figures as to the actual rents we had asked authorities to charge. . . . If it costs £800 to build a house and you could have built the same type of house for £250 previously, you cannot let it for as low a rent as the house which cost £250. That is the basic fact of the whole thing. . . . I am not going to subsidise wages and housing at the same time. The proper policy is, allowing for the excess of the cost due to the war, to secure as soon as you can on the remainder an economic rent. A man's wages should be enough to enable him to pay a proper rent. I am not going to be a party to subsidising low rents. . . .

“ Dealing with the rents of the houses, the idea is to take off one-third as the excess of war costs. What we aim at is that in 1927 there shall be an economic rent on the remainder. That means, in a number of cases, that the economic rent of the house should not be less at the end of that time than nearly £1 per week. That is an enormous increase in a working-class rent. It is a grave matter, but we have to face realities, and I am not going to be afraid to face them. Take the case of Birkenhead. They came to me and asked, “ What shall we charge ? ” Having considered the type of the houses, and so on, I said, “ For that type of house I want you to charge 10s.” For another type I think it was

12s. 6d. In the case mentioned by the hon. Member . . . I asked them to charge 10s. at first. In the case of Birkenhead I said that in 1921 we should look to that rent to be increased by a given amount—I think it was 1s. 6d. a week. It means that in many areas that the rents for these houses are higher at the present time than for houses of a similar class in that district. I admit it is higher. It has got to be higher. . . . They are better houses . . . they have better gardens. They are not huddled in rows close together; they are set up ten or twelve to the acre. They are better homes to live in and they are worth it. Putting that on one side, they cost two and a half times as much to build—three times as much in some cases—and we have to consider that. In Wolverhampton the beginning rents of houses containing a living room, parlour and two bedrooms are 10s. a week; Birmingham 15s., Derby 12s., Birkenhead 10s., Ruislip 12s. 6d., Bilston 15s., and so on. In nearly all these cases we have fixed a higher rent than houses with the same amount of accommodation would have in the district. Almost without exception the authorities have gone away quite naturally promising themselves and sometimes saying to me, "Well, we shall put the blame on you." They do. I do not mind. Let us face up to it. Unless we recognise that we have to introduce sound economic principles into this business no one is going to build a house in the future. You will destroy house building."

What would be the effect of the rents to be charged? An economic rent might go far in encouraging building, but it is obvious that, for the classes for whom accommodation is urgent, it would not be practicable to charge, at once, the rents required to obtain a remunerative rent on even two-thirds the present cost. To do so would mean that approximately a rent of 30s. a week would be charged for a five-roomed cottage and 24s. a week for a four-roomed cottage, which would work out at an

average of 6s. a week per room as compared with approximately 2s. 6d. a room for existing cottages in London.

Whatever may be the wishes of the Minister of Health, the rents to be charged for the new buildings must naturally be governed by the conditions existing from time to time, and any rules now laid down by the Ministry must be either interpreted in the light of those conditions or revised to suit the altered conditions that may be found to obtain.

In the ordinary way, with the law of supply and demand freely operating, it is true that rents are primarily governed by cost of production. Thus, in the outlying districts of London and beyond the county, where building land is readily available, the rents are such as afford the prospect of a reasonable return on the cost of providing the dwellings, and as the cost of the land under such conditions is a small item in the total cost per house, the rent is mainly governed by the cost of erecting the dwellings and constructing roads and sewers. This forms the basic level of rents, which rises gradually towards the centre, owing to the saving in time, in travelling expenses, and in other ways, that result from living nearer to the great centres of employment, and because of the limited and diminishing supply of housing accommodation available in those neighbourhoods. If it were possible, therefore, to establish a rent-level as high as that suggested by the Minister of Health, the result would undoubtedly be a levelling up of rents generally. The increase in rents from the outlying districts to the centre is accompanied by an increase in the density of occupation of the dwellings, the occupants thereby minimising the effect of the high rents by reducing the amount of their accommodation. The

following figures illustrate this gradation in working-class rents and density, taking five examples:—

	Index No. representing Rent- level (from Board of Trade Report, 1912).	Average number of Persons per room in 1—4-roomed Tenements, 1911.
Walthamstow	78	1.22
Hackney	97	1.31
Shoreditch	108	1.79
Finsbury	114	1.82
Holborn	127	1.48

It will be seen by this how the rents rise gradually between Walthamstow and Holborn, the increase (from 78 to 127) being equivalent to a rise of 63 per cent. The general range of rents shown by the Board of Trade Report, from which these figures were taken, was as follows:—

	Index No. representing Rent-level.
Outer Zone (including some districts in Extra-London)	87
Middle Zone	100
Inner Zone	116

On these figures, the average in the inner zone is one-third more than the average in the outer zone.

It must be borne in mind too that the suggested rents, averaging 6s. a room, relate to cottages in the outer zone, and that the corresponding average in the inner zone would be, on the basis of past experience, about one-third more, or 8s. a room, with possibly up to

about 10*s.* for a one-roomed tenement in such districts as Holborn or Westminster.

The rents of the new and of the old accommodation will be found to be mutually dependent; and it will probably be found in practice that very much higher rents cannot be obtained, at any rate from the same class of people, for new dwellings than for existing dwellings, while the rents fixed for new dwellings will have a great effect in determining the rents of the old ones.

Another most important factor governing the level of rents is the amount which the tenants can afford to pay, or would be prepared to pay, for the new houses.

A Board of Trade Report issued in 1903 gave 15 budgets of working-class families in London collected from various sources, which show an average weekly income of 25*s.* 2*d.*, and an average rent 5*s.*—that is a proportion of nearly 20 per cent.

The proportion in London has always been higher than other parts of Great Britain, owing mainly to London's higher rent standard. The Report of Lord Sumner's Committee on Working-Classes Cost of Living (October, 1918) gives the following figures of average weekly expenditure on necessities and the rent paid by a standard urban working-class family in Great Britain in July, 1914, the percentages being added:—

				Total Expenditure.	Rent.	Per cent.
				<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Unskilled	...	...	...	36 4	5 7	15·4
Semi-skilled	...	...	...	41 8	6 3	15·0
Skilled...	...	...	...	49 3	7 3	14·7
General average	...	...	...	44 4	6 7	14·8

With the increased cost of living and the restriction of rents, this pre-war proportion of about 15 per cent. became 9 per cent. in 1918.

A proportion of 1-5th in rent and rates is therefore a high proportion especially when compared with the expenditure of other sections of the community. Thus, taking a person with an income of £500 a year, 1-5th for rent and rates would be £100 a year, which would be regarded as a somewhat extravagant rent for a person so circumstanced to pay. From a number of instances collected privately, where the family income ranged from £500 to £700 a year, rent plus rates works out at 12½ per cent. (1-8th) of the pre-war expenditure, the London cases being somewhat higher.

On the basis of 1-5th, the wages which would justify the rents of 30s. and 24s. above referred to, would be as follows:—

—	Rent.	Weekly Wages necessary assuming Rent to be 1-5th.		
		s.	d.	£ s. d.
Five-roomed Cottage	30 0	7	10	0
Four-roomed Cottage	24 0	6	0	0

If the tenants are unable to pay anything approaching "remunerative rents," the result must be either that lower rents must be charged or accommodation per family must be reduced or wages increased. With regard to the reduction in the accommodation per family, it has been shown already that, because no doubt of the higher rents, the accommodation per person in the central districts is only about two-thirds of that in the outlying districts. The still greater pressure of higher

rents in the future must have the effect of reducing very greatly the accommodation per family in the outlying districts where there is now considerable margin.

With regard to the possibility of further increase in wages, it will be seen that wages must reach a very high standard before tenants are able to pay such rents as 24s. or 30s. per week, unless they are allowed to recoup themselves for part of this by sub-letting. The rents which may be paid by tenants earning high rates of wages on the basis of 1-5th (the normal proportion in the past) and 1-4th (which is the maximum proportion in the past) would be as follows:—

Assumed Weekly Wages.	Rent which Tenants would pay on the basis of:—	
	1-5th of Wages.	1-4th of Wages.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4 0 0	16 0	20 0
4 10 0	18 0	22 6
5 0 0	20 0	25 0
5 10 0	22 0	27 6
6 0 0	24 0	30 0

No doubt in the solution of the problem many factors will operate: houses will be built more cheaply either by new designs or inventions, or by reducing the present quality; tenants will be content with less accommodation than at present; and wages, or, at any rate, the capacity to pay of the tenants, may be increased.

As regards the question of fixing the rents of the new dwellings, it seems to follow that, unless there are to be two standards of rents, these must be fixed on the basis of the rents ruling in the neighbourhood, with an addition

for the quality and amenities of the accommodation which may be put at from 10 to 25 per cent.

As an example of how a corresponding rent for new houses should be calculated, the following is interesting.

	Present Cottage.	New Cottage.
Type	L. 15	A.
Frontage	12 ft. 4½ ins.	18 ft. 4¼ ins.
Depth	30 ft.	23 ft. 2½ ins.
Accommodation—		
Ground floor ...	Living room & scullery.	Living room & scullery.
1st floor	2 bedrooms	Bathroom, 2 bedrooms.
Areas (approx.)—		
Parlour, sq. ft.	—	—
Living room, "	157	183
1st bedroom, "	171	183
2nd bedroom, "	111	135
3rd bedroom, "	—	—
Scullery, "	75	70
Total sq. ft.	514	571
Offices	Combined bath and w.c. on ground floor off open lobby.	W.c. off stairs.
Amenities	End cottage	End cottage.—Separate bathroom off stairs, toolhouse, large cup- boards, large lobby and larder.
Rent	Present rent ... <i>s. d.</i> Extra if cottage were new, and hot-water supply laid on <i>s. d.</i> 10% increase ... <i>s. d.</i>	Base <i>s. d.</i> Add for open de- velopment Increased area of rooms Cupboards, tool- house, lobby, lar- der, bathroom ... <i>s. d.</i>
	10 7	11 7
	1 0	6
	1 0	1 0
	11 7	14 1
		Say 14 0

It is taken from a State-aided scheme which is a continuation of a municipal scheme that was suspended during the war.

The problem before us is not only in regard to the rents of the new dwellings, but equally the rents of the old dwellings. If rents of the dwellings erected in future are to be twice what they would have been before the war, the rents of the dwellings erected in the pre-war years, if not restricted by legislation, would rise in something like the same proportion. For many years the post-war dwellings will necessarily form only a small proportion of the pre-war dwellings.

Houses and premises generally differ from such commodities as food, clothing and other articles of daily consumption or use, in that for a long period to come the greater part of the supply will have been produced under pre-war conditions. It is often urged that the owners of such property are entitled to an increased rent, not only to meet the increased cost of outgoings, but also to provide for their own increased cost of living under post-war conditions. On the other hand, the owners of house property, if they continue to obtain the same net income, will be in a better position than persons who, before the war, invested their money in Government or Trustee Stocks, for while they both continue to derive the same income, the capital value of the stock has greatly diminished, while the value of house property is at least as great as before. As compared with the owners of other investments they would be in a worse position than some and in a better position than others.

The passing of the rent restriction Acts was, no doubt, helped by the feeling that the rents of houses produced at pre-war cost should not be increased to the

level of war conditions: and the feeling will continue to operate in the future to keep the rents of old property from rising to the level of the cost of production at the present time.

The rents of dwelling property in the inner zone have been checked by the increase in transit facilities to houses on the outskirts. This was rendered possible by the cheap tram fares and workmen's trains with special fares, designed to relieve the pressure in the central areas.

Concurrently with the increase in cost of production there has set in a current of increase in tram and railway fares, and these will operate, to some extent, in discouraging the movement outward and lead to greater demand for housing accommodation in the centre. This is an aspect of the problem which would deserve investigation, but for the moment it is enough to indicate its existence and the trend of its operation.

It is interesting to know that this difficulty of housing rents is not one which is singular to our country. We have heard of the difficulties of our own Allies, but, what is perhaps equally interesting, is to know the conditions in the country of our principal enemy. This subject was investigated by the Intelligence Department of the Local Government Board, and was issued as a document under the heading of "The Housing Problem in Germany in 1919." The section of the Report is printed as an Appendix to this Paper.

The bulk of this Paper has, of necessity, been restricted to the class of property which is covered by the rent restriction Acts. Such property presents some of the most difficult of problems, besides including by far the largest proportion of residential property so far as numbers are concerned.

The problem becomes rather less difficult when studied in connection with houses of a higher rental value because the laws of supply and demand are free to operate, and the necessity does not exist for the provision of houses at unremunerative rentals. A shortage of such houses exists and high prices are paid for the benefit of vacant possession. Even so, however, the new rentals and sale prices are less than the corresponding rents and prices which would be charged if the buildings were to be erected at the current cost. At the moment rents of such property are by no means stabilised, and as the valuation of these houses is usually based upon rental, much difficulty is experienced in a valuer's practice. No doubt valuations of houses available for occupation are influenced to-day by probable building cost to a greater extent than formerly.

The causes operating to influence rents of residential accommodation have equal effects upon commercial property. A period of great business activity has recently been experienced in every department of trade, largely consequent upon the demobilisation of the Army and the trade revival which has occurred. Centrally situated property and indeed property in any position suitable for business purposes either as offices, factories, warehouses, showrooms, shops, &c., have all increased in demand. Very high rentals have been obtainable owing to the present shortage and the heavy cost and delay incident to new building. The shortage is increased in the area of the city of London by reason of numerous acquisitions by banks, insurance companies, and other large undertakings which have purchased smaller office buildings for the extension of their premises. The increase has principally been experienced since the cessation of hostilities, but as regards office blocks, so soon as the

cost of outgoings on property began to creep up for wages of housekeepers, cleaners, lift men, &c., many landlords recouped themselves by higher rents.

Generally speaking, cases of abnormal rent increases are rare, old tenants being for the most part undisturbed, but as business premises became empty, landlords have secured the best rent they could. All will agree that landlords should be permitted to recoup themselves in respect of the extra expenses which fall upon them as well as obtain a reasonable return from their property, but unscrupulous heightening of rents should be prevented, and there seems little real reason why the rent restriction Acts should not be extended to shops, offices, and ordinary commercial property.

The problem of rent presents itself very forcibly at the present time in London, owing to this being the "quinquennial" year; but annual value for rating necessarily varies from time to time, so that no opinion as to permanent rental value can be reached therefrom.

The popularity of a particular type of investment is a factor which influences the yield required from capital invested therein.

It is notorious that of late years property as a subject for investment of capital has been much reduced in favour. This has resulted largely from special taxation, sanitary and other legislation, and control. In consequence the demand has been less, giving less encouragement to new building.

Recently the special activity of sanitary officers has had a deterring effect upon private enterprise otherwise inclined to provide working-class accommodation.

The numerous and often exacting demands made upon existing properties during the past few months have afforded object lessons of the cost of bringing the older

houses up to the advancing standards demanded from time to time. While agreeing that no sympathy can be given to an owner who permits property to become or remain in an insanitary condition, the imposition of charges out of proportion to the benefit to be derived creates a widespread impression that property, particularly of the working-class type, is to be avoided as an investment. This of course has a deterrent effect on new building.

Reduction in the exchange value of money must also have an influence on rents. Income from property is merely one form of yield from capital invested. An owner living upon the proceeds of property prior to the war, without margin, would to-day be unable to subsist unless the rents were increased.

All other commodities, and especially those which are necessities, have increased in cost. Rents necessarily follow the same variation, and increase is inevitable if the exchange value of the produce of the property is to be maintained.

Reduction in the exchange value of money involves that not only owners of existing property, but all concerned in the provision of new houses, &c., will need a larger profit with which to obtain the necessities of life, and to such extent the rental of new buildings must necessarily be higher.

One point the public is learning to-day is that for many years property-owners have not always received a fair return upon their investments, a proposition known to surveyors but not accepted elsewhere.

The foregoing remarks will, it is hoped, serve to focus the problem so often presented to surveyors, namely, the stable rent likely to be derived from a property.

It is unnecessary to impress the necessity for a clear

perception of the causes which are operating, bringing about the abnormal conditions with which we are familiar. It is more important that we should be able to discern those which are permanent and those which are temporary.

The factors are too numerous to permit more than a generalisation of opinion, but all tend to the same conclusion, viz., that rents must increase. Examples before us at the moment are isolated and too few to establish a standard. It is, however, by an Institution such as this that the problems of rent should be elucidated.

APPENDIX.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN GERMANY.—SECTION OF REPORT BY THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

RAISING OF RENTS.

75. *Rents of Workmen's Dwellings.*—Complaint of the unduly high rents charged for workmen's dwellings in the large towns in Germany has been as widespread and as insistent as complaint of scarcity of dwellings. Since the supply of accommodation did not keep pace with the demand, rents naturally tended to rise.

Dr. Shadwell showed that the German workman paid a higher rent than the English workmen in proportion to his wages and also in relation to the amount of the accommodation he obtained for his money.

High rents are attributed to a number of causes besides scarcity of accommodation, among others, to the dearness of the land, the high rate of interest charged on mortgages, and the crowding of inhabitants of large towns in the central areas. One of the most beneficent effects of the activity of public utility organisations has been the provision of dwellings at a moderate rent.

76. *Raising of Rent during the War.*—During the first months of the war, pressure on housing accommodation in the working-class areas of the large towns was somewhat relieved by the departure of men to the Colours and by their families going to live with relatives in the country. Many families of soldiers were unable to pay their rent, and landlords were forced, in some instances, to reduce rents as the condition of a grant from war relief funds. There was, therefore, for some time, no question of rent raising in German towns.

As time went on the position changed, families returned from the country, war-work attracted new comers to the industrial districts, and disabled men returned in considerable numbers. By the beginning of 1917 these various causes, combined with the almost complete stoppage of building, produced acute scarcity of housing accommodation, which soon began to have its effect upon rents. In many towns complaint was made that, as soon as a house became vacant, prospective tenants hastened to outbid one another, with the result that rents were forced up to an alarming degree. For instance, it is reported that notices to quit were issued in July, 1917, to more than 300 families in Merseberg because the owners wished to let the dwellings at higher rents to new workers coming into the district. The tenants appealed to the local authority, but the local authority were unable to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the owners. Appeal was then made to the military authorities, who issued an order making it an offence, punishable by imprisonment, to enforce a notice to quit unless the tenant had found another suitable dwelling.

Complaints of rent-raising were reported from all parts of Germany, and the tenants in a number of towns, including Hamburg, Erfurt, and Pforzheim, were in a difficult position. The Association of House Property Owners in a mining district of the Rhine Provinces announced a general raising of rent which was to come into force in May, 1918. The example of the association was immediately followed by a similar association at Dortmund, which decided upon an increase of 15 per cent. The municipal authorities, in a

few cases only, took steps to cope with the situation. Some of the associations of tenants and organisations for social welfare presented petitions to the Government and to the military authorities for redress of the tenants' grievances.

The question of increases of rent was discussed in the Reichstag in July, 1917. Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of State, admitted that increases had caused much dissatisfaction, but he did not consider it practicable to issue an unconditional and arbitrary prohibition of increase of rents: he thought it would be preferable for local authorities to prohibit the giving of notices to quit; if house owners raised rents unreasonably, the authorities might decline to pay rent subsidies and thus bring pressure to bear upon them. The Imperial Government, however, dealt with the subject by enlarging the powers of the Rent Boards, which are described later.

The Bavarian Government issued a circular to district authorities in October, 1917, taking grave exception to the advances in rent which had occurred in Bavarian towns. Local authorities were enjoined to see that wholesale advances in rent and notices to quit were at once withdrawn, otherwise it would be necessary for the Government to issue an order prohibiting advances in rent altogether.

The Association of House Property Owners in Berlin recommended that rents should be increased by 10 per cent. as from October, 1917, on the ground that the high rate of interest on mortgages, and the increase in the cost of repairs, rendered house property unprofitable. The tenants protested against this proposal to the military and to the police authorities, and petitioned that increases in rent should be prohibited during the war in Berlin, as they had been elsewhere. The property owners retorted that there were no grounds for legislative interference, since the relative increases in the price of materials for repairs and in wages were much higher than the rise in rent proposed: they added that the number of notices to quit was not great, the majority of the tenants having agreed to pay a slightly higher rent.

2. RENT RELIEF DURING THE WAR.

77. *Provision for Soldiers' Families.*—On the outbreak of war the problem of providing for the payment of rent by soldiers' families had to be met. The question became acute at once in Germany, the small separation allowances given to the wives and families of soldiers not being sufficient to meet the rent unless the family had other resources.

The Imperial Government took no action in the matter at first beyond passing an emergency law in August, 1914, providing that compulsory proceedings could not be taken against a man called up for military service, or against his family. In January, 1915, this law was modified so that in cases where the Court considered it unreasonable to postpone proceedings indefinitely, a man serving in the army might be summoned by proxy.

It was left to the local authorities to devise means for helping the families to pay their rent, and they met the difficulty by giving grants in aid of rent. These grants were regarded as "war relief," and one-third of the expenditure thus incurred became repayable out of Imperial Funds.

From an inquiry made by the German Municipal Association early in 1916, which extended to 181 towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, it was found that the recipients of grants in aid of rent were, in most cases, soldiers' families; in some instances assistance of this kind was given to families whose circumstances had been adversely affected by the war, and to other necessitous families.

The amount of the grants varied considerably, applications being decided on their individual merits. The amount usually given was about 50 per cent. of the rent; in one town the whole of the rent was paid if it was not more than £6 a year; in another town, where considered necessary, an amount up to 85 per cent. of the rent was paid. The actual amounts paid varied from 3s. to £2 10s. a month.

In about a quarter of the towns the grant in aid of rent was given unconditionally, but in the majority of cases it was paid directly to the landlord, on condition that he

remitted a proportion of the rent, varying from one-tenth to one-third. The municipalities took measures to ensure that the landlord received the money. In some towns where the money was paid to the tenants, and they were habitually in arrears, the authorities, on complaint being lodged by the landlord, ordered the rent-aid to be paid to him and not to the tenants.

If the rent reduction bore heavily on a landlord whose financial position was not equal to it, the authorities frequently made concessions by not requiring the full reduction or by increasing the amount of rent relief. On the other hand, where a landlord of means tried to evade the required reduction, the authorities withheld the rent relief, and left the landlord to settle matters with the tenant.

In October, 1918, it was estimated that the grants in aid of rent made in Berlin since the beginning of the war amounted to £4,125,000, over one-seventh of the total amount of relief paid to soldiers' dependants in that city.

3. RENT BOARDS.

78. *Public Utility Arbitration Boards.*—An important measure for settling disputes between landlords and tenants was the establishment of "Rent Boards." "Rent Arbitration Boards" had been in operation before the war in a few towns, for example, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Lübeck, Gotha, and Solingen. They were public utility bodies working in close co-operation with the local authority, and they undertook to settle differences between landlord and tenant; by coming to an agreement before these boards the parties avoided incurring unnecessary expense in submitting their case to a court of law.

79. *Official Rent Boards.*—When difficulties arose as to the payment of rent by soldiers' families in the early months of the war, these boards proved useful to the local authorities, and similar boards were set up in a number of municipalities: the duty of deciding whether grants in aid of rent should be given to soldiers' families was entrusted to them.

The Rent Boards were placed on a legal basis by an Imperial Order of December, 1914. According to this order either municipal or public utility institutions might be entrusted with the task of acting as arbitration boards between landlords and tenants, and mortgagors and mortgagees, and the State Governments were empowered to confer on such boards compulsory powers of summoning witnesses and of calling for documents. The duty of supplying the court with a considered opinion on a case, when required, was also assigned to the Rent Boards. The boards generally consisted of one representative each, of house owners and tenants with a legal member as president.

During the first two years of the war the boards were mainly occupied by the settlement of dispute between landlords and tenants, and between mortgagors and mortgagees. When complaint began to be made of increases of rent and of notices to quit, it was felt that these boards would furnish a suitable tribunal for settling disputes occasioned by the action of the landlords.

In July, 1917, the Imperial Government, therefore, issued an order empowering the State Governments to require the establishment of Rent Boards by every local authority or, failing this, to confer powers of arbitration on some other tribunal which fulfilled the necessary conditions as to composition.

This order enabled the State Governments to empower Rent Boards :—

- (a) On the application of a tenant, to decide as to the efficacy of a notice to quit given by his landlord after the 1st June, 1917, as to the conditions and period of the continuance of the tenancy in question, and, if the continuance were decided upon, as to a raising of the rent ;
- (b) On the application of a landlord, to cancel an agreement made with a new tenant, the execution of which would be affected by a decision given under the preceding clause, such cancellation, if necessary, to be retrospective.

The Arbitration Boards must adjudicate on equitable grounds, and their decisions are final. In the case of continuance of the tenancy, the decisions of the board are equivalent to provisions embodied in the agreement between landlord and tenant.

In many places it was found impossible to establish Rent Boards owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable persons to represent landlords and tenants. In the following month, therefore, a supplementary order empowered the local courts to exercise the powers conferred on the Rent Boards for the protection of tenants.

The Bavarian Government appears to have been the only one which carried out these orders in their entirety. A decree was issued by the Government in August, 1917, making the establishment of Rent Boards compulsory, not only in towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, but also in smaller ones in which there were unusual difficulties in housing, owing to a large increase in the working-class population.

Although the activities of the Rent Boards were considerably extended under the Imperial Order of July, 1917, the opinion generally prevailed that insufficient protection was still afforded to tenants.

At a conference of members held at Frankfort-on-the-Main in August, 1918, several speakers pointed out the difficulties of the order under which the Boards were working, which permitted them to control a rise in rent only in cases where an appeal was made by a tenant, and gave them no control of the rent in the case of new tenancies or in cases where a tenancy had expired.

Much the same views were expressed by a writer in September, 1918, in reviewing the work of Rent Boards during the year which had elapsed since extended powers had been given to them. He added that widespread ignorance of the measures taken for the protection of tenants was the reason why greater use was not made of the boards.

As a result of a general feeling in favour of conferring on the Rent Boards an extension of their powers for the protection of tenants, the Imperial Government issued three

orders in September, 1918, which made some important additions to previous legislation on the subject. The principal additions which are contained in the first order are :—

- (a) Rent Boards may renew, for a period up to a year a tenancy which would otherwise expire without notice ;
- (b) A Rent Board may decide whether the use of premises which have been rented, shall be made over to a third person or sub-let ;
- (c) In places where there is a marked shortage of houses, the authorities may empower Rent Boards to lower the rent agreed on with a new tenant, and landlords may give notice to quit only with the previous consent of the Rent Boards, in particular, if the notice has for its object the raising of the rent ;
- (d) The Rent Board may, in giving a decision, fix the continuance or extension of agreements for any length of time up to one year ;
- (e) Arrangements made between landlords and tenants or third parties before the Rent Board will have legal effect.

According to the second order issued at the same time, the Rent Board may, on an application by the municipal authorities, draw up an agreement between a landlord and a would-be tenant where they have not been able to come to terms, or may order that the municipality may be considered as a tenant with power to sub-let. The Rent Board may also settle the amount of compensation where the municipality have taken over unused factory premises, storerooms, and the like, to be fitted up as dwelling rooms.

The third order regulated the methods of procedure before the Rent Boards.

80. The success of the Rent Boards in their early days was attributed largely to the fact that most of them had municipal funds at their disposal for making grants in aid of rent.

The difficulty of finding persons with the necessary qualifications to serve on the boards has been brought forward as a reason why they have not been established in the area of every local authority. The Frankfort Conference of 1918, to which reference has been made, recommended the establishment of Rent Boards in all municipalities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, as the order of July, 1917, merely empowered the State Governments to make their establishment compulsory.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held on Monday, May 10th, 1920,

A Discussion took place on a Paper entitled

RENT PROBLEMS,

By SYDNEY A. SMITH (Fellow).

ANDREW YOUNG (President) in the Chair.

Mr. J. G. HEAD (Fellow), in opening the discussion, said the *resumé* of the Paper which Mr. Smith had delivered, was only an indication of the much more important and thorough production contained within the covers of the *Transactions* which had been circulated to all the members. He was sure all those who had read the Paper would agree that Mr. Smith had opened up a subject full of doubt, perplexity, and trouble, but nevertheless it was one which the members, as surveyors, must tackle because of its vital importance to them. Whatever might be the difficulties, members would agree with him that there could be no doubt whatever about the appropriateness of passing a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Smith for his pluck in tackling the problem, for his ingenuity in unravelling some of the knots, and for the lucidity with which he had explained those matters to them.

The preparation of a Paper of such a kind demanded

many qualifications. Everyone had heard of the man who, having to write an essay on Chinese philosophy, took the *Encyclopædia*, looked up successively the headings of "China" and of "Philosophy," and from the information derived therefrom constructed his paper. That simple and ingenious method was denied to the reader of a Paper to the members of The Institution, for the simple reason that it would not have the desired effect. The necessary qualifications were wide experience, sound judgment, lucidity in explanation, and, last of all, hard work : and of all those things abundant evidence was to be found in the Paper.

The subject of rent was one of universal interest : the majority of the members paid rent or owed it, while some of the minority received rent, but all of them viewed the subject of rent with a great deal of interest. It might seem that rent was a very simple subject, but a surveyor who had to understand the origin, the incidence, the variation, and the means of recovery, knew that it was not a simple one. Case law and legislation in connection therewith were complex, and when restrictive legislation, cutting right across the economic principles on which it was founded, had to be considered, that complexity deepened into confusion.

There were many problems dealt with in the Paper which he was sure would evoke effective discussion, but he proposed to limit himself to one only, namely, the extraordinary rise of rents which had been seen in business premises. Profiteering in rents was not a new thing. He expected that in past ages whenever the landlord had a chance of putting up his rent he had done so ; indeed, they had it on the authority of a distinguished speaker at the O.P. Club that it existed in ancient Rome, and that Mark Antony was referring to that phenomenon

when he said, "See, what a rent the envious Casca "made!" But, whether that was the case or not, there was no doubt that the people of the country were at present face to face with the problem. They had seen rents raised to double, treble and six times their original value, and it was for those concerned to try and explain the cause; how much of it was genuine; and how much of it was due on the one hand to panic and on the other hand to profiteering. There was a hint in the Paper that the depreciation of the sovereign might have something to do with it. He ventured to disagree with Mr. Smith in that respect, because he thought the depreciation of the sovereign was an effect and not a cause. Supposing this country had been unfortunate enough to lose the war and trade had been bad, there would have been no rise in rents, because there would have been little demand for premises, and yet the British sovereign might have fallen as low as the German mark.

It was necessary to look elsewhere for the reason, and that reason, he believed, was sufficiently forthcoming in the excess of demand over supply. There was no doubt that whenever demand exceeded supply there must be an increase in rents. It might perhaps be possible to ascertain why the demand now exceeded the supply. In the first instance there was five years' war wastage to be made good. That was the general state of things the world over. Taking a particular instance,—for example, our national trade of shipping,—Antwerp and Hamburg, which used to be free ports, were no longer so, and therefore London had become the *entrepôt* of the world. Our central position with regard to exchange enabled England to export to America, the neutral countries and the war countries, with much more ease than those countries could export to each other.

Again, this country's chief rival, Germany, had been laid low, and all those things made for a great expansion of the shipping trade. In addition, during the war England became the depôt of huge stocks of stores of all kinds, and people from all parts of the world had come to London in order to buy them, and when they came they were apt to leave behind them depôts of their own. He had no doubt many of the members would remember instances of premises in the City being taken by persons who were certainly not citizens of Great Britain. There were, therefore, sufficient reasons to explain the increase of demand over supply. Whenever the demand exceeded the supply the first thing that happened was a minimum charge representing the cost of construction, *i.e.*, if a man needed premises he must pay the price prevailing at the time; and if the demand so far exceeded the supply as to exhaust not only the supply of existing buildings, but the supply of those that could be erected, prices might soar to anything which the occupier could be induced to pay.

If that was the state of things at the present time, it was desirable to endeavour to ascertain how much of that increased rent was likely to remain in the future. No doubt it would fall at some time, but not until supply had overtaken demand. It would perhaps fall below the cost of construction, but not until the supply exceeded the demand, either by the increase of building or by failure of trade, which might cause less demand for premises. That was the problem which confronted them, and he hoped that when Mr. Smith replied to the discussion he would be able to give some indication as to the proportion of the increase which was likely to remain. If he could do so he was sure the members would be his debtors.

He apologised for the length of his remarks, but they all arose out of Mr. Smith's most interesting Paper, which was one of the best that he had ever heard delivered to The Institution, and for which he had the greatest pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the author.

MR. CUTHBERT LAKE (Fellow) said The Institution was already greatly indebted to Mr. Smith for many Papers; in fact, he believed the author shared with Mr. Head the reputation of having written more Papers than any other member of the profession.

The method adopted by the author in writing his Paper was so excellent that it directed the attention of everyone who read it to almost every point from which the problem could be faced. The question of maintaining rents at a high figure could not be shirked by anybody. He was told, long before the war, that the rents of London and of all the great cities of England were lower than the rents of any other city of any magnitude in the world. For instance, Park Lane was then cheaper than the best residential quarters of Petrograd, the rents in Lombard Street were cheap compared with those of the business quarter of Buenos Aires or New York, and those statements seemed to be confirmed by the figures that had been brought to his notice. Property, bricks and mortar, in England returned far too low a rate of interest for the money which was invested in it, and that, it seemed to him, was largely the result of our natural slowness of mind as Englishmen. Many of the population liked to see where their money was sunk, and people who became rich, and who had earned their money honestly, liked to see where it was invested. The man of nimble speculative wit

naturally took to Stock Exchange insecurities, but the man who had saved his money piece by piece liked to see it in something which had been built up piece by piece. Investments in real estate in this country for long returned a very low rate of interest, but with the widening education of the investing class it was impossible to expect to find them satisfied in the future with such a low rate, and for that reason alone higher rents were inevitable.

One of the many points of the problem that had to be considered was how soon the present spurt in housing development prompted by the Ministry of Housing would overcome the deficit. So far as he could gather and his opinion was shared by most men who had been keenly interested in housing--it appeared that the Ministry of Housing was doing remarkably well in its endeavour to overcome that shortage. The shortage began long before the war, and it had been intensified by the natural wastage of war.

But what he deplored, and every member of their trade union most deplored, was that some of the building trade unions appeared to have adopted a set policy of preventing unskilled men from learning their occupations and so providing a supply of skilled craftsmen who could supply the national demand for their work. They appeared to be taking an insufficient number of apprentices and to be preventing men from going into their trade to learn it, and, indeed, they appeared in many cases to be afraid to let the young men learn their trade in case they might do the work better than they themselves, so that the least competent of them would be losing their livelihood.

The surveyors could claim that in their occupation in life they welcomed every recruit who could learn his

business. The surveyors wanted the best men that they could find to carry on the work of their profession and to raise the standard of efficiency, and he ventured to appeal to their fellow-countrymen who were bricklayers, plumbers, and the like, to follow their example.

If a man were a bad bricklayer or a bad surveyor it would be better for a good bricklayer or a good surveyor to take his place, and for the inefficient man to find some other means of occupation, or to be supported by the State as an inefficient member, and rank with cripples and others suffering disability.

He had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, to whom all the members were greatly indebted for his interesting Paper.

Mr. H. J. LEANING (Fellow) said he had been extremely interested in reading Mr. Smith's most valuable Paper, because it dealt with one of the most important problems before the community at the moment, namely, the fixing of the rents of the houses that were being built under the various housing schemes.

One heard a good deal of talk about the rents which men were proposing to pay for the increased accommodation which they were going to get, but when one put the actual figures on paper one was struck with consternation at the difference between the economic rent and the rents that seemed likely to be paid. There was the case of the representative of the Lambeth Labour Association who approached the Prince of Wales, when he was visiting the Duchy of Cornwall estate, and handed the Prince a paper setting out the accommodation that the men required, for which, he said, they were prepared to pay 10s. 3d. a week. The economic rent of a cottage or house with the accommodation specified

would at the present day be about 29s. 6d., as far as he was able to ascertain by a comparison with some houses that he had had to deal with of a similar type.

He apologised for dealing only with the housing side of the subject, because there were other parts of the Paper which were worthy of an evening's discussion. In order to try and put the subject on a definite basis, he took out some figures connected with a B4 six-roomed parlour cottage, and found that the cost of such a cottage in 1912 would have been £410. He had worked out the rent in the usual manner, taking the proportion of the cost of roads and sewers for each cottage in a definite case he had in mind, and taking the ground rent, the rates, repairs, water, management, insurance, and so on, it worked out at 12s. 2d. a week. That was in 1912, when the artisans were receiving 10½d. per hour. The same building at the present day, based upon an actual tender received, cost £1,100, and the economic rent of such a house, including the cost of roads and sewers and the other items to which he had referred, worked out at 48s. 8d. a week.

He had endeavoured to analyse where the difference was, and in the first place found that the increased cost of building and roads was responsible for 11s. 11d. The increase in the rates was divided into two parts. The first was due to the higher assessment owing to the increased cost of the building, which he was assuming to be based upon the cost as usual, and taking two-thirds, in accordance with the Act, that was responsible for 7s. 1d. Then taking the actual difference in the rates due to the larger precept, that accounted for 3s. 10d. The extra cost for water, repairs, insurance and management, was 4s. 1½d. The increased rate of interest which

had to be paid for the money borrowed for the purpose of building he had taken at 2 per cent. only, although it ought really to be more. He took the pre-war rate at 4 per cent. and the present rate at 6 per cent., but that left nothing for equity. Taking it at 2 per cent. only, it came to 9s. 6½*d.*, a total difference of 36s. 6*d.*

It must be specially noted that a definite proportion of the first item was due to the limitation of output, which was now an admitted policy. He thought it was worth while analysing what that limitation of output was really responsible for in the shape of rent. Colonel Rae had written a very useful little book on post-war prices, and in that book he expressed the opinion that there was a depreciation in the value of labour to-day amounting to 20 per cent. Personally he did not think—and he thought his view was shared by most people—that that was sufficient: he thought it was very much nearer double. To take one case of which he had actual knowledge: in the old days it was usual to reckon that a rod of brickwork could be built in 5½ days, *i.e.*, the old 10-hour day, representing 55 hours; 55 hours at the present rate of wages came to £10 8s. 6*d.*, while the actual cost figures on a London housing contract he must not say where it was—the cost of which he had seen in detail, averaged £17 10s. per rod. In other words, the work if done under pre-war conditions could have been done for 40 per cent. less. Now if the labour on the house and the roads and sewers to each house of that type costing £1,240 be assumed to be one-half, or £620, 40 per cent. of that figure represented £248, and 6 per cent. on that amount was £14 17s. 7*d.* per annum, or 5s. 8½*d.* per week, due to limitation of output! It was a political question, and of course he must not bring politics into the discussion;

but personally he would like to see that burden placed on the right shoulders.

Mr. Smith had referred to another interesting point on page 384 of his Paper, where he had given an interesting comparison between the pre-war house and the house of to-day. Mr. Smith gave 6*d.* a week as the extra rent due to town planning conditions, *i.e.*, due entirely to the fact that only about 10 or 12 houses could be put on an acre instead of about 30. Personally he did not think that amount was quite sufficient, because he had taken an actual case of a house which in pre-war days would occupy a 15ft. plot, while nowadays it occupied a 30ft. plot, so that instead of occupying 1-36th acre it occupied 1-12th acre, and in those circumstances the figures in 1912 made a difference of 9*d.* a week or £1 8*s.* 10*d.* a year. At the present time the difference would be nearly 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.

With regard to the question of accommodation, unfortunately the present time, when everyone could least afford it, had been chosen by the inhabitants of houses to ask for many more things than they ever had before, which represented a very considerable sum on each house, *i.e.*, a bathroom, larder, extra area of the rooms, extra fittings, hot-water installation, and so on. Those he found would have cost in 1912 about £100 or 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, while at the present time they would probably cost between £250 and £300, or getting on for 5*s.* a week. That extra 7*s.* 6*d.* a week was included in the 48*s.* 8*d.*, but had been separated to show the value of the increased amenities.

The whole question of rent had very strict relation to ability to pay, and in the analysis given in the Board of Trade returns of October 13th, 1918, the last one published, it would be found that out of a total average

expenditure of 75s. 5d. a week only 6s. 9d. represented rent, whereas in 1914 the same man paid 6s. 7d. out of a total of 44s. 4d., *i.e.*, about one-seventh. On that basis the rent of a house of the type he had been referring to would be about 14s., but, considering the fact that the wages of artisans to-day were 133 per cent. higher than they were in 1912, the rent of the house should be 24s. 10d., not 14s. In other words, if the worker paid in strict proportion to what he was receiving then, he would now pay 24s. 10d. for his house. That, however, was a long way short, according to the figures that he had quoted, of what he ought to pay. The fact was that the medical statistics which had been published had so alarmed people, and there had been such a rude awakening as to the inferiority of pre-war housing conditions, that many things had been impressed upon architects and designers of houses which were never previously contemplated. It seemed to him that either the workers' wages ought to be increased in order to enable them to pay for those things or there should be a definite subsidy for the purpose of permanently endowing the tenants of such houses with the things now regarded as necessities but formerly as luxuries.

In conclusion, he desired to support the vote of thanks that had been moved to Mr. Smith for his Paper, which he had very much enjoyed.

Mr. A. H. DAVIS (Fellow) said it was always a pleasure to hear a Paper by Mr. Smith, because the author invariably possessed such a masterly grip of his subject and expressed himself in such a clear and concise manner.

Mr. Smith had reminded them that the Ministry of Health had stated that war conditions would probably prevail until 1927, by which date the cost of building

would be normal and about one-third less than it was at the present time. Seven years was a long time to look ahead because at present the country was living from day to day. He thought the Ministry of Health was rather sanguine in its anticipations, if things went on during the next seven years as they were going on at the present time. For instance, the London Operative Builders were putting forward a claim for what was approximately a 50 per cent. increase of wages. Beginning on 15th August of the present year, they wanted 3s. an hour for mechanics and 2s. 9d. an hour for labourers, and on the top of that there was an almost daily increase in the cost of building material. If that went on, it would be impossible to bring about the reduction for which the Ministry of Health hoped.

With regard to the new Act which it was hoped would shortly come into force, it was presumed that the increase of rent would be 30 per cent., subject to the enforcement of repairs if necessary. The question of repairs was one on which he was apt to be a little garrulous at times, because in all the legislation which had been inflicted upon the country nothing had been done which was in any way of advantage to the owner. Tenants were allowed to befoul and render insanitary the houses in which they lived and the owner had no redress. He had never heard of any case in which a court had dispossessed a tenant for committing waste. It struck him as extraordinary that after half a century of education of the masses in this country—(the first Education Act was passed in 1870)—houses could be found in every city and town in which people were living in conditions which compared unfavourably with some of the semi-savages of eastern countries, and that through no delinquencies on the part of owners.

At a recent meeting of the sister institution, the ex-Chairman of the Housing Committee of the London County Council had stated that the housing schemes of the London County Council always paid. He had ventured to ask him how many of the people who were de-housed by their schemes were ever re-housed by the London County Council, and it was admitted that none were. In view of the fact that local authorities were building houses practically with public money, he desired to ask whether those local authorities were going to exercise the same care in the choice of tenants as the London County Council had done, or were they going to have the nice houses which were now being built at enormous cost turned into slum areas.

It was generally conceded that the people who felt the shortage of housing accommodation at the present time consisted largely of the working classes, and he thought that those classes should do their share in getting over the shortage. For instance, trades unions should remove the limitation on output, while overtime might be worked, subject to safeguards as to time and payment. Further, a large body of unemployed demobilised soldiers might easily be given work in connection with the housing schemes, which would be of great benefit to themselves and to the public generally. He was afraid a bad spirit animated some of the working classes to-day; as an example, only last week, on a building job with which he was connected, half of the bricklayers had left simply because the other half of the men were working too hard for them. He read in the papers only that morning that the Joiners' and Carpenters' Union had, by a majority of 22,000, rejected a proposition whereby overtime might be worked on the housing schemes. In his opinion, despite all the Ministry of Health were

doing and in spite of all the money they were trying to raise by housing bonds, in the long run only unfettered private enterprise would overcome the existing shortage of houses.

Mr. J. CALVERT SPENSLEY (Fellow) thought most of the members had in mind the Report of Lord Salisbury's Committee which was issued just after Mr. Smith finished the able Paper he had presented that evening. The Committee recommended that rents might be increased 30 per cent. immediately, and 40 per cent. a year hence, including 25 per cent. in respect of repairs. The effect on a £60 house would be that the rent would be increased by £24, of which £15 would be in respect of repairs. As a result it would be possible outside London to increase the assessment from £60 gross, £50 rateable, to £84 gross, £59 rateable. In London, however, where under the Third Schedule of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act the deduction for repairs was limited to one-sixth of the gross value, the result would be that a house with exactly the same rental value would be rated at £70, whereas it would be rated at only £59 in the country, where there was no restriction on the deduction between gross and rateable. That would increase very largely the assessment of London compared with outside districts and would affect quite a number of questions, such as the Metropolitan police rate and the water charges, and the deficiency rate of the Metropolitan Water Board. It would widen the divergence between the assessment of ordinary house property and blocks of flats to which the maximum deductions did not apply. It was desirable to consider what action could be taken so as to make the allowances reasonably fair, and possibly to apply them to the whole country. On the face of it it looked as though

the allowance for repairs, instead of being $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., should be increased to something like $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., or even 35 per cent., though this greatly exceeded the scale recommended by the Royal Commission on Income Tax. It was a matter which it appeared to him should be carefully considered by The Surveyors' Institution when the Government Bill was introduced.

He thought Mr. Smith might like to have the following figures in connection with the table on page 362, where the number of new houses for 1916 was given as 3,642. The figures for the next two years were 1917 263, and 1918 123. The figures confirmed the statement that building had practically ceased.

He desired to join with the other speakers in thanking Mr. Smith for his extremely interesting Paper.

Mr. W. H. CHRISTY CLAY, O.B.E. (Fellow), said there was one point which possibly Mr. Smith purposely did not touch on in his Paper, but which was rather important in connection with Rent Restriction Acts, and especially affected surveyors who had to deal with the estates of large corporations, namely, the question of getting possession when cottages were required by corporations for their own employees.

He had not a copy of the Acts with him, but under his recollection of the 1919 Act it was necessary, even if the accommodation was required for an employee, to provide alternative accommodation. That operated very harshly in such cases as he had mentioned. He had under his control something like 5,000 cottages, a great number of which were occupied by employees. If any transference took place it meant that his principals were put to a large expenditure in providing lodging allowance, while in some cases it had necessitated the buying

of houses at greatly enhanced prices. It would be only fair if the proposed new legislation contained some provision allowing a landlord to obtain possession of his house if he could clearly show that they were for the use of his own employees, quite apart from finding alternative accommodation.

With regard to the question of increasing the rent, it was very doubtful whether any great benefit would result, because it was very likely that sanitary authorities, especially in the present day when so many working men were upon the local councils, would make use of their powers to the utmost in calling upon landlords to do interior decoration.

There was one little point of some importance on page 367 to which he wished to refer. It was stated there that under the 1915 Act it was illegal to receive a rent in excess of the standard rent. To the best of his recollection he did not think that was quite correct: he thought the Act said that such a rent was not recoverable. There were, no doubt, many cases where, either knowingly or unknowingly, rents in excess of the standard rent had been collected, and he was conversant with some such cases, but he had never heard the suggestion made that in collecting those rents any illegal act had been committed. Personally he hoped it was not so.

Mr. H. I. RUBENS (Fellow) said he had much pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, but he was rather surprised to find that, although the author had treated the subject from almost every aspect, he had hardly dealt with the important question of local rates so far as they affected the rent problem. As all the members knew, local rates had soared up to heights

that would have been thought incredible a few years ago. In many districts the rates were now upwards of 20s. and even more in the £. Those particular districts were mostly occupied by the working classes, and as the increased rates had been added to the rent, to that extent the rent had been increased. Although he did not desire to be considered a pessimist, he did not think the high level of rates had reached the maximum.

In his opinion the whole question of local rating required thorough revision, because there was no doubt that at the present time many charges were borne by house property which should be Exchequer charges. He had never been able to understand why education or even the upkeep of the poor should be a charge upon property and not upon the community in general. He was fully aware of the fact that any increase in the national burden would not be welcomed at the present moment, but there was no doubt that it would be increased, even to a greater extent, by the additional cost of subsidising housing.

Dealing with the question generally, he thought it was desirable to try to learn some lessons from the past in endeavouring to arrive at a solution of the housing problem. It would be found that the shortage of housing had occurred in cycles. For example, the period of the greatest amount of "empties" was followed naturally by a fall in the value of property and a consequent cessation for the time being of building operations. *Vice versa* when there were practically no houses available prices had mounted up, speculation had taken place, and builders had been encouraged to build. During the period from 1890 to 1900 there was a general decline in the number of empty houses, while from 1898 to 1906 the number of new houses built exceeded 100,000 per annum. All those

present would remember the enormous boom that occurred in property at that time, and it would readily be understood why builders were anxious to build. Money was cheap, people were anxious to finance building schemes, and builders were able, when they had built their houses for £200 or £300, to sell immediately, not to an occupier but to an investor, for a substantial profit. As a result there was a fever of speculation; London was overbuilt, and subsequently the public obtained the advantage, because, owing to the surplus of houses, rents fell until in 1914 they were lower than they were in 1900. By that time, owing to the cessation of building, the number of empty houses gradually diminished until there was an increased demand for housing, and he thought there was little doubt that but for the war and for the attacks on owners of property in general—attacks which made the owners of property appear to be little better than criminals—there would have been no difficulty at all. The value of property would have increased, people would have been encouraged to put their money into property as an investment, and the housing question would have been solved. But at the present day other problems had to be faced. Combined with the shortage of houses there was an enormous increase in the cost of building, so that, although there had been some increase in the value of property generally, the increase which had obtained was chiefly due to vacant possession and not to desire for an investment.

When a state of things existed under which houses would sell for more than the cost of the building, the housing question would be solved: finance would be obtained, and builders would again build. At the present time there was no encouragement given to the builder, even with the Government subsidy, to build a

house the market value of which, when let, would be less than the cost of the building. What was taking place in other industries? Take ship building; there was an enormous increase in the cost of building ships, but that did not prevent new ships from being built. At the present time every stock was filled, merely because there was a free market in freights. There had been no restriction in that connection; people were financing shipping, and new shipping companies were springing up day by day. Eventually more ships would exist than were required; freights would come down, and the public would benefit. If a similar state of affairs could be brought about in connection with the property market, the housing question would again be solved.

It was desirable to recognise that restrictive Acts were necessary. Everybody realised at the present time that it was essential that tenants should be protected from undue increase of rent, but a mistake had been made in endeavouring to prevent property owners obtaining a reasonable increase. It was now realised that the time had come when 30 to 40 per cent. increase must be obtained. If the first Rent Restriction Acts had allowed a reasonable increase of rent, if the Hunter Commission Report had been adopted, under which a 25 per cent. increase was proposed, he felt sure that capital would not have been frightened away from property, and that there would have been no difficulty in connection with housing. He had very much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Mr. J. P. ORR, C.S.I., C.B.E. (Visitor), said he had been much interested in noticing that Mr. Smith had arrived at much the same conclusions as he had done himself in studying the question of what rents should

be put on to the London County Council's new cottages. He had not been able to gather from the discussion exactly what the feeling of the meeting was as to how those rents should be arrived at; but he gathered that a good many of the members were in favour of ordinary competitive rents—rents based upon free competition in the open market. It seemed to him that, as the last speaker had remarked, that was what they must ultimately come to if capital was to be attracted again into the housing channel. At the present time houses were being built at a tremendous cost and at a certain loss, which necessarily fell upon the only agency that could be found to undertake construction of houses in large numbers, namely, the Government and the local authorities. That was a state of affairs which could not continue indefinitely, and yet it was absolutely necessary that somebody should step into the breach and build houses in order that there should be an increased supply to meet the shortage due to the war.

He was at first tempted to recommend that rent should be determined by free competition for the cottages, but that doctrine was regarded as anathema by many people, and he could see that there was a good deal to be said against it in view of the special circumstances of the present time.

He thought a determination should exist amongst all classes of society that this period of reconstruction should be marked by two things: industry and economy. Everybody in the country had to learn to produce as much as possible and to do with as little as possible. He was glad to say that in most of his interviews with the tenants of the London County Council's working-class dwellings, he had found the right spirit prevailing: they wanted, they said, something better than they now

had as their home, and were prepared to pay for it; and he thought that was encouraging.

In the present hard times it was necessary to be as lenient as possible to the people who were really badly off. The people who required the most consideration were what he might call the "large small families," *i.e.*, families with many members not of earning age. They were the people who were the worst off, and from them nothing like an economic rent could be expected. From whom, then, was an economic rent to be obtained? Personally he thought the London County Council's normal policy was a thoroughly sound one for normal times. It had always been their policy to charge what they considered a reasonable rent within certain limits—the minimum, the economic rent—*i.e.*, a rent which just made the cottage scheme self-supporting; the maximum, the rent that the working classes of the neighbourhood served did as a matter of fact pay. If there were no minimum or maximum the architect might perhaps design cottages more like castles. If he were not bound by an economic rent he would put something very good upon the market for the working classes to live in, and they would pay whatever they could afford, but it would be far below the economic rent, and the tenants would therefore be living largely at public expense. The prescribed limits forced him to build small cottages for which the working classes could afford to pay rents which made the cottage scheme self-supporting. That principle had been steadily followed in the past, and all the London County Council housing schemes had so far been worked upon a self-supporting basis. That, of course, could not be done at present, but it might be worked up to ultimately if they set their faces against letting all comers have cottages under the "first come

"first served" rule, which had hitherto been the prevailing rule, and if they refused to let applicants have cottages at rents far below what they could afford to pay.

Certain rents had recently been proposed for a new set of London County Council cottages, and it had been his duty to ascertain how far the people who were at the top of the waiting list, and would therefore have the first refusal of new cottages under the "first come first served" rule, were able to pay the rents: he was glad to say he found that, if they started at a certain initial rent, in 23 cases that he tested there were only two or three applicants in regard to whom the initial rent proposed was more than one-fifth of the total family earnings. It was his belief that as time went on the prices of certain commodities (but not houses yet) would fall—as the doctrine of producing the most that was possible and doing with the least that was possible prevailed more and more in the countries that had been affected by the war. In course of time the cost of big items in the cost of living, other than rents would go down, and it would then be possible for people to pay increasing rents.

The initial rents to which he had just been referring were such that, by adding 10 per cent. every year, they would in seven years' time reach the economic rent on two-thirds of the present cost, which was what the Minister of Health estimated the then normal cost would be. He feared, with one of the previous speakers, that it might not be possible to get up to that rent by yearly increases of 10 per cent. for all the cottages required to make good the shortage, but he thought a good many might be let at that rent first if all tenants were

required to pay as rent one-fifth of their earnings. Insistance upon a working man paying up to one-fifth of his earnings for rent was the only way by which it was possible to get out of the vicious circle by which every rise in rent was expected by some to be followed by a rise in wages, and every rise in wages by a rise in rent. If the rent demanded was not more than one-fifth of the workman's wages, it should be said that he had no claim for an increase in wages, but that he should be expected to pay the one-fifth as rent by economising in other directions.

He would have liked to hear more of the members express their views on the subject of how initial rents should be arrived at. His own idea was that the subject should be approached from the point of view of a united people who had determined each to do his bit of sharing the common burden. That was what the country won the war on, and that was how it ought to win through the difficulties of the post-war reconstruction period. Everyone should do his best towards reducing the burden of loss on houses built in the present emergency, and therefore the first tenants should be the people who could best afford to pay the largest share of the economic rent. In any case whoever the new tenants might be, the houses they came up from would be vacant and available for less well-to-do tenants, and those of the latter for others still less well-to-do; there would thus be a general shifting up, and one advantage of taking into the new cottages working-class people who could afford to pay a high rent rather than the poorer working classes was that the vacancies created in this shifting up process would be more numerous, so that there were more people bettered in

the process. In working out the results of the rents proposed, the London County Council had shown how the burden of annual cost of the cottages was distributed under this proposal between the public and the private purse. They were proposing to call upon the tenant to pay in the first year about 47 per cent. of the burden, the public purse paying the rest. If a 10 per cent. increase was possible every year—and only experience would show whether it was or not—in seven years time the burden would have shifted so that 80 per cent. would be upon the private purse and 20 per cent. upon the public purse, and the economic rent of those times would then, according to the estimate of the Ministry of Health, have been reached, and consequently a substantial increase could be expected in the number of houses built by private enterprise.

He thought it would be a mistake to give up the London County Council policy of providing for the higher grades amongst the applicants who came to them, because, amongst other things, if the tenants were drawn from the higher grades, better tenants were secured, and, taking that as the rule, it was always possible to endeavour to make way for the poorer tenants by treating them as exceptional cases. The London County Council had 10,000 dwellings already erected under pre-war conditions, and it was possible to devote those cottages to the relief of necessitous cases—(the “large small family”)—or cases of serious overcrowding. It should be made lawful to reserve those cottages for that class of people, and to turn out the people whose wages had gone up tremendously during the war, and who were now paying perhaps less than one-tenth of their wages in rent. There were such cases in the London

County Council cottages, and he thought it was the same in some private properties as well. It must be most galling to a private owner to be restricted in the rent he received from a tenant who was getting twice the wages he drew at the beginning of the war. That was not fair: that tenant was not bearing his fair share of the public burden. He thought that by a gradual redistribution of tenants, by putting those who could afford to pay into the new cottages and putting those who could not afford to pay into the old cottages vacated by the former, some approach to an economic rent would ultimately be arrived at.

MR. FRANK HUNT (Fellow) said it was unnecessary for him to detain the meeting longer in discussing the Paper as it spoke for itself, and he was sure the vote of thanks that had been proposed to Mr. Smith would be accorded with all heartiness. Mr. Smith had quite a high reputation, not only in 'The Surveyors' Institution but in a sister Institute, for his activities for the benefit of the profession. One almost envied him the opportunities he had had in the past and the ready manner in which he had seized them.

He did not propose to detain the meeting by discussing the subject of the Paper, but there was one point in Mr. Orr's interesting remarks to which he desired to refer. To his mind there was some slight confusion between the words "economic" and "remunerative." He thought when Mr. Orr used the word "economic" he very often meant "remunerative." The rents of the 10,000 houses which the London County Council erected

in days long ago were remunerative to the London County Council, but they were certainly not the economic rent which could be obtained at the present time. It was an old point as to the meaning to be attached to the two words, but he thought, at The Institution and amongst the members professionally, it was agreed that the "economic rent" was the rent which could be obtained in the open market, whereas the "remunerative rent" was the rent which was necessary to make a proper return upon the capital invested in the undertaking. He had thought it desirable at a meeting of The Institution to point out the difference which surveyors in ordinary practice attached to the use of the two words.

The vote of thanks having been put to the meeting and carried with acclamation,

Mr. SYDNEY A. SMITH thanked Mr. Head and Mr. Cuthbert Lake for the kind way in which they had proposed and seconded the motion, and the various speakers for the sympathetic treatment they had accorded to the Paper.

It was a privilege and honour to be allowed to write a Paper for The Institution on such a subject. It was the duty of members to take their share of the burden of the work of the profession, and he regarded it also as a pleasure to do what he could in that respect. The kind acceptance of his efforts would gratify not only himself but other members of The Institution who had

been of assistance to him in providing much of the material which appeared in the Paper.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. SMITH has sent the following reply to the points raised in the discussion :—

I have considered the remarks of the various speakers in the course of the discussion. They add information and opinions which have the effect of substantially increasing the value and usefulness of the Paper. The facts and statements made call for no comment from me. A few criticisms and enquiries, however, need reply.

To Mr. Head I must answer that I find it impossible to offer any prophecy as to the proportion of rent increase which is likely to remain permanent, as the conditions are at present entirely unstable.

Mr. Clay's criticism of my use of the word "illegal" is perhaps strictly correct, but if it be not illegal to collect an excess rent it is illegal to retain it, and a tenant may not contract himself out of his right to recover it, so that in substance it may be considered illegal to receive it.

The remarks of Mr. Rubens as to rates raises a new point of great interest.

To all the speakers I would wish to tender my thanks for the additional information they have given in their remarks and for their generous appreciation of the Paper.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Monday, 31st May, 1920.

Mr. ANDREW YOUNG (President) in the Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, 10th May, 1920, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following were elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

JOHN WILLMOT.

Vice-Presidents.

JOSEPH HENRY SABIN
JOHN MCCLARE CLARK

JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON
EDWIN SAVILL, O.B.E.

Members of Council.

EDMUND WALTER RUSH-
WORTH
JOHN DAVID WALLIS
DENDY WATNEY
GEORGE CORDEROY
ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE
HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB,
C.B.E.
EDWARD SAMUEL COX
BERNARD MARR JOHNSON
ERNEST HOLTHAM LEEDER

HENRY HARTLEY.
CHARLES HERBERT BEDELLS
CHARLES BROWNING FISHER,
C.B.E.
HARRY FRANKS
FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON
HARDCASTLE
WILLIAM PATRICK RYAN
GEORGE COBLEY SMYTH-
RICHARDS, O.B.E.

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS.

JOHN MAUGHAN.

Associates of Council.

GEORGE MALLOWS FREEMAN, K.C.

RICHARD FUGE GRANTHAM.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1919 were read.

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the *Transactions*."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. NEWMARCH and H. S. LOGSDON for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their services for the coming year."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to Mr. A. NORMAN GARBARD (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. ALEXANDER GODDARD (the Secretary), and the other Officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."

IT WAS RESOLVED—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. C. S. BURKETT-SMITH, C. J. LAKE, R. B. MANN, GEOFFREY L. VIGERS, and H. S. LOGSDON, for their services as Scrutineers."

The CHAIRMAN presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1920 :—

THE "PRELIMINARY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £2 2s.

for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary Examination, 1920, to ERNEST WILLIAM SPILLER, who obtained 389 marks out of 500.

THE "QUANTITIES" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £5 5s.

to JAMES THOMAS BROOKS, who obtained 91% of the maximum marks in the subject of "Quantities."

THE "CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING
DRAWINGS" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5s.

to JOHN THOMAS JONES, who obtained 98% of the maximum marks in the subject of "Constructive and Working Drawings."

THE "INSTITUTION" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £15 15s.

to PAUL KINGSLEY GRAVES, first of the Student Candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 1920, with a total of 760 out of 1,000 marks.

THE "SPECIAL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE
OF £10 10s.

to WILLIAM ARCHIBALD HILL, with a total of 747 out of 1,000 marks.

THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £500,
awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination who,
having passed the Intermediate Examination, while still
a student, is found to have obtained the highest number
of marks in the two Examinations combined, has been
won by BENAIHAH COLSON ADKIN.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON THE SUM OF £200
for the best work in the subject of "Agriculture" in
the Intermediate Examination, 1920, to LEONARD
FREDERICK CLARKE, who obtained 87 % of the
maximum marks in this subject.

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £500,
for the highest marks gained by a Non-Student Candidate
in the Intermediate Examination, 1920, to GEORG
RAYMOND LOVELL, who obtained 785 marks out of
1,000.

He also won

THE "PENFOLD" SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75 % of the
maximum) in the Students' and Non-Students' Divisions
of the Intermediate Examination, 1920.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £200,
for the best work in the subject of "Principles and
"Practice of Valuation" in the Final Examination,
1920, to DOUGLAS LENTON STANILAND, who obtained
82 % of his maximum marks in this subject.

THE "PENFOLD" GOLD MEDAL

for the highest marks (over 75 % of the maximum)
in the Final Examination, 1920, to HUBERT ALEXANDER
ROBERTSON, who obtained 772 marks out of 1,000.

THE "MELLERSH" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £100,
for the highest marks in the subject of "Timber
"Valuing and Measuring (Outdoor)" in the Final
Division, to FREDERICK TERRY DOUGLAS MATHEWS, who
obtained 87 % of the maximum marks in this subject.

A vote of thanks to Mr. ANDREW YOUNG for his
conduct in the chair during his year of office was carried
unanimously.

Mr. JOHN WILLMOT, President for the ensuing year
was inducted to the chair and invested by the retiring
President with the chain of office.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
Monday, 31st May, 1920.

Perhaps the most important work of the Council during the past year, the first complete Institution year since the termination of hostilities and the return of the majority of members to civilian life, has been the inauguration of the period of reconstruction which has been called for alike by the lessons of the war and by the completion of our first fifty years of corporate existence. This subject was dealt with by the President in his Opening Address, and has since been discussed both at an Ordinary General Meeting of The Institution and by the County Branches. As a result a Special Committee was set up composed in half of members and in half of non-members of the Council. This Committee considered in detail the various proposals which have been received from different sources, and has reported thereon to the Council. The recommendations contained in the Report are now engaging the close attention of the Council.

This important subject has been placed in the forefront of this Report in order that members may at once be made aware of what is being done, and may be prepared to consider and advise upon the changes in the constitution and by-laws of The Institution which may

be necessary in order to effect such alterations as may seem desirable.

Before leaving this question it may be mentioned that the statement has been made that members have little opportunity of making known their views as to the policy of The Institution or the administration of its affairs except by the somewhat cumbrous method of calling a special meeting under By-law 62. It is desired to point out that while the Council are ready at any time to receive and consider sympathetically proposals which may be placed before them, the reading and subsequent discussion of the Annual Report offers an opportunity for members to make suggestions, a note of which will be taken for later consideration by the Council.

MEMBERSHIP.

For purposes of reference it will be convenient to follow the precedent of previous Reports and to give the usual statistics of membership, which will be found in Tables A and B. The latter table has been reduced in length by giving the figures at the end of each decennial period only. The total membership is again over five thousand, the increase for the year being seventy-two.

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Colonial Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associates.	Probationers.	Students.	Total.
May, 1918	26	2010	80	2580	47	78	88	4909
May, 1919	27	2050	82	2641	46	38	71	4955
May, 1920	27	2191	84	2510	47	36	132	5027
—	—	+141	+2	-131	+1	-2	+61	+72

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Pro- bationers.	Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.			
May, 1869 ...	162		38		2	202
" 1870 ...	180		59		2	241
" 1880 ...	342		155		10	507
" 1890 ...	1095	310	89		123	1617
" 1900 ...	1883	757	88		336	3064
" 1910 ...	1862	1970	75		365	4272
" 1911 ...	1904	2105	73		338	4420
" 1912 ...	1937	2271	62		355	4625
" 1913 ...	1963	2633	61		354	5011
" 1914 ...	2000	2967	57		363	5387
" 1915 ...	2048	2860	53	49	328	5338
" 1916 ...	2013	2791	51	63	209	5127
" 1917 ...	1998	2656	50	67	140	4911
" 1918 ...	2010	2654	47	78	88	4803
" 1919 ...	2050	2641	46	38	71	4846
" 1920 ...	2191	2510	47	36	132	4916
Honorary Members ...						27
Colonial Fellows ...						84
1920 Grand Total...						5027

In 1883, "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The Council regret that 19 additional names of members and others connected with The Institution who died in their country's service have been received since the last Report was issued, bringing the total up to 291. In view of the necessity now of completing the Roll of Honour which was presented by Sir John Oakley, when President, by the addition of a final panel, it is desired that those who are aware of any names not yet included in the list should send particulars to the Secretary without delay.

The following is the list of those whose names have not already appeared:—

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
A. P. BALDWIN (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., Suffolk Regt.	Partner with Messrs. Holloway, Price & Co., Market Harborough.
W. J. W. CARSON (P.A.) ...	Pte., Public Schools Batt. Royal Fusiliers	Assistant to his father, W. M. Carson, Belfast.
G. P. EDWARDS, M.C. (P.A.) ...	Lieut.	
LEONARD FOSTER (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., 15th Batt. W. Yorks Regt.	Assistant to Mr. G. W. Atkinson, Leeds.
J. D. HEWETSON (Examinee) ...	2nd Lieut., 3rd Batt. S. Staff. Regt.	Valuation Department.
J. E. HILLYER (P.A.)	2nd Lieut., Royal Garrison Artillery	Assistant to Messrs. Hillyer & Hillyer, London.
NORMAN HOLDEN (P.A.) ...	Pte., 22nd Batt. Welsh Regt.	Assistant to Colonel W. Forrest, St. Fagans.
H. F. HOLE (S.)	Pte., 1/4th Hampshire Regt.	Articled to Mr. A. J. Martin, Alton.
S. E. HUCKLEBRIDGE (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., 21st Pioneer Batt. W. Yorks Regt.	Valuation Department.
S. R. KERSHAW (P.A.) ...	2nd. Lieut., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, attached 1st London	
J. G. LARGE (P.A.)	Lieut., 46th Div. R.E.	Valuation Department.
F. S. MARTIN (P.A.)	Quartermaster, 8th Border Regt.	Assistant to D. N. Page, Keswick.
JOHN MUIRHEAD (P.A.) ...	Lieut., R.A.F. ...	Mr. R. Gray, Sherborne, Northleach, Glos.
G. E. ORTON-SMITH (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., Royal Warwickshire Regt.	Partner with father, Mr. H. Orton-Smith, Birmingham.
PHILIP OWEN (P.A.)	Pte., 5th Wiltshire Regt.	Assistant with Messrs. Hy. Holmes & Co., London.
WILLIAM PATERSON	2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers	Valuation Department.

ROLL OF HONOUR—(continued).

Name.		Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
S. A. RATCLIFF (P.A.)	...	Cadet, 2nd Artists Rifles, O.T.C.	
B. R. SUGDEN (S.)	...	Pte., 2/1st Northern Cyclist Batt.	Articled to Messrs. R. Horsfall & Son, Halifax.
H. H. YOUNG (S.)	...	2nd Lieut., 3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers	Messrs. Fairbrother, Ellis & Co.

The Council are pleased to report the following honours obtained by members since the last Report :—

Three K.B.E. ; two Knighthoods ; seven C.B.E. ;
fourteen O.B.E. ; ten M.B.E.

FINANCE.

The receipts and payments account shown in Table C requires explanation inasmuch as the surplus of £1,184, entered under the head of examinations surplus, is more apparent than real. The number of candidates who sat for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations in the early part of 1919 were 23 and 85 respectively, the expenses in connection with the examination being proportionately low. The examination receipts were in respect of the candidates whose applications were sent in in the autumn of 1919, but who did not sit until the early part of 1920, viz., 70 for the Preliminary and 487 for the Professional Examinations. The whole of this apparent profit is therefore likely to disappear in 1920, when the expense of carrying out the examination of the larger number of candidates has to be met.

It is the more important to bear this in mind as the progressive increase in the burden of rates and taxes, and

in the cost of printing, stationery, and other charges falling on The Institution, makes it necessary to look closely into all items of expenditure. For the first time for many years the expenditure for the year has exceeded the income from revenue, and had it not been for the apparent surplus from examinations referred to above, and the capital receipts in the shape of entrance fees from new members, an actual deficit would have occurred. The increase in almost every direction has been large, but particularly in the case of stationery postage, and publications. The cost of postage in 1919 was £521 compared with £351 in the previous year, while *Transactions* and *Professional Notes*, of which the same number of parts were published each year, accounted for an additional £260 in 1919. Since then charges have grown consistently higher, so that a very careful supervision over expenditure is becoming increasingly necessary.

One item of expenditure, that for the expenses of County Branches, which show an increase of £200, will be welcomed rather than deprecated, as indicating a return to their pre-war activities on the part of these valuable adjuncts to the central organisation.

TABLE C.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Revenue Balance—				Total Payments out of			
1st January, 1919 .	1,349	13	7	Revenue .	11,786	0	11
Total Receipts on Re-				Repayment of Loan			
venue .	11,678	3	4	from Bankers .	1,250	0	0
Examinations Surplus	1,184	11	3	Petty Cash in hands			
Capital Account .	759	3	0	of Secretary .	50	0	0
				Cash at Bankers .	1,885	10	3
	£14,971	11	2		£14,971	11	2

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates who presented themselves for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations, which were respectively 70 and 487, is satisfactory as evidence of the rapidity with which men have settled down to their civilian work after demobilisation. That so large a number should have found themselves in a position to sit for examination within less than eighteen months of the date of the armistice is somewhat surprising, and may be taken as an indication that the coming generation of surveyors has not suffered in energy and application through the war.

In the Typical Subjects only 16 candidates sat, 14 of whom were successful.

The number of examinees sitting at Glasgow was 26, of whom 3 entered for the Intermediate, 6 for the Final, 14 for the Special Single, and 3 for the Typical

TABLE D.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72·91
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1910	130	95	73·08	623	437	70·14
1911	137	92	67·15	763	516	67·18
1912	121	78	64·46	1,102	738	68·76
1913	146	93	63·69	1,266	724	57·19
1914	145	100	68·96	1,095	670	61·19
1915	84	61	72·61	526	290	55·13
1916	44	32	72·72	140	80	57·15
1917	34	26	76·47	73	52	71·23
1918	32	24	75·00	53	40	75·47
1919	23	19	82·60	85	65	76·47
1920	70	55	78·57	487	322	62·12

Subject only: 21 of these satisfied the examiners, while 4 were referred back in their Typical Subject.

Three candidates sat at Dublin, 1 each for the Intermediate, Final, and Special Single, all of whom were successful.

TABLE E.

England and Wales.

	Sub-Division I. Land Agency			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Sub-Division IV. Mining.			Percentage of Candidates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	
Intermediate Examination, Students	5	5	—	21	14	3	12	10	1	—	—	—	76·31
Intermediate Examination, Non-Students	20	14	1	39	23	7	26	14	2	1	1	—	60·46
Final Examination	24	22	—	55	29	26	42	35	1	—	—	—	71·07
Direct Fellowship Examination	1	1	—	2	2	—	5	3	—	1	1	—	77·77
Special Examination	30	23	—	84	39	33	69	43	7	5	5	—	58·51
Totals	80	65	1	201	107	69	154	105	11	7	7	—	64·25

THE EXAMINERS.

As usual, a list of The Institution examiners is given below. Several changes have taken place since last year, Mr. Frank Hunt replacing Mr. Sydney A. Smith as examiner in the typical subject of Principles and Practice of Valuations; Mr. H. Norman Savill taking Valuation Tables in place of Mr. Frank Hunt; and Mr. A. Norman Garrard the non-typical paper in Principles and Practice of Valuations and Use of Valuation Tables in place of the late Mr. R. G. G. Reed, whose untimely death in 1919 deprived The Institution of the services of one who had done valuable work both as examiner and on Committees. In addition to these Messrs. Alan Pauli, P. F. Gleed, H. J. Watson, H. G. B. Wyatt, E. Willis, J. L. Crouch, and M. Fitzgerald have taken the place of Messrs. H. J. Johnson, Morgan H. Young, W. T. Scruby, J. E. Bidwell, W. Menzies, A. B. Cliff, and W. J. Jeeves, K.C., in Quantities, Copyholds, Road Making, Law of Fixtures and Law of Dilapidations respectively.

The Council desire to record their warm thanks to all the examiners for their valuable services.

MR. THOMAS BINNIE.	MR. J. E. DROWER.
MR. G. L. BRIGHTON.	MR. M. C. DUCHESNE.
MR. A. BODY.	MR. JAMES EDGAR.
MR. A. BURNETT BROWN.	MR. W. H. EVE.
MR. G. T. BROWN.	MR. M. FITZGERALD.
MR. E. F. BUCKLEY.	MR. WILLIAM FRASER.
MR. J. W. WILLIS BUND, C.B.E.	MR. GORDON T. FREW.
MR. J. BURY.	MR. H. FREYBERG.
MR. C. CHART.	MR. A. NORMAN GARRARD.
MR. ROBERT COBB.	MAJOR A. E. GAYER, M.C.
SIR H. COURTHOPE-MUNRO, K.C.	MR. J. GILCHRIST.
MR. J. L. CROUCH.	MR. P. F. GLEED.
MR. DONALD CURRIE.	LT.-COL. J. GRIMWOOD, D.S.O.
MR. W. R. DAVIDGE.	MR. M. L. GWYER.
MR. DONALD DINWIDDY.	MR. C. O. HANSON.
MR. J. J. DONE.	MR. F. H. A. HARDCASTLE.

MR. T. W. A. HAYWARD.	PROF. H. A. PRITCHARD, O.B.E.
MR. EUSTACE HILLS, K.C.	MR. K. ROBINSON.
MR. F. HUDLESTON.	MR. W. G. S. ROLLESTON.
MR. JOHN HUME.	MR. W. P. RYAN.
MR. F. W. HUNT.	MR. A. L. RYDE.
MR. E. M. KONSTAM, K.C., C.B.E.	MR. H. N. SAVILL.
MR. F. J. LLOYD.	MR. E. J. SILCOCK.
MR. W. McCracken.	MR. S. L. THACKER.
MR. R. B. MANN.	MR. GILBERT THOMSON.
MR. JAMES MATHER.	MR. D. T. THRING.
MR. P. T. MAW.	MR. A. VERNON.
MR. R. F. MIDDLETON.	MR. H. T. WALES.
MR. H. P. MONCKTON.	MR. ALEXANDER WALKER, C.B.E.
MR. E. C. P. MONSON.	MR. A. T. WALMISLEY.
MR. G. H. MOULD.	MR. H. J. WATSON.
MR. E. J. NALDRETT.	MR. E. WILLIS.
MR. T. A. O'DONAHUE.	MR. L. S. WOOD.
MR. A. PAULL.	MR. J. WILSON.
MR. E. C. PINKS.	MR. H. G. B. WYATT.

SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

An Examination for the Special Diploma in Forestry was held in September last, when eight candidates presented themselves. Of these only three attained the high standard of knowledge required for the attainment of a diploma, Mr. Richard Watson Pennington being placed by the examiners at the head of the list, and obtaining the Daniel Watney Prize.

Other candidates showed an excellent local knowledge of the conditions prevailing in their own districts, and should, with further and wider study, qualify for the diploma; but the Council would remind intending candidates that something more than a local knowledge, however sound, is required. Possession of a special diploma should indicate the expert in any of the subjects for which it is given, and that its holder is in a position to be called in to advise in that capacity in any part of the United Kingdom, or even abroad.

Examinations for special diplomas in each of the four

subjects for which they are given, Land Surveying, Forestry, Sanitary Science, and Rating, will be held during the coming year, a sufficient number of candidates having expressed a wish to sit in each. Although established in 1890, this is the first occasion on which the examination in Land Surveying and Levelling will have been held. Doubtless the experience gained during the war has drawn the attention of members to both the interest and the value of this subject. Sixteen candidates have entered for the diploma in Rating, a number which fully justifies the addition of this subject to those previously selected. The Prize of Ten Guineas offered by the Rating Surveyors' Association will go to the most successful candidate in this examination. The Daniel Watney Prizes will again be available for the candidates in the Forestry Examination.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The examination for the four scholarships of from £50 to £80 per annum, tenable at any recognised University selected by the successful candidates, and in any course of education approved by the Council as bearing on one or other of the branches of the surveyors' profession, was held in January. Only 10 candidates presented themselves, and of these only three—Messrs. E. R. Gee, D. C. Buckley, and G. J. German, the latter a grandson of Mr. John German, for many years Member of Council—attained the standard of proficiency which the examiners look upon as necessary in order to justify the award of a scholarship.

The Council feel that the competition for these scholarships is not what might be looked for, and that this is due either to their existence still being insuti-

ciently known, or to the advantages of an advanced collegiate course not being fully recognised by the profession. They earnestly hope that both these causes may speedily disappear, and, in particular, that the members of the surveyors' profession may not be behind those of other learned or skilled professions in recognising the benefit to be derived from the highest form of initial training for a business career.

It has been decided that the following additional advantages shall in future be given to holders of Institution scholarships:—

- (1) When they have obtained a University degree in the approved course they have selected, they will only be required to sit for a special single examination of The Institution comprising the professional subjects of the Intermediate and Final. They will therefore be enabled to complete their examination tests in one instead of in two years;
- (2) Where an additional year is found necessary in order to enable an honours degree to be obtained, the Council will be prepared to consider applications for an extension of the scholarship when such application is supported by the University authorities;
- (3) In view of the great increase in the cost of living, the Council have under consideration the possibility of increasing the amounts of the scholarships should the finances of The Institution permit it. A decision on this matter, however, cannot be arrived at until a more complete knowledge has been attained as to the post-war cost of carrying on the ordinary undertakings of The Institution.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

The Ordinary Meetings have been increased from five—the number held during the war—to seven. They opened, as usual, with the Presidential Address, in which Mr. Andrew Young sketched out the future policy of The Institution and the ideals at which it should aim. This formed the text of the valuable general discussion to which reference has already been made, and which has been the subject of a report by a special committee.

The following Papers have also been read: "Land Drainage from the Administrative and Engineering Points of View," by Mr. E. M. Konstam, K.C., C.B.E., and Mr. C. H. J. Clayton, M.B.E.; "Survey on the Western Front," by Captain Wm. H. Tapp, M.C.; "The Third Report of the Acquisition and Valuation of Land Committee on the Acquisition for Public Purposes of Rights and Powers in connection with Mines and Minerals," by Mr. Thomas Henry Bailey; "Some Points of an Agricultural Policy," by Mr. Charles B. Fisher, C.B.E.; and "Rent Problems," by Mr. Sydney A. Smith.

While members are indebted to all who contributed to the *Transactions*, their thanks are specially due to non-members, such as Mr. Konstam and Mr. Clayton, who are good enough to place at the service of The Institution their special knowledge on subjects of interest to the profession.

A return has been made to the pre-war issue of *Professional Notes*, and four parts instead of three will be published during the current year. The form of the *Notes* has been slightly altered, the early portion being devoted to brief references to Parliamentary Bills, official

reports and publications, and similar matter, a departure which, it is hoped, may add to the interest and value of the *Notes*. The desirability of further alteration is under consideration.

In Part I., 1920, a report will be found of an opportune address by the Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, M.P. (Fellow), on the attempt which is being made by the Ministry of Health to secure the co-operation of private enterprise in meeting the housing shortage. Members concerned in housing development, and desirous of ascertaining the manner in which State assistance may be obtained, would do well to study this address.

Extracts from the Council Minutes, showing the principal matters dealt with at each meeting of the Council, are now regularly issued; and it is hoped that this new departure may enable members to keep in touch with what is being done at headquarters, and to take a personal interest therein.

The statement contained under the heading of Finance, however, will draw their attention to the increase in the cost of all publications, and will cause them to realise that the present time is not opportune for any considerable addition thereto.

FORESTRY MUSEUM.

Now that the war is over it is proposed to rearrange the exhibits in the Forestry Museum, to issue a classified catalogue, and to obtain further exhibits illustrating the commercial utilisation of native timber, to which descriptive labels will be attached. Exhibits will be added from time to time illustrating points of special or immediate interest to one or other of the different sections of members.

These special exhibits will be available for forestry meetings or exhibitions, and some have already been placed at the service of the Special Committee for the Native Timber Section of the coming British Empire Timber Exhibition.

A special appeal is made to members to encourage interest in the Museum, and to support it by every means. Although the space in the Museum is somewhat limited, it is hoped to make it a representative collection of everything relating to native timbers.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Apart from the Special (Future Activities) Committee already mentioned, special committees, on several of which non-members as well as members of the Council served, were set up to consider such subjects as the evidence to be given on behalf of The Institution before the Royal Commission on Income Tax, the Select Committees on the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and on Increases of War Wealth, the Departmental Committee on the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, and the Water Power Resources Committee. Some of these enquiries proved abortive through failure to agree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of reference, but the *précis* of evidence prepared on behalf of The Institution was sent in and may be found in the *Professional Notes*.

Other subjects dealt with by Special or Standing Committees were the proposed amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Acts with the object of giving greater security to the tenant farmer, on which a deputation representing The Institution was received by the

Minister of Agriculture; the training of forest officers and the Special Diploma in Forestry, on which a deputation was received by the Forestry Commission; and the Great Northern Railway Bill, under which it was proposed to import some new principles into Private Bill legislation.

The Quantity Surveyors Committee has been in close touch with the Ministry of Health, in the first instance with the object of impressing on that department the importance, in the interest of economy, of proper quantities being supplied to contractors tendering for housing schemes; and, later, in drawing up lists of qualified quantity surveyors for the use of local authorities, and in arranging an agreed scale of fees. The work of the Joint Committee on methods of measurement is being speeded up. Representatives of the building industry have been invited to act on the Committee, and a competent quantity surveyor has been engaged to draw up a model method of measurement so as to lessen the labours of the Committee, and to permit an earlier completion of their work.

The Mining Surveyors Committee issued a useful Memorandum on the Compensation for Subsidence Bill, which was of value in drawing the attention of members of Parliament to the impracticable nature of many of the provisions contained in that Bill. They have since been engaged in considering the probable effect of the Government proposals for the nationalisation of minerals upon their branch of the profession, and have informally laid their views before the Minister by deputation to the Coal Controller.

THE COUNTY BRANCHES.

During the year the organisation of the County Branches has, in the majority of cases, been restored to its pre-war footing. Regular meetings have been held, many of which have been attended by the President and Secretary, who were, in a number of instances, accompanied by other members of the Council. Either the President or Secretary, or both, have been present at meetings at Birmingham, Brighton, Cambridge, Cardiff, Exeter, Farnham, Gloucester, Leeds, Lincoln, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Penrith, Plymouth, Reading, Shrewsbury, and Southampton, where they had the advantage of discussing questions of organisation and administration, and other matters, with a large number of members. It is hoped that in future this method of strengthening the connection between the central administration and that of the provinces may be continued.

To draw this connection still closer, one or more members of the Council have been allotted to each County Branch, with the object of their attending meetings locally and thus being in a position to express the views of the Branches before the Council.

It will be noticed that the title "Provincial Committee" has been changed to that of "County Branch." At the same time, the regulations governing County Branches were revised, and increased powers of initiative conferred upon them.

Apart from their work in connection with candidates for examination, advising as to applications for transfer to the Fellowship, and the revision of these regulations, a great deal of additional responsibility has been placed upon the Branches during the year.

Their advice has been asked upon such matters as the Acquisition of Land, Housing, and Land Settlement legislation of last Session, the Town Tenants Bill, Agricultural policy, the evidence to be given before the Royal Commission on Income Tax, the Select Committee on the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and the Departmental Committee on the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, as well as on more domestic matters, such as the future activities and policy of The Institution, and the organisation of Junior Meetings in populous centres outside London. A number of valuable reports on these subjects were sent in, and the Council desire to take this opportunity of thanking those responsible for drawing them up. It is only by such co-operation on the part of members in all parts of the country that The Institution is enabled to speak on behalf of the whole profession. It is hoped, therefore, that an increasing number of members will take a share in this useful work.

The Council are glad to be able to report that the Annual Country Meeting will again be held this year, this being the first since 1914, when a most successful meeting was held at York.

An invitation has been accepted from the Gloucester, Somerset and North Wilts Branch to hold a meeting at Gloucester. This will take place on the 8th and 9th July, when it is hoped that a large number of members will take the opportunity of attending. Full particulars of the programme will be issued in due course.

The following table shows the County Branches with their Chairmen and Honorary Secretaries :—

TABLE F.

Committee.	Chairman.	Hon. Secretary.	Number of Members.
Northumberland and Durham	J. E. Miller	C. McGhie	108
Cumberland and Westmorland	W. J. Heskett	T. Brown, Jun.	42
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	Joshua Bury	D. O. Dunlop	336
Yorkshire	C. E. Fox	G. F. Weatherill	250
Salop and Hereford and Mid-Wales	J. Parker	A. M. Hickman	50
Nottingham, Lincoln, and North Derby	Geo. F. Barnes	A. A. Walton	106
South Wales and Monmouth	Iltyd Thomas	F. H. G. Osmond-Smith	160
Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and South Derby	Brig.-Gen. W. R. Ludlow, C.B.	E. G. Bigwood	231
Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland	C. B. Fisher, C.B.E.	M. T. Woolley	64
Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	J. E. Bidwell	W. L. Jenkins	125
Berks, Bucks, and Oxon ...	M. C. Duchesne	A. S. Shorney	115
Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex	F. J. Brown	A. W. Merry	302
Devon and Cornwall ...	Percy Whitton	J. F. Bowden	103
Glo'stershire, Somerset, and North Wilts	H. Knowles	R. H. K. Price	148
Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts	R. Robey	H. E. Duke	198
Kent	H. Dann	R. Cobb	180
Surrey	Christopher Chart	Thomas Brent	228
Sussex	M. D. Bannister	R. M. Ogilvie	130
North Wales	W. E. Jones	J. M. Porter	35
Irish Committee	C. L. Townshend	B. J. Newcombe	162
Scottish Committee	J. I. Davidson	J. McMichael, Jun.	233

THE JUNIOR MEETINGS.

This organisation is again in full operation, seven meetings having been held during the Session, with satisfactory attendance. In order to overcome the difficulty of the five years' interregnum caused by the war, the age of those eligible to take part in the meetings was temporarily raised to 34, and the members of the Managing Committee for 1914 were asked again to take office and to reorganise the meetings. This they have

done with marked success, and the thanks of The Institution are due to them for the energy and capacity they have put into the work. Two representatives of the Junior Meetings, the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary, were nominated by their constituents to represent them upon the Special (Future Activities) Committee referred to at the commencement of this Report.

The Council recognise the advantages to The Institution from this organisation, and have asked the County Branches to consider the practicability of establishing similar meetings at populous centres in the provinces. Should such a proposal meet the wishes of junior members outside the metropolis, the Council would be prepared to find the necessary funds for hire of rooms, postage, stationery, &c.

THE EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

As was to be expected on the return of members to civilian employment, the year has been an active one in connection with the Employment Register, about 104 men being known to have obtained posts through that agency. In some cases, however, applicants do not inform the Secretary on being selected for an appointment, and it is possible, therefore, that the number given may be somewhere below the mark. The Council would urge members making use of the Register at once to inform the Secretary if they obtain a post, as failure to do so prejudices both their fellow-members and the Register. Instances have frequently occurred when the names of applicants have been sent to an employer, who, on communicating with them, has found them to be already engaged. This tends to discredit the Register.

The Council, however, trust that members needing assistants will always, in the first instance, make use of the Register, and thus do what is possible to help their fellow-members who require posts. This is specially necessary at the present time, when many demobilised men have not as yet been absorbed by the profession.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Members will have noted with satisfaction that the first three official arbitrators appointed under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, are Fellows of The Institution, the appointments being Mr. Howard Martin (Past-President) for England, Mr. George J. J. H. G. Fraser for Scotland, and Mr. George R. M. Hewson for Ireland. The selection by the Reference Committees of such well-known and experienced surveyors to fill these important posts should do much to secure the confidence both of the acquiring bodies and of those whose property is to be acquired.

Apart from the matters referred to in the earlier portions of this Report, many others have engaged the attention of the Council during the year. One of the most important has been the attempt which has been made to co-operate with the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour in finding firms willing to give training to demobilised officers and men of suitable educational attainments who were not in a financial position to pay a premium. A number of these men have been placed with members who have generously expressed their readiness to do their part towards making the scheme successful: but places are still wanted, and the Council trust that more members will signify to the

Secretary their willingness to help these deserving cases.

The inadequate scale of salary often attaching to surveyors' posts under local authorities and other public bodies has been for some time under consideration by the Council, who invited the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers to discuss with them the feasibility of taking joint action in the matter. The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers had also been giving attention to the subject, and a proposed scale of salaries and duties was agreed upon by them and the Council. The two bodies have since approached the Ministries of Health and Transport, asking each to receive a deputation, when their views may be jointly placed before the respective Ministers.

The Council heard with great regret that a number of members of the staff of the Valuation Department were, on demobilisation, placed in clerical instead of the technical posts which they had vacated on joining the Army. Representations were made to the Board of Inland Revenue, pointing out the hardship which might be entailed upon these men by the loss of their professional position, but up to the present the Council are sorry to report these have not proved effective. The position of other members, holding official posts in Ireland, may be seriously affected by the Government of Ireland Bill, and the Council is following this matter closely.

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the fact that the honorary rank which placed the staff of the Royal Engineers Services in so invidious a position, had been done away with. The Council have continued their representations to the War Office in connection

with the gratuities and revised pay of this branch of the Service. They are pleased to be able to report that a scale of gratuity to temporary officers on being demobilised from the S.R.E.S. has now been laid down. The question of placing the revised pay of the Service on a scale more in accordance with those attaching to other technical branches of the Army is being urged upon the War Office by the Council.

To meet the great increase in office expenses the scale of professional charges issued by The Institution has been revised, and certain items increased in amount. In this matter the Council co-operated with the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, so that the scales issued by the two societies are still in accord.

The Council, on behalf of The Institution, have accepted invitations to be represented upon the Building Industries Consultative Board, which has been formed by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the purpose of establishing better conditions in the building trade, and on which all the interests connected with building are represented: and on the Architects' and Surveyors' Assistants' Welfare Committee, which has been set up as a kind of Whitley Council for bringing together employers and employes in the two kindred professions.

The Institution has been admitted to membership of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, which was established in 1916 at the instance of the Council of the Royal Society for the purpose of promoting the co-operation of those interested in pure or applied science and the application of science to industry.

Under the heading of Special Committees, reference has been made to various Parliamentary Bills which have been dealt with during the year. But in addition

to these the Council followed through the various stages of their progress through Parliament the following measures which were enacted last Session: The Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, the Electricity (Supply) Act, and the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1919. During the present Session they have been concerned more particularly with the Acquisition of Land Bill, 1920, the War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Bill, the Great Northern Railway Bill, and the Engineers Registration Bill. The recently introduced Agriculture Bill and Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Bill are being carefully considered with the assistance of the County Branches. They will be followed closely through their different stages in Parliament and necessary amendments recommended.

		BALANCE SHEET,	
1919.		ASSETS.	
		GENERAL ACCOUNT.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary :—			
Deposit Account...	...	1,500 0 0	
Current Account (including £50 Petty Cash)	...	435 10 3	
			1,935 10 3
£7,095 16 9	War 5% Inscribed Stock at 91 $\frac{9}{16}$	6,497 2 6	
3,399 4 4	New South Wales 3% Inscribed Stock at 65	2,209 9 10	
1,811 1 11	New South Wales 4% Inscribed Stock at 74	1,340 4 3	
1,240 3 1	Metropolitan Water Board 3% B Stock at 56 $\frac{1}{4}$	697 11 9	
1,000 0 0	5% National War Bonds, 1928, at 97 $\frac{3}{4}$	977 10 0	
3,314 18 7	India 3% Stock at 55 $\frac{9}{16}$	1,763 2 7	
			13,485 0 11
The Leasehold Premises (999 years from 1893) No. 11, Great George Street, S.W., at cost			20,230 19 8
Furniture			1,258 8 7
<i>Library, Forestry, and Geological Account.</i>			
Cash at Bankers on Current Account			601 14 11
£2,055 9 5	War 5% Inscribed Stock at 91 $\frac{9}{16}$	1,882 0 10	
401 16 9	West Australian Government 4% Inscribed Stock at 73 $\frac{1}{4}$	294 6 11	
			2,176 7 9
Library, Forestry, and Geological Collection			2,966 13 1
<i>Prize Endowment Account.</i>			
Cash at Bankers on Current Account			0 14 9
£503 1 11	India 3% Stock at 53 $\frac{3}{8}$	267 11 8	
278 0 3	Midland Railway 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Debenture Stock at 44 $\frac{3}{4}$	124 8 2	
254 0 0	North British Railway 4% No. 1 Preference Stock at 66	167 12 10	
426 0 0	War 5% Inscribed Stock at 91 $\frac{9}{16}$	390 1 2	
440 10 8	India 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	270 18 6	
500 0 0	Courage & Co. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % B Debenture Stock at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	282 10 0	
			1,503 2 4
<i>Prize Endowment Income Account.</i>			
Cash at Bankers on Current Account			157 6 0
<i>Scholarship Account.</i>			
£2,922 13 10	War 5% Inscribed Stock at 91 $\frac{9}{16}$	2,676 1 9	
1,988 1 7	Metropolitan Water Board 3% B Stock at 56 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,118 5 11	
2,324 14 0	New Zealand 4% Inscribed Stock (1943-63) at 79 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,839 8 5	
1,813 3 0	Queensland 4% Inscribed Stock (1940-50) at 76	1,377 19 11	
			7,011 16 0
<i>Penfold Scholarship Account.</i>			
£1,600 0 0	Canadian Pacific Railway 4% Debenture Stock at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,112 0 0
Amounts due, but not received at date, viz. :—			
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	...	911 8 0	
Hire of Rooms	...	175 17 6	
Rent of Offices (Tribunal of Appeal)	...	33 5 0	
Rent of No. 11, Great George Street	...	225 0 0	
			1,345 10 6
			£53,785 4 9

31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

1919.

	£	s	d.
Accumulations Account	36,623	8	0
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	5,744	15	0
"Prize Endowment" Capital Account	1,503	17	0
"Prize Endowment" Income Account	157	6	0
Scholarship Account—General	7,011	16	1
"Penfold"	1,112	0	9
Sundry Creditors, Due to	1,632	1	11

We report that with the assistance of the Chartered Accountant we have examined the foregoing Accounts, and have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required; and in our opinion such Accounts are correct. The foregoing Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true and correct state of The Institution according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of The Institution.

H. C. NEWMARCH,

H. STEWART LOGSDON,

Auditors.

We have examined the receipts and payments affecting the Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1919, and find the same in good order and vouched. We have also examined the Deeds and Securities, and certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on 31st December, 1919.

TANSLEY WITT & CO.

5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

30th April, 1920.

31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1919. 31st.									
By <i>Transactions</i> : Reporting and Publica- tion				577	12	6			
„ <i>Professional Notes</i> : Reporting and Publication				443	6	4			
„ Salaries and Pension				2,908	4	10			
„ Wages and Pension				386	10	0			
„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, General...	335	14	11						
„ „ „ <i>Transactions</i>	128	16	9						
„ „ „ <i>Professional Notes</i>	56	4	4						
				520	16	0			
„ Rates, Taxes, Corporation Duty, and Insurance	2,420	15	6						
„ Staff Endowment Insurance	248	17	4						
				2,669	12	10			
„ Fuel, Light, and Water				355	6	6			
„ Ground Rent, <i>less</i> Tax	735	2	6						
<i>Less</i> Amount received from Tribunal of Appeal	120	0	0						
				615	2	6			
„ Stationery and Account Books	195	1	1						
„ Repairs	65	3	6						
„ Printing and Lithography	717	7	8						
„ Parliamentary Papers and Periodicals...	51	17	10						
„ Contribution to Test Case, <i>Faun v.</i> <i>Earl of Coventry</i>	52	10	0						
„ Donations	725	0	0						
„ County Branches	589	15	9						
„ Junior Meetings	33	9	6						
„ Housekeeper's Account, Sundries and Deficit on Jubilee Dinner	879	4	1						
				3,309	9	5			
							11,786	0	11
„ Repayment of Loan from Bankers							1,250	0	0
„ Petty Cash in hands of Secretary							50	0	0
„ Cash at Bankers on Current Account				385	10	3			
„ „ „ Deposit Account				1,500	0	0			
							1,885	10	3

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

1919.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Balance carried forward to 1920, viz. :--						
£503 1s. 11d. India 3 % Stock at $53\frac{5}{16}$	267	11	8			
£278 0s. 3d. Midland Railway $2\frac{1}{2}$ %						
Debenture Stock at $44\frac{3}{4}$...	124	8	2			
£254 North British Railway No. 1						
Preference Stock at 66 ...	167	12	10			
£320 14s. 9d. War 5 % Inscribed Stock						
at $91\frac{9}{16}$...	293	13	6			
£440 10s. 8d. India $3\frac{1}{2}$ % Stock at $61\frac{1}{2}$	270	18	6			
£500 Courage & Co. $3\frac{1}{2}$ % B Debenture						
Stock at $56\frac{1}{2}$...	282	10	0			
£105 5s. 3d. War 5 % Inscribed Stock						
at $91\frac{9}{16}$...	96	7	8			
					1,503	2 4
Decrease in Value of Investments ...					134	10 2
Cash in hand ...						14 9
					£1,638	7 3

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

1919.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Paid for "Beadel Prize" ...	6	0	6			
" Paid for "Driver Prize" ...	10	4	0			
" Paid for "Crawter Prize" ...	7	18	6			
" Paid for "Penfold Prize" ...	22	15	0			
" Paid for "Galsworthy Prize" ...	11	3	6			
" Paid for "Mellersh Prize" ...	3	19	6			
					62	1 0
" Balance carried forward to 1920...					157	6 0

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1919.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. By Balance brought forward from 1918 (including 14s. 9d. cash balance)	1,638	7	3

£1,638 7 3

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1919.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st. By Balance brought forward from 1918 ...				145	17	0
Dec. 31st. ,, Dividends (<i>less</i> tax) as under :—						
" Beadel " Bequest	4	17	4			
" Driver " Bequest	10	16	0			
" Cawter " Bequest	7	2	2			
" Penfold " Gift	10	11	4			
" Watney " Gift	11	4	6			
" Galsworthy " Gift	12	5	0			
" Mellersh " Bequest	3	13	8			
				60	10	0
" Excess of Expenditure carried to General Prize Account				13	0	0
				£219	7	0

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1919.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c. :—						
General Library	12	18	5			
Loan Library	1	1	0			
				13	19	5
„ Amount of Depreciation written off ...				240	10	6
„ Annual Subscriptions :—						
British Fire Prevention Committee ...	2	2	0			
London Society	1	1	0			
Topographical Society	1	1	0			
				4	4	0
„ Honorarium to Curator				52	10	0
„ Printing and Stationery				3	1	0
„ Binding				32	13	0
„ Insurance				5	15	0
„ Grant for Forestry Museum				50	0	0
„ Balance carried forward to 1920 :—						
Cash at Bankers	601	14	11			
£2,055 9s. 5d. War 5 % Inscribed						
Stock at 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,882	0	10			
£401 16s. 9d. West Australian Govern-						
ment 4 % Inscribed Stock at 73 $\frac{1}{4}$...	294	6	11			
Value of Books, Forestry, and						
Geological Collection	2,966	13	1			
				5,744	15	9
„ Decrease in Value of Investments				91	10	5
				£6,238	19	1

CAPITAL ACCUMULATIONS

1919.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. To Decrease in Value of Investments	1,093	4	1
„ Depreciation on Furniture	66	4	8
„ Increase of Liabilities	285	2	8
„ Balance on Receipts and Payments Account (Income) ...	107	17	7
„ Balance carried to 1920	36,623	8	0

£38,113 15 6

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

1919.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1918	...	...	5,894	0	2
Dec. 31st.	„ Increased Values at this date:—					
	Books purchased	...	...	13	19	5
	„ presented	...	...	3	6	6
	„ Dividends	...	...	83	4	0
	„ Donations	...	...	244	9	0

£6,238 19 1

ACCOUNT.

1919.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1918	...	...	36,229	10	3
	„ Balance from Examinations Account	...	...	1,184	11	3
	„ Balance from Receipts and Payments Account					
	(Capital)	...	...	759	3	0
	„ Increase in Outstanding Accounts	...	...	2	12	6

£38,175 17 0

ADDENDUM.

NOTES FROM THE REPORTS OF THE EXAMINERS.

The most common and noticeable criticism of the work of candidates at the recent examinations is that it indicates a lack of thorough preparation. Text-books have been studied, but main principles have not been grasped, with the result that where new ground has been broken by an examiner a lack of real knowledge has been exposed on the part of many candidates. This, perhaps, is not unnatural, as the majority of those sitting have resumed their studies after a long interval, and have doubtless endeavoured to pass the examinations as quickly as possible on their return to civilian life. It should, however, be remembered that the acquisition of a knowledge which will prove of value throughout a professional career, and not merely the passing of an examination, is the real end at which to aim.

This criticism runs practically through all the examiners' reports.

The following comments, dealing with specified failings, are extracted from some of the examiners' reports:—

Constructive and Working Drawings.—Most of the answers as to weights of materials are incorrect, and candidates are weak in knowledge of plumbing and sanitation.

Copyholds.—The method of arriving at the amount of a "fine arbitrary" is insufficiently understood. In

some cases land tax was wrongly deducted. Candidates failed to appreciate the advantages of enfranchisement before selling a copyhold property.

Fixtures, Dilapidations, and Easements.—The “*ejusdem generis*” rule, which has been the subject of litigation and judgment in the High Court, was forgotten or misapplied by most candidates.

Iron and Timber Roofs.—Lack of knowledge with regard to the rivetting of joints in steel roof principal. Some candidates showed a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rivet in a 1-inch bar.

London Building Acts.—Inability to distinguish between the requirements of the various Acts under which London is administered, and insufficient attention to the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1909, dealing with the erection of steel-frame buildings.

Mine Rents and Royalties.—Lack of knowledge of customs and minerals outside the candidate's own districts. Study of The Institution publication “*Mine Rents and Royalties*” required.

Public Health Acts.—Weakness in knowledge of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, and the Local Government Act, 1894.

Quantities: Intermediate.—Lack of knowledge of abstracting and wording of dimensions. Few candidates showed that they knew how to set up and measure a hip.

Quantities: Final.—Few of the papers showed a real knowledge of the technique of construction or surveying. Some candidates cubed 3-inch York paving; others thought that gauged facing meant facing bricks pointed in mortar gauged with cement: others took centering to

a 12-inch deep stone head over a 3-inch opening, and described a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by 3-inch sill to a sash frame $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. All show a great need for better technical training.

Road-making.—Weakness in practical knowledge of prices and taking of quantities; lack of thought with regard to amenities, *e.g.*, some candidates specified for a 32-ft. road with granite kerb and channel for a carriage drive through an open park. Few candidates appreciated the difference in batter for embankments and in cutting, or the value of solid rock, such as chalk, as distinct from soft rock, such as clay, in the latter.

Surveying and Levelling (Preliminary work).—Greater care needed in reading instructions. Some candidates sent in unreduced level-books.

Outdoor Work.—Time taken too high, showing unfamiliarity with the instruments. Lack of understanding of the principles on which the operations are based, especially in levelling.

Indoor Work.—Many candidates fail to appreciate the importance of placing the station point so that the surveyor can stand behind it for ranging another base line. Others do not grasp the object of the "feet equal" side of a plotting scale; the value of the arithmetical work in the reduction of a level-book of more than one page being checked page by page, so as to avoid carrying forward any error; or the object and meaning of the datum on a section. In a question asking for base lines (120° between them) candidates do not apply the usual method of calculating the third side subtending the angle given as twice the sine of half the angle, but apply the formula found in trigonometrical books applicable to triangles with unequal sides. In such cases

they are credited with a knowledge of the formula, but not for a knowledge of the application to draughtsmanship on a plan, yet the angle of 120° , indicating two set squares of 60° each, is one in which the sides should be well known.

Valuation of Mineral Properties.—The change in the years' purchase due to the altered conditions produced by the war has received too little attention.

Law of Vendors and Purchasers.—The question on bills of sale was not well done.

Report: Sub-Division I.—Candidates seemed vague as to what constituted tenant's improvements, and in respect of the matters upon which some concession in respect of the purchase money might equitably be made to them. Few candidates referred to the question of minerals, and left it to be inferred that they were of no value.

Valuation.—The three examiners in the valuation (other than agricultural and mining valuations) join in a report commenting adversely on the general standard of knowledge exhibited in this subject. They draw attention to the fact that the underlying principles upon which the surveyor's profession rests are orderliness and exactness, but state that few candidates frame their answers in a manner which would convey to the examiner what was passing through their minds in dealing with the question, or present their answers with any reasonable degree of orderliness or care. They go on to say that too many papers in the Final, Sub-Division II., are based on a knowledge entirely divorced from actual practice. The ordinary everyday experience of a surveyor in practice in dealing with the subjects

which formed the basis of the questions was apparently quite unknown to a large proportion of the candidates, who seem to have relied purely upon book knowledge, and even that of a scanty nature, to prepare themselves for the examination.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE SESSION 1919-20.

AGRICULTURAL.	COUNCIL SELECTION.	COUNTY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRY MEETINGS.
Brown, G. Turville Buckland, H. D. Burrows, A. J. Cobb, H. M., C.B.E. Fisher, C. B., C.B.E. Powell, R. H. Savill, Edwin Young, Andrew	Bidwell, C. Brain, Sir Francis Clark, J. M. Davidson, J. I. Garrard, A. N. Hanson, J. H. Martin, H. Oakley, Sir J. H. Ryde, A. L. Sabin, J. H. Stenning, Sir A. Stewart, G. F. Strutt, Hon. E. G. Vernon, A. Vigers, L. R. Wallis, J. D. Watney, Daniel Willmot, John Young, Andrew	Barnes, G. F. Bidwell, J. E. Dann, H. Fisher, C. B., C.B.E. Franks, Harry Garrard, A. N. Hanson, J. H. Martin, H. Oakley, Sir J. H. Pain, W. H. Rawlence, E. A. Robey, R. Ryde, A. L. Stewart, G. F. Strutt, Hon. E. G. Watney, Daniel Whitton, Percy Willmot, John Wyatt, H. G. B. Young, Andrew
BUILDING.		
Bedells, C. H. Corderoy, G. Freyberg, H. Garrard, A. N. Johnson, B. Marr Martin, Howard Ryan, W. P. Stenning, Sir A. Vernon, A. Watney, Daniel Watney, Dendy Young, Andrew		

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES—(continued).

DINNER.

Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.
 Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Hardcastle, F. H. A.
 Hicks, Stanley
 Martin, H.
 Oakley, Sir J. H.
 Rushworth, E. W.
 Ryde, A. L.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Wallis, J. D.
 Willmot, John
 Young, Andrew

EDUCATION.

Brown, W. Forster
 Clark, J. M.
 Corderoy, G.
 Cox, E. S.
 Davidson, J. I.
 Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
 Freyberg, H.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Hanson, J. H.
 Hartley, H.
 Horne, W. E., M.P.
 Leeder, E. H.
 Martin, H.
 Ryan, W. P.
 Ryde, A. L.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Sanderson, W. W.
 Vernon, A.
 Vigers, L. R.
 Wallis, J. D.
 Young, Andrew

ELECTIONS.

Cox, E. S.
 Davidson, J. I.
 Franks, Harry

Garrard, A. N.
 Hanson, J. H.
 Harcastle, F. H. A.
 Hartley, H.
 Hicks, Stanley
 Jones, Thomas
 Leeder, E. H.
 Martin, H.
 Oakley, Sir J. H.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Savill, E., O.B.E.
 Stenning, Sir A.
 Strutt, Hon. E. G.
 Vigers, L. R.
 Wallis, J. D.
 Willmot, J.
 Young, Andrew

FINANCE.

Garrard, A. N.
 Horne, W. E., M.P.
 Jones, Thomas
 Martin, H.
 Rushworth, E. W.
 Ryde, A. L.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Strutt, Hon. E. G.
 Young, Andrew

FORESTRY.

Bidwell, C.
 Brown, F. J.
 Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.
 Cox, E. S.
 Duchesne, M. C.
 Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Maughan, J.
 Rawlence, E. A.
 Savill, E., O.B.E.
 Somerville, Dr. W.
 Strutt, Hon. E. G.

Watney, Daniel
 Wood, L. S.
 Young, Andrew

LIBRARY AND
SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Bedells, C. H.
 Garrard, A. N.
 Hardcastle, F. H. A.
 Martin, H.
 O'Donahue, T. A.
 Rushworth, E. W.
 Sabin, J. H.
 Savill, E., O.B.E.
 Vigers, L. R.
 Watney, Daniel
 Watney, Dendy
 Young, Andrew

MINING SURVEYORS

Amstrong, H.
 Brain, Sir F. W. T.
 Brown, W. Forster
 Childe, H. S.
 Forster, T. E.
 Fox, C. E.
 Geddes, C. D.
 Greaves, P. C.
 Hanson, J. H.
 Jones, Thomas
 Leech, A. H.
 Lewis, Col. G. A., C.M.G.
 Martin, H.
 O'Donahue, T. A.
 Redmayne, Sir R.
 Thacker, S. L.
 Thompson, F. W.
 Turner, D. N.
 Wales, H. T.
 Wallis, J. D.
 Wallwork, J.
 Willmot, J.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES—(*continued*).

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS AND GENERAL PURPOSES.		
Bannister, M. D.	Rushworth, E. W.	Ludlow, Brig.-Gen., C.B.
Barnes, G. F.	Ryde, A. L.	Martin, H.
Bedells, C. H.	Sabin, J. H.	Oakley, Sir J. H.
Bidwell, C.	Sanderson, W. W.	Rushworth, E. W.
Bidwell, J. E.	Savill, E., O.B.E.	Ryan, W. P.
Brown, F. J.	Stenning, Sir A.	Sabin, J. H.
Chart, C.	Strutt, Hon. E. G.	Sanderson, W. W.
Clark, J. M.	Vigers, L. R.	Savill, E., O.B.E.
Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.	Wainwright, T. T.	Slater, C. F.
Corderoy, G.	Wallis, J. D.	Stenning, Sir A.
Cox, E. S.	Watney, Dendy	Vigers, L. R.
Dann, H.	Willmot, J.	Watney, Daniel
Davidson, J. I.	Young, Andrew	Watney, Dendy
Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.		Whitton, P.
Freeman, G. M., K.C.	PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.	Willmot, J.
Garrard, A. N.	Bannister, M. D.	Young, Andrew
Grantham, R. F.	Bedells, C. H.	
Hanson, J. H.	Bidwell, J. E.	QUANTITY SURVEYORS.
Hartley, H.	Clark, J. M.	Brown, W. B.
Heskett, W. J.	Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.	Corderoy, G.
Horne, W. E., M.P.	Corderoy, G.	Drower, J. E.
Johnson, B. M.	Davidson, J. I.	Glead, R. C.
Leeder, E. H.	Garrard, A. N.	Hardcastle, F. H. A.
Lewis, Col. G. A., C.M.G.	Geddes, C. D.	Harris, A. E.
Ludlow, Brig.-Gen., C.B.	Hanson, J. H.	Hurrell, J. W.
Martin, H.	Hardcastle, F. H. A.	Kearns, R. M.
Maughan, J.	Hartley, H.	Lawrence, W.
Oakley, Sir J. H.	Hicks, S.	Mann, R. B.
Rawlence, E. A.	Horne, W. E., M.P.	Paull, Alan
	Johnson, B. M.	Selby, E. H.
	Leeder, E. H.	Watson, John (Hull)
		Young, M. H.

Holders of Special Diplomas form Sections, acting as Committees, for the purpose of advising the Council upon matters coming within their respective provinces.

APPENDIX TO VOL. LII.

Obituary.

RICHARD ARMISTEAD (Fellow) acquired a practical experience of surveying as a pupil and assistant in the office of Messrs. Smith, Gellhardt & Company of Bradford.

In 1878 he was elected surveyor to the Bingley Improvement Commissioners, where, in addition to his private practice as an estate agent and surveyor, he had the management of all street improvements, waterworks, and main sewerage works.

Mr. ARMISTEAD, whose death took place in July, 1919, became a member of The Institution in 1884, and for many years took an active part in the work of the Yorkshire Branch, of which he was a Past-Chairman at the time of his death.

SIR GEORGE ARMYTAGE, BART. (Fellow), of Brighouse, Yorkshire, was the sixth baronet, succeeding to the title in 1899. His death took place in July, 1919.

At the time of his election as a member of The Institution in 1890, Mr. GEORGE ARMYTAGE, as he then was, had been for ten years in sole charge of his father's Yorkshire estates and for many years also had been a Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, of which Company he later became chairman. He was High Sheriff of York in 1907-8. He was, in

addition, a Doctor of Law, an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

WILLIAM CUDLIPP (Professional Associate) was a native of Southampton, and went to Mr. Daniel Watney as a junior clerk in 1867. He was with Mr. Watney during the twenty years the latter was a member of the firm of Messrs. Norton, Trist, Watney & Co., and subsequently continued his connection with Messrs. Daniel Watney & Sons for a further thirty years. When he retired in the year 1918 he had completed half a century with Mr. Daniel Watney.

Mr. CUDLIPP acted as secretary to the Auctioneers' Benevolent Fund for many years, and was also on the Committee of the Surveyors' and Auctioneers Clerks' Association, by both of which bodies his loss will be severely felt.

He was elected a Professional Associate member of The Institution in 1879, and more recently became a Fellow of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.

GEORGE EDWARD GUDGEON, J.P. (Fellow), whose death took place in March last, was senior partner in Messrs. Gudgeon & Sons, the well-known Winchester firm of auctioneers, surveyors and estate agents, which has been established for over a century.

Mr. GUDGEON was taken into partnership by his father in 1879, after he had acted for ten years in the capacity of assistant manager, and since 1890, the year in which he was elected a Fellow of The Institution, he had directed the affairs of the firm. In this capacity he was engaged in many important compensation cases

and in the sale of many choice country properties. He also enjoyed a large practice as a consulting surveyor.

The business has now passed into the hands of Mr. GUDGEON's two sons, Mr. Stanley E. Gudgeon, M.C., and Mr. G. H. Gudgeon, who is a Professional Associate of The Institution.

MONTAGU HOLMES, (Fellow) was head of the firm of Montagu Holmes & Son of Paternoster Row, E.C., whose business is largely concerned with the development of building estates. He was chairman of the House Property and Investment Company, Limited, and of the North-West District Building Society, and as an alderman of the borough of Marylebone he acted as chairman of the finance committee. He was also a director of the British Equitable Assurance Company, and a Justice of the Peace.

Some years before his death, which occurred in July, 1919, Mr. HOLMES had retired from active participation in his business, which continued to be carried on by his two sons, one of whom, Mr. Montagu Price Holmes, is a Fellow of The Institution.

Mr. HOLMES was a keen cricketer, in which game he attained first-class form. For many years he was included in the Hampshire team, and was later a member of both the Middlesex and Surrey County Clubs.

Mr. HOLMES had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1891, and was also a member of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.

EDMUND KIRBY (Fellow) died at his residence in Oxten, Birkenhead, on April 24th, in his 83rd year. He was born in Liverpool in 1838, and educated at Oscott

College, Birmingham. He was articled to Mr. Edward Welby Pugin, son of the famous Augustus Welby Pugin. In 1867 he embarked on an independent professional practice in Liverpool as an architect and surveyor. During the long course of his career he served on the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he was one of the three oldest members, and he was twice president of the Liverpool Architectural Society. In 1891 he was elected a Fellow of The Surveyors' Institution, and in addition to his large architectural practice he carried on an extensive business in valuation, compensation, and rating work, acting for many of the railway companies, northern corporations, and other public bodies. In 1912 he occupied the position of chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire County Branch of The Institution.

Six years ago Mr. KIRBY practically retired from the business in which two of his sons, Mr. F. J. Kirby (Fellow) and Major E. B. Kirby, F.R.I.B.A., O.B.E., had been in partnership with him for many years. The practice is now carried on by them.

HERBERT MUNDY (Fellow), whose death occurred in May last, was senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Foley, Son & Mundy, auctioneers, estate agents and surveyors, of Trowbridge.

At an early age Mr. MUNDY became associated with the firm with which he was destined to spend his life.

During the war he held official appointments under the Ministry of Food in Wiltshire in connection with the distribution of live stock, and also as a land valuer under the Board of Agriculture.

He was for a very long period actively connected with many branches of the public life of his native town,

being a member of the Urban District Council, and chairman of that body in 1905 and 1906. He was also a past-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and honorary treasurer to, or on the committee of, numerous local institutions.

Mr. MUNDY was a prominent Freemason, being a past-master of the local lodge, and a past-provincial officer for Wilts.

He became a member of The Institution in 1891, and was also a member of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.

MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT NOCKOLDS (Professional Associate) was elected a member of The Institution in 1889, and died in April last.

The eldest son of the late Mr. Martin Nockolds of Saffron Walden and Cambridge, he was educated at Haileybury, and, joining his father, he eventually succeeded to the old-established and extensive land and estate agency business of Messrs. Martin Nockolds & Son.

Mr. NOCKOLDS was a keen volunteer, and during the fifteen years that he commanded the Saffron Walden Company of the Volunteers the unit earned the reputation of being one of the most efficient companies in the county. He retired in 1906 with the rank of major.

In addition to his professional and military activities, Mr. NOCKOLDS found time to take part in the public life of his town, and served upon the Council for some years.

He was an enthusiastic cricketer, and during his long membership of the Saffron Walden Club he was recognised as an exceptionally good batsman. As a younger man he was also a fine bowler.

WHEATER SMITH (Fellow), whose death in October last brings to an end a membership extending over a period of nearly forty years, was senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Wheeler Smith & A. T. Smith of Bradford.

Much highly responsible work was carried through by Mr. WHEATER SMITH. As agent for Lord Rosse he took a leading part in the negotiations which resulted in the sale of the Heaton Woods estate and a large area of land at Shipley, and his advice was called upon in cases of importance far outside his own district.

Probably the most weighty valuation undertaken by him was in his capacity as agent for the Midland Railway's projected, but subsequently abandoned, scheme for a line through the city of Bradford. He was valuer and surveyor to the Wirral Union, Cheshire, and to the Goole, Pontefract, and North Bierley Unions.

Mr. SMITH was a member of the Referees' Association for England, Scotland, and Wales, established under the Finance and Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Acts. He was chairman of the Yorkshire Branch of The Institution in 1907, and always took an active part in their proceedings.

HERBERT FULLER WARING (Fellow), of the firm of Messrs. Seymour & Waring, auctioneers and land agents, of Maidstone, whose death occurred in September last, had been a member of The Institution for thirty years.

He was the son of the late Mr. William Waring of Woodlands, Cheshire, and younger brother of the well-known alderman of the Kent County Council.

He was first associated with the late Mr. R. Troutbeck, and on that gentleman's death, the late Mr. R. A. H.

Seymour became his partner, the firm then adopting the present style. The firm are agents for a number of estates in Kent and in the counties of Essex and Gloucestershire, and Mr. WARING held many public offices including those of Commissioner of Sewers for the Dartford area, Commissioner of Income Tax, member of the Dartford District Council, and chairman of the assessment committee, chairman of the Farningham Parish Council, and lord of the manor of Farningham.

Mr. WARING was also a member of the Mid-Kent Agricultural Association.

JOHN WEALL (Fellow), whose death took place last September, was one of the oldest members of The Institution. He was elected in 1872, his diploma number being 284.

Mr. WEALL commenced his long career as a pupil in the office of the late Mr. John Oakley, of the firm of Messrs. Daniel Smith, Son & Oakley, now so well known as Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley & Garrard, and started his own practice in partnership with Mr. O. A. Sedgwick about the year 1871 in Watford. In 1913 he arranged the amalgamation of his firm with that of Mr. S. F. Beck of Great Missenden, and four years later the firm purchased the practice of Messrs. Rumball & Edwards of St. Albans, the whole being carried on as one business. Mr. WEALL'S ability attracted an extensive *clientèle*, and he became the trusted agent of many landowners, stock-breeders, farmers and business men in the southern counties.

Outside his professional life Mr. WEALL had filled a number of public offices to the benefit of the town of Watford, where he lived. In the eighties he sat as a member of the Watford Higher Education Sub-Com-

mittee, and Watford Public Libraries Committee, and during the war he was a devoted worker on the War Tribunal and Pensions Committee. He was also a member of the London Orphan School Board of Managers. He filled the office of churchwarden to St. Andrew's Church for twenty-eight years.

In spite of the exacting calls upon his time and energy of an extensive practice, besides the Church and civic duties for which he made himself responsible, Mr. WEALL found time in which to take an active interest in the affairs of The Institution, as was specially evidenced by his services to the Bedford, Essex, Hertford and Middlesex Branch of which he was chairman from the year 1900 to 1907.

LIBRARY.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, & C.,

1st June, 1919, to 31st May, 1920.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
Accountant, Editor of the ...	"The Accountant," 1919-1920.
Adams, Henry	{ Reid, John, "Young Surveyors' Preceptor," 1848.
Agricultural Gazette, Editor of the	{ "The Agricultural Gazette," 1919-1920.
Agricultural Organisation Society	{ "Report," 1919.
Agriculture, Ministry of ...	{ "International Institute of Agriculture Monthly Bulletins," 1919-1920.
American Institute of Mining Engineers	{ "Bulletin," 1919-1920.
Architect, Editor of the ...	"The Architect," 1919-1920.
Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute	{ "Annual Record," 1919-1920.
Ball, J., and H. Knox-Shaw	{ Ball, J., and H. Knox-Shaw, "A Handbook of the Prismatic Astrolabe," 1919.
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society	{ "The Journal," Vol. 14, 1919-1920.
Billingham, A. C.	{ Flowers, E. "A Catechism of Land Surveying," 1828.
Board of Trade Journal, Editor of the	{ "The Board of Trade Journal," 1919-1920.
British Architect, Editor of the	{ "The British Architect," 1919-1920.
British Engineering Standards	{ "Various Standard Specifications."
British Engineers' Association	{ "Steel Structures," 1920.
British Fire Prevention Committee	{ "Fire Extinguishers," 1920.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK
Builder, Editor of the ...	"The Builder," 1919-1920.
Building News, Editor of the	"The Building News," 1919-1920.
Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture }	"Journal," 1919-1920.
Chartered Institute of Patent Agents }	"Transactions," 1918-1919.
Concrete, Editor of... ..	"Concrete," 1919-1920.
Contract Journal, Editor of the }	"The Contract Journal," 1919-1920.
Contractors' Chronicle, Editor of the }	"The Contractors' Chronicle," 1919-1920.
Corporation of Insurance Brokers }	"Journal," 1920.
Country Gentlemen's Asso- ciation }	"Estate Magazine," 1919-1920.
Cullington, S. C.	Andrews, E. C., "Elementary Principles of Reinforced Concrete Construction," 2nd edition, 1918.
	Adkin, B. W., "Copyholds and other Land Tenures of England," 3rd edition, 1919. (Two copies.)
	Lawrence, C. P., "Economic Farm Build- ings," 1919.
Darwin, Major L.	{ Darwin, Major L., "Eugenics in relation to Economics and Statistics," 1919.
Dickson, T. A.	"British Rainfall," 1909-1913.
Director of Intelligence ...	{ McCaw, G. T., "Approximately Rigorous Adjustment of Simple Figures" (Tech- nical Papers No. 1), 1919.
Engineer, Editor of the ...	"The Engineer," 1919-1920.
Estates Gazette, Editor of the	"The Estates Gazette," 1919-1920.
Farmers' Club	"Journal," 1919-1920.
Field, Editor of the... ..	"The Field," 1919-1920.
Francis, G. F.	"A Catalogue of the Classic Contents of Strawberry Hill, collected by Horace Walpole," 1812.
	"Pope's Villa, Twickenham. Particulars of Sale," 1878.
Garden Cities and Town Planning Association }	"Journal," 1920.
Geologists' Association ...	"Proceedings," 1919.
Gibson, W. G.	{ Garnett, F. W., "Westmorland Agriculture 1800-1900."
Gill, J. H. W.	{ Gill, J. H. W., "Motor Craft for Shallow and Obstructed Waters."
Health, Ministry of	{ "Housing Problems in Germany," 1919.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	{ "Transactions," Vol. 31, 1919.
Hughes, J.	{ Hughes, J., "The Action of Lime in the Soil," 1919.
Illuminating Engineer, Editor of the	{ "The Illuminating Engineer," 1919-1920.
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), Editor of the	{ "The Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," 1919-1920.
Imperial Staff, Chief of ...	{ "Imperial Education Conference."
Institution of Civil Engineers	{ "Proceedings," 1919-1920.
Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland	{ "Transactions," 1919.
Institution of Electrical Engineers	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers	{ "Proceedings," 1919-1920.
Institution of Mining Engineers	{ "Transactions," 1919-1920.
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Jordan & Sons	{ Jordan, H. W., "Reminders for Company Secretaries," 1919. Jordan, H. W., "Private Companies: their Utility and the Exemptions they enjoy," 1919.
Labour, Ministry of ...	{ "Labour Gazette," 1919-1920.
Land Agents' Record, Editor of the	{ "The Land Agents' Record," 1919-1920.
Land Agents' Society ...	{ "Journal," 1919-1920. "Facts about Land: a reply to 'The Land,' the Report of the unofficial Land Enquiry Committee," 1916.
Land Union	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Land Values, Editor of ...	{ "Land Values," 1919-1920.
Lawrence, C. P.	{ Lawrence, C. P., "Economic Farm Buildings," 1919.
Local Government Journal, Editor of the	{ "The Local Government Journal, 1919-1920.
London Society	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Manchester Steam Users' Association	{ Memorandum by the Chief Engineer for the year 1918-1919.
Marsh and Parsons	{ Lawrence, C. P., "Economic Farm Buildings," 1919.
Mining World, Editor of the	{ "The Mining World," 1919-1920.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
Morrison, J. B. ...	{ "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland Transactions," No. 5, 4th Series, 1870.
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record, Editor of	{ "Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record," 1919-1920.
National Housing Association	{ "Housing Betterment," December, 1919.
Neate, A. W. ...	{ Evans and Ruffey's "Farmers' Journal and Agricultural Advertiser," Vols. 8-18, 1815-1825.
New Zealand Institute of Surveyors	{ "Journal," 1919.
Nyasaland Protectorate ...	{ Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.
Phillips, G., and Son ...	{ Esson, Captain C. C., and G. S. Phillips, "Map Reading made easy," 1919.
Production, Editor of ...	{ "Production," 1919-1920.
Property Owners' Journal, Editor of the	{ "The Property Owners' Journal," 1919-1920.
Quarry, Editor of the ...	{ "The Quarry," 1919-1920.
Royal Engineers' Institute...	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Royal English Arboricultural Society	{ "Quarterly Journal of Forestry," 1919-1920.
Royal Institute of British Architects	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Royal Sanitary Institute ...	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society	{ "Transactions," 1919-1920.
Royal Statistical Society ...	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Société des Géomètres Experts de France	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
Society of Architects ...	{ "Journal," 1919-1920.
South African Department of Agriculture	{ Markel, W. A. K., "Pigs and Piggeries," 1919.
	{ Cleghorne, W. H. S., "Design of Piggeries," 1919.
	{ Duerden, Prof. J. E., "Breeding Experiments with Ostriches," 1919.
	{ "Fourth Report on Cattle Feeding Experiments," 1919.
	{ Torrance, W., "Observations on Soil Erosion," 1919.
	{ Duerdin, Prof. J. E., "Crossing the North and South Africa Ostriches," 1919.
South African Government	{ Gunn, D., "The Fig and Willow Borer," 1919.
	{ "Reports of the Surveyors-General of the several Provinces of the Union of South Africa for the year 1917."

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
South Wales Institute of Engineers	{ "Proceedings," 1920.
Spon, E. and F. N....	{ Coleman, Lt.-Col. T. E., "New Standard Building Prices."
Stevenson, A. G. ...	{ North Eastern Railway Land Cultivation Committee, "The Allotment Year," 1919. (Two copies.)
Surveyor, Editor of the ...	{ "The Surveyor," 1919-1920.
Surveyor-General of New Zealand	{ "Report on the Department of Land and Surveys," 1919.
Town Planning Institute ...	{ "Town Planning in Bombay under Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915," 1919.
Webb, W. ...	{ Webb, W., "Garden first in Land Development," 1917.
Weigall, Lt.-Col. A. G., and C. Wray	{ Weigall, Lt.-Col. A. G., and C. Wray, "A large State Farm," 1919.
Whitaker, W. ...	{ Whitaker, W., "Some Surrey Wells."
Williams, H. Cuthbert ...	{ Little Books about Old Furniture :— Vol. 1. Tudor and Stuart. Vol. 2. Queen Anne. Vol. 3. Chippendale and his School. Vol. 4. Sheraton Period.
Wood, Leslie S. ...	{ Wood, Leslie S., "The Mapledurham Statistics."

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Addison, J. P. ...	...	2	2	0	Lovegrove, G. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Adkin, B. C. ...	...	2	2	0	Lowe, J. ...	...	3	3	0
Alden, J. H. ...	...	2	2	0	McBeath, D. K. ...	...	2	2	0
Argile, H. W. ...	...	2	2	0	Maclean, P. M. ...	...	2	2	0
Ashenden, H. C. ...	...	2	2	0	McNicol, J. ...	...	2	2	0
Babbs, A. T. ...	...	2	2	0	Manfield, J. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Batting, F. G. ...	...	2	2	0	Matkin, G. E. ...	...	2	2	0
Bearman, H. V. ...	...	2	2	0	Mearns, P. ...	...	2	2	0
Beck, H. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Medrington, A. C. ...	...	2	2	0
Bleakley, J. F. ...	...	2	2	0	Menzies, R. V. ...	...	2	2	0
Brimmell, W. L. ...	...	2	2	0	Middleton, H. ...	...	2	2	0
Brooksbank, R. ...	...	2	2	0	Minifie, W. ...	...	3	3	0
Bruton, H. T. ...	...	2	2	0	Morton, W. D. ...	...	2	2	0
Carlton, H. W. ...	...	3	3	0	Murray, J. ...	...	10	10	0
Charles, R. D. S. ...	...	2	2	0	Parker, Captain H. W. ...	...	2	2	0
Cogswell, D. R. ...	...	3	3	0	Parr, E. T. ...	...	2	2	0
Colbeck, H. ...	...	2	2	0	Pierpoint, R. ...	...	4	4	0
Collins, L. K. ...	...	2	2	0	Pilly, H. A. R. ...	...	2	2	0
Cook, S. S. ...	...	1	0	0	Pollington, E. V. ...	...	2	2	0
Cutlack, W. A. ...	...	2	2	0	Quirke, R. F. ...	...	2	2	0
Dean, W. ...	...	2	2	0	Rayden, J. M. ...	...	2	2	0
Dunnage, G. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Reeves, L. ...	...	2	2	0
Else, C. G. ...	...	2	2	0	Riley, R. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Evans, J. E. V. ...	...	2	2	0	Ritchie, H. V. O. ...	...	2	2	0
FitzSimmons, A. ...	...	2	2	0	Robertson, H. A. ...	...	2	2	0
Francis, E. T. ...	...	2	2	0	Robson, J. T. ...	...	2	2	0
Freeman, A. F. ...	...	2	2	0	Rogers, Major V. ...	...	2	2	0
Fuller, E. B. ...	...	2	2	0	Samuel, W. W. ...	...	2	2	0
Gasson, H. ...	...	2	2	0	Sawbridge, D. ...	...	2	2	0
Graham, G. A. L. ...	...	2	2	0	Schofield, A. ...	...	2	2	0
Hall, H. G. R. ...	...	2	2	0	Silvester, S. B. ...	...	2	2	0
Halls, A. H. ...	...	2	2	0	Singleton, J. N. ...	...	2	2	0
Hardie, E. R. ...	...	2	2	0	Smith, V. C. C. ...	...	2	2	0
Haynes, A. R. ...	...	2	2	0	Stephens, D. J. ...	...	3	3	0
Heaven, F. H. ...	...	2	2	0	Stevens, W. D. ...	...	3	0	0
Hewitt, W. R. ...	...	2	2	0	Stevenson, A. G. ...	...	4	4	0
Hinxman, R. ...	...	2	2	0	Talbot, J. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Hollis, A. ...	...	2	2	0	Taylor, F. G. ...	...	2	2	0
Houldsworth, A. F. ...	...	2	2	0	Taylor L. J. ...	...	2	2	0
Humphreys, W. V. ...	...	2	2	0	Tinslay, T. P. ...	...	2	2	0
Jewell, A. E. ...	...	2	2	0	Tommis, G. H. ...	...	2	2	0
Jones, A. R. ...	...	2	2	0	Trench, G. M. ...	...	2	2	0
Kennard, Cecil ...	...	3	3	0	Turpin, W. ...	...	2	2	0
King, D. ...	...	2	2	0	Walters, Sir J. Tudor ...	...	2	2	0
Kisch, A. M. ...	...	2	2	0	Ward, H. B. ...	...	2	2	0
Lake, B. ...	...	2	2	0	Weller, W. A. ...	...	2	2	0
Laurance, J. B. ...	...	2	2	0	Whalley, J. R. ...	...	2	2	0
Leatherdale, F. H. ...	...	2	2	0	Wright, S. W. ...	...	2	2	0
Lewis, O. W. H. ...	...	2	2	0					

THE GLOUCESTER MEETING.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held in the Guildhall, Gloucester, on Thursday, 8th July, 1920.

The members visiting Gloucester were received in the Guildhall by the Right Worshipful the MAYOR OF GLOUCESTER (Mr. J. L. Roberts, J.P.), the CITY HIGH SHERIFF (Mr. H. G. Norman), the TOWN CLERK OF GLOUCESTER (Mr. G. Sheffield Blakeway), and the Member for the City, Sir JAMES BRUTON, M.P.

The MAYOR, in welcoming the delegates, said it gave him great pleasure as chief magistrate to offer them a warm and hearty welcome to their ancient city. He understood that that was the first meeting The Institution had held in the provinces since pre-war days. They all rejoiced that the war had been won, and that they were once again able to resume their normal activities.

As the Mayor of the city he thought it was a high compliment that Gloucester should have been chosen for the resumption of their Annual Meeting. As most of them might be aware, Gloucester was of great antiquity, a fact of which the citizens were

justly proud. It had figured largely in national history—Kings' Councils and Parliaments had met there, and it was on the site of the Guildhall that the Roman Prætorium stood. When the excavations were being made for the foundations, a tessellated pavement of considerable extent was discovered. Distinguished men had been born in the city; but it was not for him to give them the city's history, for that morning they would have the high privilege of listening to the County Chairman, Sir Francis Hyett, who was not only a great authority on the city but on county affairs as well. While the city was of great antiquity, the county was a picturesque and charming one, of which he hoped they would see something before they returned to their respective spheres. In concluding, he asked Sir James Bruton, nine times Mayor of the city, to greet the visitors.

In a few cordial words the CITY MEMBER added his welcome. He trusted that the visit would not only be an enjoyable one but of advantage to The Institution.

In replying, the PRESIDENT thanked the Mayor and Sir James Bruton for their kind welcome. As the Mayor had said, during the war they had been prevented from having such a gathering as that, and they had naturally looked forward with the greatest of pleasure to their visit to Gloucester. From what the Mayor had said he thought they would have a most pleasant time.

FIRST PAPER.

GLoucester.

By SIR FRANCIS HYETT

(*Chairman of the Gloucestershire County Council*).

Gloucester is a city which has had a very remarkable past. If closeness of touch with national history is any measure of the greatness of our provincial capitals, it would be hard to name half a dozen that are her peers. I doubt if more than three, between the years 96 and 1643 A.D., played more prominent parts in public affairs than she did.

During the Roman occupation Gloucester was one of four cities on which the rank and privileges of a *colonia* was conferred. In late Saxon and early Norman days, when the capital of the country was, as it were, in commission, she was one of the three cities at which a national council was annually held. In the days of the Plantagenets, at Parliaments in Gloucester the powers of the king and of his barons were curtailed and laws of great importance were passed. A king was crowned within her walls; and on two occasions, by her resolute action, the doom of a dynasty was sealed.

I do not propose to endeavour, even in outline, to give you a consecutive account of the history of Gloucester; to do so would be like offering you a repast of Liebig's Extract of Meat. I will give you a few details of the salient incidents in her story at which I have glanced, with (if time permits) a brief notice of a few others.

I told you that Gloucester was a Roman *colonia*. This was an honour which she shared with York, Lincoln, and Colchester, and it was far from being a mere titular honour, for it meant that her citizens possessed exactly the same rights as Roman citizens. The government of a *colonia* was the government of Rome in miniature. Rome, it is true, controlled the military and fiscal affairs of a *colonia* through a vicar, but with this exception its government was democratic. It was carried on by a popular assembly and a senate, who elected officials whose powers and duties were those of consuls and tribunes.

Gloucester enjoyed these privileges for some 300 years. It is not improbable that the love of self-government that was then engendered was the parent of the sturdy Puritanism which Gloucester displayed in the days of the Stuarts.

I could not, if I would, tell you anything about the history of Gloucester during the interval of 167 years which elapsed between the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain and its capture by the Saxons, for nothing is known of it except that at the end of that period the city was governed by a king. In later days it became the capital of the important province of Mercia when it was beautified and enlarged, and Bede tells us that in 670 A.D. it became "one of the noblest cities in the " kingdom."

How long its size or structural beauties entitled it to be so described we do not know, but four centuries later it might with truth have been so styled on account of its political importance. During the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, the king "wore his crown" at three cities successively once in each year. At Easter he wore it

at Winchester, at Whitsuntide he wore it at Westminster, and at Christmas he wore it at Gloucester. In other words he held court and presided over his Witan (as the national assembly was called) at each of these cities in turn. Gloucester then for at least 57 years was periodically the metropolis of the kingdom. Her streets must often in those bygone days have presented a gay appearance, for it is said that the king was on these occasions attended by "all the rich men all over England, " archbishops and suffragan-bishops, and abbots and " earls, and thegns, and knights." It was after a Witan which was held in Gloucester, in the reign of William the Conqueror, that a piece of business was transacted which will, I think, have a peculiar interest for those whom I have the honour of addressing.

It was then that a decree went forth, useful enough at the time, but the contemporary value of which was as nothing to what it became to future generations. In the entry which occurs under the year 1085 in the *Saxon Chronicle* we read that " at midwinter the King " was at Gloucester with his Witan, and there held his " court five days: and afterwards the archbishop and his " clergy had a synod of three days After this the " King had a great council and a very deep speech with " his Witan about this land, and how it was peopled or " by what men; then [he] sent his men over England into " every shire, and caused to be ascertained how many " hundred hides were in the shire, or what land the King " himself had, and cattle within the land, or what dues he " ought to have in twelve months from the shire." The result of this "deep speech" between the King and his councillors, which took place eight hundred and thirty years ago within a few hundred yards of the spot on which we are now assembled, was the compilation of the

Domesday Book—a work which is absolutely unique, for no other country possesses a record, at once so ancient and so minute, of the value and ownership of its soil. It is still the quarry in which every local historian first sets to work, and from it the foundation stones of almost all our parish histories have been dug. It is interesting to note how little human nature changes. The enquiries of landowners as to their possessions was as displeasing to the subjects of William the Conqueror as the demands for returns by the Income Tax Commissioners are to the subjects of George V. The writer of the *Saxon Chronicle* cannot conceal his resentment at so inquisitorial a proceeding. "There was not one single hide," he writes, "nor " one yard of land, nor even—it is shame to tell, though " it seemed no shame to him to do—an ox, nor a cow, nor " a swine was left that was not set down in his writ."

The king who was crowned in Gloucester Cathedral was Henry III. He was but nine years old, and the ceremony, owing to the haste with which it had to be performed, was far from an imposing one. A French prince was in the country laying claim to the throne, backed by many powerful barons who had been driven into rebellion by John's failure to observe the Great Charter. Hence it was expedient that young Henry should be crowned without a day's delay. Consequently but a small number of bishops and barons were present, and a plain circular band of gold was placed on the boy's head, as the crown worn by his predecessors could not have been obtained without loss of time. By whom the ceremony was performed is not known, but it was not by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been suspended by the Pope from the performance of all official duties. The validity of the ceremony was impugned because it had not been performed by the

prelate or in the place prescribed by custom, and three years later the king was crowned again in Westminster Abbey.

In the days of the Plantagenets the conduct of affairs of state was gravitating towards a fixed centre, and Parliament usually met at Westminster, but if it suited royal convenience it was occasionally convened in provincial towns. Thus it happened that between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries it assembled certainly four, probably five, times in Gloucester, and its proceedings on these occasions chanced to have a more than ordinary historical interest.

The famous Statutes of Gloucester were passed here in 1278, to restrict the jurisdiction of the feudal courts and to curb the power of the barons in other ways. As an illustration of the necessity for legislation of this kind I may mention an incident which occurred in this county. Thomas Lord Berkeley was about this time called to account before the itinerant justices for having on two occasions hanged thieves in Berkeley Castle without trial by jury and for having imprisoned and set in the stocks men and women without cause. Practices of this sort in local courts (lay and ecclesiastical) were not uncommon. In justice, however, to Lord Berkeley's memory it should be mentioned that he was convicted of having hanged only one thief, as his servants persuaded the judge that the other hanged himself.

Twenty-three years later Parliament was again in Gloucester, when another Act was passed for preventing encroachment on the royal prerogative by local courts.

It also assembled here in 1378, when it had been summoned for the usual object of granting the King supplies. The taxation levied by the preceding Parliament had been unusually large, and so the Commons

now refused further supplies until the King gave an account as to how the last levy had been expended.

The King demurred but was forced to give way, and so it was in Gloucester that the Commons first established a right to control public expenditure.

Another dispute took place regarding the control of taxation when Parliament sat here in 1407, but this time it was not between the Commons and the Crown but between the Commons and the Lords. It seems that Henry IV. had (possibly through inadvertence) failed to observe a custom that money grants to the King should be initiated in the Lower House, and had settled the amount of a subsidy which he required in consultation with the Lords. This proceeding was resented by the Commons as a derogation of their privileges. Again the Commons gained the day, and what had been before a matter of custom became recognised as a constitutional principle.

The next occasion on which Gloucester figures prominently in the national history was some sixty years later during the final struggle between the Houses of York and Lancaster. In 1470 Warwick the Kingmaker had instigated a formidable Lancastrian rising for the restoration of Henry VI. Although the insurgents were defeated at Barnet, their cause might yet have triumphed had Queen Margaret been able to effect a junction between the forces which she had collected in Devonshire and an army which Lord Pembroke had raised in Wales. In order to prevent this, King Edward IV. marched at the head of his army from London, through Cirencester, and encamped near Chipping Sodbury on May 2nd. The Queen endeavoured to elude him, and news reached the King at three o'clock the following morning that her army was passing through Berkeley in a northerly direction.

He at once started in pursuit, but before doing so he despatched a messenger post haste to Gloucester with orders to the Governor, Sir Richard Beauchamp, son of Lord Beauchamp of Powick, to defend the city until he arrived with assistance. The Governor promptly obeyed, and when the Queen reached Gloucester, at 10 a.m., she found to her dismay the gates closed against her. This was altogether unexpected, as she knew that many of the citizens favoured her cause. She could neither rest her tired soldiers in a place of safety nor cross the bridge over the Severn and march towards Wales, so after making a pretence to storm the city she marched to Tewkesbury. What followed is too well known to need repeating at any length. Her army was overtaken by King Edward before it had time to recover from the fatigue of the long night march, and on May 4th it was routed at the battle of Tewkesbury, her son was slain, and the Lancastrian cause was lost.

The only other incident to which I shall call your attention is one which in its results was of a similar character.

If the action of Gloucester was disastrous to the House of Lancaster it was no less disastrous to the House of Stuart. It is common knowledge that the stubborn resistance offered by Gloucester to the King's forces was the turning point in the Great Civil War.

In July, 1643, the tide of fortune had been setting in the King's favour. The Royalist forces had won two victories, and when, at the end of the month, Bristol surrendered to Prince Rupert, it looked as if the success of the King's cause was assured. London was in a state bordering on panic, and had Charles marched on it at once it would probably have allowed him to enter without opposition. He has been severely blamed for

not doing so, but there were good reasons why Gloucester should be first reduced, and he had ground for believing that this could be speedily accomplished. He must have known that the Governor of Gloucester in an official letter had warned Parliament that he could not hold the city without reinforcements, and a report of the Governor's behaviour on receipt of a letter from a Royalist urging him to deliver up Gloucester to the King must have influenced him. Nathaniel Fiennes, the late Governor of Bristol, had said that "he would be hanged "if it could hold out two days," and John Corbet, the Governor of Gloucester's chaplain (who subsequently wrote an interesting history of its siege) thought that "Gloucester did stand without help and hope." But these fears and predictions were all falsified.

On August 10th, 1643, the King appeared before Gloucester at the head of an advance guard, numbering about 6,000 horse and foot, and formally summoned the city to surrender within two hours.

The manner in which the city returned an answer is thus described by Lord Clarendon in his history of the Rebellion :—

"Within less than the prescribed time together with the trumpeter returned two citizens of the town, with lean, pale, sharp and bad visages, indeed faces so strange and unusual, and in such garb and posture, that at once made the most severe countenances merry, and the most cheerful hearts sad; for it was impossible that such ambassadors could bring less than defiance."

The refusal of the city was brief, but it was courteous and not without dignity. A modern picture of the scene hangs in the Guildhall. The names of the lean, pale-visaged ambassadors have been handed down to us. They were Tobias Jordan who was a bookbinder, and one Pudsey who was a sergeant-major.

As far as provisions were concerned the city was well prepared for a siege. It had water and cattle within the walls and a good supply of corn and wine. It was, however, short of gunpowder, having only fifty barrels in its magazine, but it had a powder-mill which could turn out three barrels a week. Its fortifications were very defective, consisting partly of an old dilapidated wall and partly of earthworks. The garrison numbered 1,500 men, and excepting a reserve of 120 they were all kept on the walls and ramparts day and night. Nevertheless it successfully held at bay an army of 30,000 men for 26 days.

The history of the siege is somewhat monotonous as it consists chiefly of accounts of almost daily sallies to annoy the attacking forces. In these the citizens most usually have had the best of it, for at the end of the siege the King's forces had lost 1,500 men while the city had lost only 50. At the end of August, however, its powers of resistance were fast drawing to a close, but on September 5th its troubles were ended by the appearance of an army commanded by Lord Essex on a hill overlooking Cheltenham, on news of the approach of which the King broke up his camp and retreated, not, as has been said, in a panic, but in order to meet the enemy on more advantageous ground. His strategy was futile, for the army which had effected the relief of Gloucester subsequently prevented the King from entering London. At the first assize that was held in Gloucester since the outbreak of the Civil War the judge in charging the grand jury spoke of the citizens of Gloucester as "conservators of the Parliament of "England."

There is, however, one feature in this remarkable siege which, although well known to most residents in

Gloucester, will probably be new to many of our visitors. It is that the success with which Gloucester withstood the siege was entirely due to one man, Edward Massey, who was governor of the city at the time. Clarendon, who rarely praised an enemy, allowed that he had left nothing unperformed which became a vigilant commander.

The troubles of Gloucester were not ended by the withdrawal of the King's forces, for the Royalists having failed to take the city by siege, endeavoured to reduce it by a remote blockade, and it was then that Massey's qualities as a commander shone yet more brilliantly. He attacked the enemy's garrisons where he was least expected. One day he was at Ross and on the next storming Beverstone Castle. Within five months he was fighting at thirteen different places, and within eighteen days he took eight towns or villages which had been garrisoned by the Royalists. In one skirmish only was he thoroughly worsted. Although the city was on the verge of starvation and his troops were mutinous for want of pay, he contrived to resist the enemy until the Civil War was over. After his connection with Gloucester had been severed, and the rupture between Presbyterians and Independents had occasioned him to espouse the side of the Royalists, his life was so extraordinarily full of adventure that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that to find its parallel we must turn to the pages of Dumas' novels. I must only glance at this. Once he escaped from the Tower in woman's clothes, but was recaptured and was again imprisoned in the Tower. On his way he escaped from his guard while they were taking refreshment, but was recaptured.

He was not long in the Tower, for once again he contrived to escape. Nothing is known as to how he

accomplished it unless there is any truth in a tract entitled "A New Hue and Cry after Major-General Massey," in which it is suggested that he climbed up a chimney and let himself down by a rope, or that he passed through the guardroom in woman's clothes as he did on a former occasion.

He made his way to France, and thence to Holland. In 1654 he was sent by Charles on a secret mission to England. He disguised himself, but when in an inn at Hinton, near Bristol, he was recognised by the landlord who had been one of his troopers at Gloucester. An attempt was made to capture him, but he evaded those who were in search of him and returned to the Continent.

In 1659 he was sent by Charles to England to further a rising that had been planned to promote the Restoration. The Parliamentary party heard that he was in a house near Symond's Hall in this county; they surrounded the house with an armed force and took him prisoner. His antecedents seem to have been known to his captors, who took great precaution to prevent his escape. He was bound and placed on a horse, and a trooper sat behind him; one trooper rode on his right and another on his left, and the remainder rode in the front and the rear. Escape seemed impossible. But Massey's good fortune had not forsaken him, nor his quickness to turn to account any accident which might happen. The night was dark and stormy, and as the troop rode down Nymphsfield Hill, Massey's horse stumbled and fell under its double burden, the cord which bound him must have snapped, and the trooper loosed his hold in the fall. In an instant Massey was on his legs, and probably before his guard knew what had happened he was in the woods through which the road ran and out of their sight.

He regained his friends and continued to work for the King. He offered himself as a candidate at a Parliamentary election for the city of Gloucester in March, 1660, and the soldiers had orders to seize him, but the people, with whom he was a great favourite, prevented his capture. This is the last danger to which he was exposed of which there is any record. He was duly returned and took his seat in the Parliament, which, in the following May restored the King, and he continued to represent the city till 1673.

He was knighted by Charles a few days after he landed in England. There is a portrait of him hanging in the Mayor's parlour in the Guildhall, which is painted on an oak panel. It was presented by the late W. P. Price to the Corporation. Possibly it is the same as that which, between the years 1645 and 1650, was included in the inventory of articles belonging to the city, and described as "one fair table of Colonel Massey's picture."

The late years of the history of our city were comparatively uneventful, though, of course, not without interest to those connected with it by birth or residence.

George Whitefield, one of the most eloquent of English preachers, whose influence in promoting the religious revival of the eighteenth century was second only to that of John Wesley, was the youngest son of Thomas Whitefield, the landlord of the Bell Inn, Gloucester, where he was born in 1714.

Robert Raikes, who may justly be described as the founder of the Sunday School movement, resided nearly all his life in Gloucester. His father, who bore the same name, established *The Gloucester Journal*, a paper which has not only lasted but maintained a high reputation for almost 200 years.

In conclusion I will say that the county is proud of its capital, and to the best of my belief the capital is proud of the county. It is a county which for many generations has prided itself on the attention which it paid to local affairs, and it is spoken of by the eminent historians of local government (Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb) as having been "distinguished from the end of "the eighteenth century for the efficiency of its administration" and as one of the "highly organised and progressive counties" a century ago.

Mr. W. WOODWARD (Fellow) said it afforded him great pleasure to move a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Francis Hyett for the interesting Paper he had just read to them. Gloucester and Gloucestershire afforded ample material, historically and architecturally, for such a Paper. The Mayor had already referred to the picturesque surroundings of Gloucester, and as he approached the ancient city the previous day he could not help but admire the beauties of the county as a whole. Alluding to some of the principal features of the county, the speaker made reference to the noted Painswick stone, in connection with which he said he rather wondered that Dr. Addison had not made more use of that stone for his house-building scheme, and so given the poor bricklayers a rest. It was really distressing to see bricklayers tearing their hearts out in their endeavour to lay about 200 bricks a day. Another feature which struck him was the excellent state of preservation of the Cathedral, including the cloisters.

Mr. HENRY HAYWARD (Fellow) briefly seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Sir FRANCIS HYETT, in his reply, remarked that he could assure them it was a great pleasure to him to read the Paper, and that he felt it an honour to have been asked to do so.

SECOND PAPER.

THE AGRICULTURE BILL, 1920.

BY H. B. NAPIER (FELLOW).

I accepted the invitation to read a Paper on this Bill with a certain amount of diffidence, but it was pointed out to me that it was fitting that some member of the County Branch, in whose area The Institution was holding its Summer Meeting, should take a share in the labour entailed in preparing Papers for discussion. The Agriculture Bill certainly provides a subject of more than usual interest to the majority of our members, and without further apology I therefore proceed to carry out the privilege of bringing some of the provisions of this important measure to your notice, together with some of the conclusions I have arrived at after a careful study of the Bill.

My subject is not made easier by the unfortunate practice of our legislators in dealing with nearly every important subject by reference to previous Acts, a practice invented by the devil or lawyers—I am not certain which—but which certainly adds difficulties to the layman, with compensating grist to the mill of the gentlemen of the law.

The Bill consists of two main parts—the first dealing with amendments of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the second with amendments of the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

The latter portion is perhaps likely to be of the greater interest to members, but I think it is advisable to clear the ground and first to point out certain important amendments in the Corn Production Act, 1917.

PART I.

The Amendment of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

Clause 1 continues the provisions of the 1917 Act until Parliament otherwise determines, subject, however, to such amendments of that measure as appear in the later clauses of the Bill. Power is given to His Majesty on an address presented to him by both Houses of Parliament to declare by Order in Council that the provisions of the Act shall cease to operate at the end of the fourth year subsequent to that in which the Order is made. The cultivator of the soil is, therefore, assured that the policy on which his agricultural operations are based will not be altered or abandoned without four years' notice. By an amendment adopted by the House of Commons on the Committee stage, the provisions of the 1917 Act with regard to agricultural wages have been brought into line with the guaranteed minimum prices in the event of an Order in Council being made declaring that the Act shall cease to be in force.

Clause 2 lays down the method of calculating what the minimum prices shall be for future years. Experience has shown that any attempt to lay down fixed figures beforehand is impracticable. This course was followed in 1917, and month by month the soaring prices of cereals proved the absurdity of the minimum prices guaranteed under that Act. The minimum prices for the future will be based on the average cost of production for the year 1919, as determined by the Royal Commission which sat to take evidence on this subject

in the latter part of last year. They will be raised or lowered from year to year as the cost of production for the year under review is above or below the standard year. A Commission will be established to determine the percentage by which the cost of production for the particular year is greater or less than that of the standard year.

There has been some confusion between minimum and maximum prices. The Bill merely guarantees a low minimum price to cover the bare cost of production and to protect the grower from serious loss in the event of the unexpected happening and a break in prices occurring. He will, however (we have been informed by the Minister of Agriculture), be allowed a free market for his produce, and can therefore secure the top price obtainable for his wheat and oats at the time he sells. This should, under present conditions, be something much in excess of the minimum price guaranteed. At the same time cost of production is a very uncertain quantity, agricultural wages are unlikely to come down, and other charges are on the upward rather than the downward grade. Should world prices for wheat and oats fall in coming years, I am inclined to think that the minimum prices which will be fixed from year to year, as against the 1919 standard cost of production, will not prove very attractive to farmers occupying poor or heavy land, nor induce them to increase the arable area to any considerable extent.

Clause 4 of the Bill amends Section 9 of the 1917 Act, giving the Ministry of Agriculture power to enforce proper cultivation. The Bill, as drafted, provides possibly the worst example of legislation by reference which has been placed before the public, even in these days when this method of slovenly drafting appears to

have found so much favour among Government departments. I venture to think that even the most acute legal mind would find a difficulty in interpreting the meaning of this clause without the White Paper (Cmd. 704) prepared by the Ministry for the purpose of showing the effect of the new clause on the 1917 Bill. In dealing with this clause I propose to use the numbers of sections and subsections appearing in the White Paper.

Since my Paper was first drafted, Section 9 (1) (b), which imported a noticeable amendment in the 1917 Act, has been deleted in Committee in the House of Commons, and I am, therefore, in some difficulty in dealing with the matter. I understand, however, that a new paragraph will be proposed to take its place, the effect of which will be to continue the provisions of the deleted paragraph, except that the power of the Ministry, or any body acting thereunder, to decide what particular crop or class of crop shall be grown will be eliminated. Their power will be limited to changes in the general method of cultivation, but would seem to extend to a substitution of arable for pasture.

The principal effect of Section 9 (1) (a) and (b) will be that the Ministry may serve notice upon an occupier to make such changes in the cultivation of the holding as seem desirable from the point of view of food production, provided that they must not be such as to affect injuriously the persons interested in the land. Notices thus served may for the first time be enforced by means of summary proceedings and fine, but the occupier is protected (1) by the proviso above quoted, and (2) by the right which he possesses under the section to claim that questions arising under Section 9 (1) (a) or (b), in respect of the notice shall be referred to arbitration.

The right to compensation, in respect of loss sustained by an occupier by reason of changes in cultivation made in accordance with a notice, which was possessed under the 1917 Act, is withdrawn under Section 9 (9), it presumably being considered that the occupier is sufficiently protected by the addition of the proviso *re* injurious affection, together with the right of an appeal to arbitration.

The power given to the Ministry to order changes in the method of managing a farm is a wide one, and would doubtless enable notices for the ploughing up of pasture still to be given. Not only is the occupier debarred from claiming compensation, but also the owner, except where possession is actually taken of the land. An owner may, therefore, find the freehold value of his property depreciated without the possibility of compensation, although he would doubtless be given an opportunity of appearing at the arbitration, as Section 9 (2) provides for copies of notices to be served upon the landlord at the same time as on the tenant.

Section 9 (1) (c) imports an important new proposal by enabling a notice to be served upon an "owner of land in the occupation of a tenant who has neglected to execute the necessary repairs (not being repairs which the tenant is liable to execute) to any buildings on the land being repairs required for the proper cultivation or working thereof." A notice served under this subsection is not enforceable by fine (as in the case of Section 9 (1) (a) or (b)), but where the owner fails to comply with the requirements of the notice the Minister may authorise the tenant to execute the repairs and to recover the costs from the owner as though they were compensation awarded in respect of an improvement under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908. Under

Part III. of the First Schedule to the 1908 Act a tenant can execute repairs on giving notice to the landlord, and claim compensation at the end of his tenancy. Under the new clause he will be able to claim payment immediately for the *cost*, not the *unexhausted value*, of the repairs.

The owner is given a similar right of appeal to arbitration against the notice to carry out repairs as is given to occupiers in the case of notices requiring changes in the general method of cultivation.

Presumably this power of appeal is looked upon as sufficient to protect the owner against the necessity for carrying out repairs to buildings, &c., which are not essential to the proper cultivation of the holding, but unless judiciously interpreted the clause may impose a heavy burden on owners for the repair of old and seldom used buildings. Personally I am of opinion that, as agents, we have not much to fear from this provision, but there may be cases where old buildings have been allowed to fall into disrepair during the past forty years owing to changes in the method of cultivation, in connection with which a heavy burden would fall upon owners if they were now required to repair them. In any event the provision is likely to give rise to fears which cannot add to the attraction of the ownership of land.

Clause 9 (3) (a) enables the Minister, on representation made by an Agricultural Committee that the owner of an agricultural estate cultivates or manages the estate in such a manner as to prejudice the production of food thereon, after making such enquiry as he thinks proper, and after taking into consideration any representations made to him by the owner, to appoint a receiver of the estate. Provision is made for an appeal to the High Court. Probably this right of appeal would suffice to protect owners from undue interference ;

indeed, I think it probable that the Ministry would hesitate to exercise their power under the clause except in such gross cases of mismanagement as we should all acknowledge justified interference. Such cases, if they exist, can only prove detrimental to the good landlords who endeavour to do their best by the estates which they own, by giving the agitator an argument against private ownership which he will not fail to use.

Part I. of the Bill will thus be seen to continue in a modified form the control of agriculture which was proved to be necessary during the war, when we as a nation were found so unprepared to provide for the food requirements of the community. Control of any industry is unlikely to be welcomed by those concerned in carrying on the industry; but the position indicated in the Report of the Selborne Committee goes to show that this country is far more closely interested in home-grown food production than was formerly recognised, and there is, therefore, a strong argument in favour of steps being taken to stabilise food production in this country, if the proper means of doing so can only be devised. I leave it to those who take part in the discussion to-day to determine whether the solution of the problem will be found in the Bill. The subject is of such immense importance to the country, and the danger of a false step so serious, that I would prefer those who are themselves primarily engaged in the production of food to say whether the inducements offered and the safeguards given are sufficient to secure the desired result.

PART II.

Amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

I now come to Part II. of the Bill, which is perhaps

of even more immediate interest to us, who are responsible for the management of land, than Part I.

The following measures are repealed *in toto*: The Small Holdings Act, 1910, the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1914, and the Corn Production (Amendment) Act, 1918, and considerable amendments are effected in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.

Perhaps the most important change is that contained in Clause 7, which has been drafted with the object of giving the occupier a greater feeling of security that he will not suffer loss by being turned out of his holding. In connection with this clause and others there are many details deserving of comment, but the time at my disposal will not permit me to do more than place before you the main principles embodied in the Bill.

The effect of Clause 7 will be to give a tenant, whose tenancy is determined by notice to quit given by the landlord, a right to compensation for disturbance in all cases except where the notice is given—

- (a) for bad farming;
- (b) for breach of covenant;
- (c) on bankruptcy of tenant;
- (d) on refusal by the tenant to agree to submit a claim for increased rent to arbitration.

Paragraph (d) above sets up a new principle. If an owner demands an increase of rent, and the tenant refuses either to agree to the increase or to submit the question to arbitration, and as a result the landlord gives the tenant notice to quit, the latter has no claim for compensation for disturbance.

Clause 7 (2) provides for the converse of (d), and lays down that when a demand for a reduction of rent

has been made by a tenant, and, as a consequence of a refusal by the owner to agree either to the reduction or to arbitration thereon, the tenant gives notice to quit, he will be able to claim compensation for disturbance.

There will be many differences of opinion, both as to the advisability of thus extending the right to claim compensation for disturbance to cases where no question of capricious eviction arises, and as to the wisdom of providing a tribunal to deal with differences of opinion as to rent. Circumstances, however, change, and those which existed during the war have thrown a new light both on the relationship between landlord and tenant and on that between the tenant and the community. On the whole, therefore, I do not anticipate any very serious opposition being aroused by the adoption of these principles. If a tribunal is to be set up it is, in my opinion, far better that it should be a thoroughly practical and judicial man rather than a land court, such as has been established in Ireland and Scotland. The latter form of tribunal could hardly fail to result in a system of dual ownership which no true friend to agriculture in this country could do otherwise than deplore.

With regard to the extension of the right to claim compensation for disturbance in cases where notice has been given for reasons which, in ordinary circumstances, would be looked upon as good and sufficient and not inconsistent with good management, there is doubtless much to be said both for and against. But it must be remembered that the whole object of the Bill is to secure better production, and it is argued with considerable weight that a tenant farmer will not do his utmost by his farm and sink capital therein unless he is protected against loss in the event of his tenancy being terminated for a sale or other purposes beyond his control.

One point of detail I might be allowed to refer to here. The Bill, as drafted, applies to notices to quit given "whether before or after the commencement of "this Act." In my opinion the measure should not be retrospective, at any rate, beyond the date on which the Bill was introduced. If passed, as at present drafted, owners who had given notice in all good faith and without a knowledge of the provisions of the Bill would be placed in a position of hardship. They could not withdraw their notices without the consent of the tenant, and would become liable for a far heavier quantum of compensation than they supposed when the notice was given.

Any notice to quit given after the passing of the Act should state clearly whether it is given for one or more of the reasons mentioned in (a), (b), (c), or (d) above, or the owner may find himself liable to pay compensation for disturbance.

Clause 7 (4) lays down the quantum of compensation for disturbance which is considerably more than that allowed under Section 11 of the 1908 Act. It is the loss unavoidably incurred—

- (i.) in connection with the sale or removal of his household goods, implements of husbandry, fixtures, farm produce or farm stock ;
- (ii.) or otherwise directly attributable to the quitting ;
- (iii.) expenses reasonably incurred in preparation of his claim for compensation (not being costs of the arbitration to determine the amount of the compensation) ;
- (iv.) a sum equal to one year's rent of the holding.

Where the notice to quit is capricious—*i.e.* given without good and sufficient cause, and for reasons

inconsistent with good estate management—the amount payable under (iv.) shall be a sum not less than one or more than four years' rent, as the arbitrator may think proper.

Probably no one will quarrel with the amount of compensation payable in the very rare cases which may occur of capricious eviction, but many will think that the compensation allowed in other cases goes further than is either fair or reasonable. In particular the words “otherwise directly attributable to the quitting” appear to open the door to all sorts of extravagant claims, and are, in my opinion, likely to give rise to litigation. They will probably be used to support claims for compensation in respect of loss sustained in connection with a trade carried on in connection with the holding. The owner should not be made liable for matters outside the tenancy to which he was not privy, and in respect of which he did not benefit by way of rent.

These words, and the solatium in addition of one year's rent, must, I think, reduce the legitimate selling value of the land. A purchaser for occupation will know that he will have to pay the occupier a considerable sum under these heads, and will fix the price accordingly.

Statesmen hold that it is in the best interests of the country that estates should be split up, and that the land of the country should be in the hands of a large number of different owners. The legislator, however, apparently finds it necessary to penalise the unfortunate owner when he attempts to realise, and I fail to see that an occupier, who can himself leave his holding at any time by giving twelve months' notice, is entitled to receive any solatium in addition to the actual loss

which he has sustained, and the expense to which he has been put in moving to another farm, when the notice is given by the landlord.

Clause 7 (5) follows Section 11 of the 1908 Act in requiring the owner to be given sufficient notice before the sale of goods, implements, stock, &c., to make a valuation thereof; but the important paragraph (c) of Section 11, which states that the section shall not apply "where the tenant with whom the contract of tenancy was made has died within three months before the date of the notice to quit, or in the case of a lease for years before the refusal to grant a renewal," is omitted. This I would strongly urge should be again inserted.

Another important amendment in the existing law is contained in Clause 9, which provides a means of enabling capital improvements to be carried out without the consent of the owner. If proper safeguards are provided, there is doubtless much to be said in favour of this provision. Looking at the question purely from the point of view of food production, it is undesirable that an owner through lack of funds or other reasons should be in a position to veto improvements which are recognised as necessary for the proper cultivation of the holding. Under the clause in question an occupier can appeal from such a refusal to the Agricultural Committee, and if the latter support his view, can himself carry out the improvement and claim compensation for the same at its value to an incoming tenant at the end of his tenancy. If, however, the landlord's view is supported and the tenant then carries out the improvements, he does so at his own risk, and it would come under Section 21 of the 1908 Act.

I would venture to suggest that the Agricultural Committee cannot be looked upon as the most suitable

body to settle questions arising under this clause. They are, to a great extent, interested bodies, and in many cases will not be composed of persons possessing the wide practical knowledge necessary to arrive at a decision on such matters, which would carry the confidence of all concerned. In my opinion this desideratum would be attained far more surely by following the precedent of the earlier clauses and leaving the question to be determined by arbitration.

The same comment applies to Clause 9 (3), which provides a means of getting over the *impasse* which has arisen in respect of land which a tenant desires to use for market garden purposes. Should the owner refuse to agree to such a proposal on the part of a tenant, the latter can appeal to the Agricultural Committee, and if their decision is in his favour, the Evesham custom will come into operation.

As that custom, although well known in this district, may not be equally well understood by some present, I will quote the paragraphs in the Bill giving effect to it:—

“(a) If the tenancy is terminated by notice to quit given by the tenant or by reason of the tenant becoming bankrupt or compounding with his creditors, the tenant shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of any such improvements as are specified in the direction unless the tenant not later than one month after the date on which the notice to quit is given or the date of the bankruptcy or composition, as the case may be, or such later date as may be agreed, produces to the landlord an offer in writing by a substantial person (being an offer which is to hold good for a period of one month from the date on which it is produced), to accept a tenancy of the holding from the termination

of the existing tenancy thereof, and on the terms and conditions of that tenancy, and, subject as hereinafter provided, to pay to the outgoing tenant all compensation for improvements payable under the Act of 1908 as amended by any other Act, or under the contract of tenancy, and the landlord fails to accept the offer within one month after the production thereof ; and

- (b) If the landlord accepts any such offer, the incoming tenant shall pay to the landlord on demand all sums payable to him by the outgoing tenant on the termination of the tenancy in respect of rent or breach of contract or otherwise in respect of the holding, and any amount so paid may, subject to any agreement between the outgoing tenant and incoming tenant, be deducted by the incoming tenant from any compensation payable by him to the outgoing tenant."

Here, again, I think that an arbitrator would form a more satisfactory tribunal than the Agricultural Committee.

Clause 10 requires an arbitrator to give such additional compensation as represents in his opinion the benefit accrued to a holding "where the value of a holding has been increased during the tenancy by the continuous adoption of a system of farming more beneficial to the holding than the system required by the contract of tenancy or by custom." For this purpose a record of the holding will have to be made.

Every tenancy agreement provides that the holding shall be managed in a good and husbandlike manner, and the task of ascertaining when this requirement ends and "continuous high farming" begins, and, having found it, of fixing its money value will, I think, cause the unfortunate arbitrator some sleepless nights. It will,

however, be the more incumbent on those responsible for the management of estates to see that the "system "required by the contract of tenancy" is a sufficient one.

Clauses 12, 13 and 14 deal with arbitration and the composition of the panel of arbitrators on whom will fall the responsible duty of settling judicially the important questions which will be referred to them. The Minister of Agriculture is given powers (not being inconsistent with the rules contained in the Second Schedule of the 1908 Act) for the purpose of expediting or reducing the cost of arbitrations. Let us hope that this will have the effect of preventing the delays which at present often amount to a scandal. I am of opinion that valuers, if they fail to agree, should be compelled to refer within, say, three months of the termination of the tenancy.

We shall all be glad to see that the President of The Institution is to be one of the Committee on whom the duty of drawing up the panel of arbitrators will fall. The task will not be an easy one, but no man in England can be better equipped than the President of The Institution to fulfil it conscientiously and with knowledge. It is unfortunate that one of his colleagues must necessarily be looked upon as an interested party, and in my opinion it would have been wiser to restrict the *personnel* of the appointing body to entirely impartial persons.

Clause 15 reads as follows :—

"Where after the commencement of this Act the landlord of a holding gives notice, in pursuance of a provision in that behalf contained in the contract of tenancy, of his intention to resume possession of some part of the holding, the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of section twenty-three of the Act of 1908 shall apply as if the notice were such a notice to quit as is mentioned in that section."

This clause must, I think, be amended or cut out.

The power reserved in tenancy agreements to take land from a holding for certain defined purposes, with proper compensation to the occupier, is reasonable, and no real hardship is done to him by exercising it. As I read the clause, the owner, if he requires to take a field under such a reservation, will run the risk of having his notice accepted as a notice to quit the whole holding, and be faced with the necessity of paying compensation for disturbance.

This is a clause which unfortunately has to be considered by reference to the Act of 1908, and there seems a doubt as to whether it is intended that the proviso at the end of Section 23 in that Act shall apply. If it is not intended to apply, I fail to see the necessity for Clause 15.

Under Clause 16 the power of an owner to demand a penal rent under a farm agreement is abolished. This does not mean that the occupier is given the right to break up old pasture, as I have seen alleged, but limits an owner's claim to the loss actually sustained. If, therefore, an occupier breaks up old pasture in breach of his agreement, unless compelled to do so by notice from the Minister under Part I. of the Bill, he may be mulcted in damages, or an injunction could be obtained to restrain him.

If a tenant wishes to break up grass land, the question whether it is desirable in the interests of food production that he should do so might properly be left to be determined by arbitration as has been recommended in the case of capital improvements and land required for market garden purposes, or by notice under Part I. of the Bill.

Clause 19 extends the meaning of the term "holding" under the 1908 Act to land let with a house, shop, inn, or

other premises, and brings such land within the scope of the Act for the purposes of compensation for improvements and disturbance. I would suggest that in such cases no claim for compensation for disturbance should lie. In the case of such a compound tenancy it might be necessary to turn out a tenant from a house, for example, the tenant of a licensed property where the licence is being endangered. The reference to disturbance should, therefore, be omitted from the clause.

Clause 20, which prohibits the removal of manure, straw, &c., during the last year of a tenancy which is not governed by agreement or custom, unless the owner has in the first instance been given the opportunity of purchasing the same, has been inserted to meet a recommendation made by the Selborne Committee. The object is to prevent an incoming tenant entering a farm and finding thereon none of the necessities required to enable him to carry it on as a going concern. The clause, however, should be amended to make it clear that the outgoer should be paid only on the same basis as that on which he entered. As drafted he would be able to claim market value whatever his terms of entry.

Clause 21 provides for the making of a record of the condition of the holding at any time on the application of owner or occupier. It has been suggested the owner, when creating a new tenancy, would be well advised to have a complete record made of the condition of the holding at the time, and that such record should be signed by the occupier. I am inclined, however, to think the wiser course would be to leave the occupier to make application for such a record, which will then have to be prepared at the joint expense of both parties.

Clause 23 provides that for any holding within the

meaning of the Act a twelve months' notice must in future be given.

I have now dealt with all the more important clauses of the Bill, but time will not permit of my going into greater detail.

I think it will be generally agreed that the occupier's interests are carefully guarded. The owner, however, is less favourably treated, and if his capital is still to be attracted for improvement and equipment purposes some amendment on the lines I have indicated would seem to be necessary.

Both owner and occupier are to have more masters in the future, and the powers given to the Ministry and Agricultural Committees are great and will require to be exercised with judgment. These committees must not be judged by their emergency work during the war. My conviction is they can, and will, do a vast amount of good if sufficient care is taken in their constitution. In my opinion land was broken up during the war which, at the present high rate of wages, with the prospect of an even higher minimum in the near future, cannot be made to grow corn profitably, and must of necessity revert to grass.

If the area under corn has to be increased in this country, it cannot be economically provided by breaking up poor pasture. A middle course should be adopted, and only land on which there is a reasonable prospect of a paying crop being produced must be selected. Rough and thin pastures can and should be improved, and can in very many cases be made to carry far more stock than at present. The following example will, I think, bring home the point I want to make. On a highly rented farm on an estate under my charge I induced the tenant to break up two fields of old pasture, about 20

acres. Wheat and oats were grown, and the yield for the first two years has been, wheat 52 bushels and oats 72 bushels per acre per annum. The present crop looks promising, and, in my judgment, should average about the same yield. On the Home Farm I broke up during the war a large area of rough pasture, and the yield, principally oats, has for three years averaged 28 bushels per acre. The cost of production on the poor pasture has been higher than on the good land, and I am certain, if the time comes when these two examples have to revert to pasture, the cost and risk of failure will be far greater on the poor land than on the good.

I can only conclude my Paper by reiterating what I said at the commencement. Time has only permitted me to deal with general principles. In a Bill of this character, bristling with debatable points, a whole day might be profitably occupied in bringing them to your notice for discussion.

Mr. W. E. MILLS (Fellow) said he rose with great pleasure, although with a certain amount of diffidence, to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Napier for the Paper he had laid before them that morning, a Paper which needed no words of his to commend it to the earnest consideration of all who were connected with agriculture and the land upon which the food supply of the country in a great measure depended. The Paper must have appealed with special force to those (and he saw many around him) who were acquainted with the management of large estates, for, as the author had very clearly shown, there existed in the Bill many pitfalls and dangers unless the measure itself were very considerably modified.

He did not desire, in the few remarks he was about to offer, to criticise the Paper ; what he would like to do would be to emphasise the points which Mr. Napier had made, and to call attention to one or two others which he thought were deserving of mention.

He sympathised with Mr. Napier when he spoke of the difficulties he had met with in considering the Bill. When the Bill was first introduced, the Agricultural Sub-Committee, of which he had the honour to be chairman, spent the greater part of three days in considering it. At the end of that time they felt that they had touched, as it were, only the fringe of the subject, and that there were a great many clauses in the Bill the result of which could not possibly be foreseen until the measure was put into operation.

The first point to which he desired to call their attention was that referring to minimum and maximum prices. Mr. Napier said : " Should prices for wheat and " oats fall in coming years, I am inclined to think that the minimum prices which will be fixed from year to " year, as against the 1919 standard cost of production, " will not prove very attractive to farmers occupying " poor or heavy land, nor induce them to increase the " arable area to any considerable extent." He thought they would all endorse the view that there were in the Bill no attractions whatever for farmers to grow corn on poor or heavy land.

Passing on to the part of the Paper referring to the power of the Ministry of Agriculture to enforce proper cultivation, Mr. Napier had alluded to the amended paragraph under which " their power will be limited to " changes in the general method of cultivation, but " would seem to extend to a substitution of arable " for pasture." That was one of the most important

clauses which he thought existed in the Bill. It was not clear whether the Ministry had power to order pasture land to be converted into arable, but if that were so, he ventured to submit that the owners of that particular land should have power to appeal against the order. He was not aware that there was in the Bill any provision for an appeal of that kind ; but if there were not, there ought to be.

Again, the Paper stated : “ An owner may find the “ freehold valuation of his property depreciated without “ the possibility of compensation, although he would “ doubtless be given an opportunity of appearing at the “ arbitration as Section 9 (2) provides for copies of “ notices to be served upon the landlord at the same “ time as on the tenant.” He would like to point out that the mere fact of serving a notice on the landlord that there was going to be an arbitration did not give him a *locus standi* before the arbitrator. Was it the intention of the Bill that he should have no such *locus standi* ? That remained to be seen, but he certainly should have the right of appearing before the arbitrator and stating his case.

While on the same subject, the Paper stated : “ Under “ the new clause he [the tenant] will be able to claim “ payment immediatly for the *cost*, not the *unexhausted* “ *value*, of the repairs.” The principle of compensation which had hitherto applied was that the right time for a tenant to claim any compensation that was due to him was when he quitted the holding, and in his (the speaker’s) opinion that was the proper principle to adopt. Under the Bill, if adopted, a tenant would receive payment for repairs immediately, and if any additional buildings were erected he would also receive payment for those, but would continue to occupy the holding without

paying any more rent, although there would be a distinct addition to the equipment of the farm over and above what existed when he began his tenancy.

Coming to Part II. of the Bill, dealing with the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act, there was a point contained in Section 7 (2) upon which Mr. Napier had not touched. The Bill proposed to give power to the tenant to make an application for a reduction of rent upon a holding to date from the expiration of the current year. He claimed that that paragraph ought to be amended to read "twelve months after the expiration of the current year." His reason for that submission was that if a tenant made an application for a reduction of rent, say the day before his tenancy expired, it would give the landlord no time to consider the request, and he therefore thought a longer period should be allowed.

He agreed with Mr. Napier that the Bill ought not to be retrospective, and for the same reason, for it would bear very hardly on an owner who had given his tenant notice, not knowing what the position would be.

As to the question of compensation in the case of capricious eviction, he was strongly of opinion that one year's rent was ample; four years' rent would be altogether out of proportion to any loss a tenant would sustain even through a capricious eviction. He quite agreed that the arbitrator should have discretionary powers as to additional compensation, but submitted that those powers should be limited to an amount not exceeding one year's rent.

There was a very important point in the last part of the paragraph in Mr. Napier's Paper dealing with notices to quit in cases where a trade is carried on in connection with a farm. They all knew that that was quite a common occurrence. Let them take, for example, a

country inn. If the licensee of that inn should lose his licence, the owner gave him notice to quit. Was that owner bound to pay compensation for the land held in conjunction with the inn? It appeared that he would be, and the question required clearing up. Further, he suggested that some provision should be made whereby if a tenant capriciously gave notice to quit, he should provide compensation for the landlord towards the trouble and expense of finding a successor. Whether that was practicable or not he could hardly say.

He thought there was a good deal of doubt in the minds of those who had studied the Bill as to what was meant by the words "proper cultivation of a holding," and questions were likely to arise which the arbitrators might possibly have to decide. He instanced the case of a dishonourable tenant who might ruin a farm during his tenancy, and then leave without making any claim for unexhausted improvements, &c., in which case the landlord would have no remedy whatever except the costly and uncertain process of an action at law. He would like to know whether the Bill did or did not propose to give the landlord power to make a claim on the tenant irrespective of whether the latter made a claim or not. It was not quite clear so far, but if the Bill did not provide such power an amendment ought to be inserted to bring about that end.

He had very great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Napier for his admirable Paper.

Mr. JOHN GERMAN (Fellow), in seconding the vote of thanks, said he thought they would all agree that it was very necessary that a Bill of that character, which marked in many ways a new departure in agriculture, should be fully discussed and debated upon before it was

passed into law. It was satisfactory to him, and he thought to all of them, in addition to being for the good of the country, to know that all such Bills were most carefully considered by the Parliamentary Committee of The Surveyors' Institution, and had the close attention of their very able Secretary, Mr. Goddard. He thought, too, that it was for the benefit of Parliament that there should be a committee of that kind, because he did not suppose the legislators knew the top and the bottom of all the subjects upon which they were called upon to legislate. It gave him great pleasure, therefore, to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Napier, and he would like to ask their earnest consideration to every point he had raised, for in his opinion they were of vital importance.

The Bill certainly ought not to be retrospective, and he opined it never would be. Further, with regard to the question of compensation, he thought that a good tenant, if given notice to quit without a legitimate reason, ought to have some compensation, and in his opinion the fair and equitable basis would be as follows:—

1. That if notice to quit were given to a tenant for reasons consistent with good estate management, the tenant should be entitled to compensation up to, but not exceeding, one year's rent of the holding.

2. That if notice to quit were given to a tenant for reasons inconsistent with good estate management, the tenant should be entitled to compensation up to, but not exceeding, two year's rent of the holding.

Lord BLEDISLOE, K.B.E. (Hon. Member), said he was glad of the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of Mr. Napier's Paper, which was inspired by a spirit of fairness and moderation and an obvious desire

to render the intended legislation practicable. He wished to take that opportunity of saying that they in the West of England were very much indebted to Mr. Napier for the wise lead which he had always given in agricultural matters for at least a generation past. Perhaps he would allow him (the speaker), as the newly elected President of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, to say in his presence that it was largely due to his active work in connection with this the oldest of their great agricultural societies that it held such a high position in the agricultural world as it did to-day, and that its shows had been so conspicuously successful.

He, for his part, entirely agreed with the whole of Mr. Napier's Paper. He (Lord Bledisloe) found it exceedingly difficult to discuss, in general terms, the Agriculture Bill, because for many weeks past he had, as a member of various organisations, been discussing and endeavouring to understand the somewhat complicated details of the measure, and consequently he could "hardly see the wood "because of the trees." Such legislation, whether desirable or not, would appear to be inevitable in the light of the experience gained during the war. The professed object of the Bill was to produce more of the essential food of the nation at home, or, as Mr. Napier had put it in his Paper, "to provide for the food requirements of the "community." The decision announced in the House of Commons a short time ago to the effect that there would be an open market for wheat in 1921 (and he rather wished that it could be extended to the present year also) would probably produce a more immediate effect in realising what was apparently the Government's intention than the passage of the present far-reaching and complicated Bill.

But what were "the food requirements of the community"? No one had yet told him, and so far as he was aware no opinion had yet been officially expressed by any member of His Majesty's Government as to what were the nation's food requirements, or indeed how far they could be met by this or by any other Government action. Moreover, should they be met by concentration on the production of wheat and other cereals, or partly by increased production of other arable crops such as potatoes, which were the very backbone of Germany at the outbreak of war, and which were less at the mercy of the uncertain British climate than were cereal crops? Also, would those requirements best be met by large extensions of the arable area, or by a more intensified cultivation of the existing arable land of the country? These questions ought to be answered before they began to deal with the details of such a Bill as the one under consideration, and so far as he was aware no answer was yet forthcoming from official sources.

What were the objects of the Bill? The first was to guarantee farmers against serious loss in their production of what were regarded as the most important human foodstuffs. The second was to create for the first time some definite and continuing relation between wages on the one hand and the price of cereal produce on the other. That was a factor in the Bill which was very welcome. The Agricultural Wages Board had, as they knew, been operating in a watertight compartment so far as agricultural economy was concerned. That at any rate was remedied by the Bill, which based for the first time the guaranteed minimum price to be paid for wheat and oats upon "the costs of production," which meant preponderantly the cost of labour.

The third object of the Bill was to give greater

security for his capital to the farmer, and also, he hoped, to the landowner, who, after all, owned at least two-thirds of the capital which was wrapped up in the agricultural industry to-day.

Lastly, and this had not been referred to by previous speakers, the Bill gave protection to the tenant against the unsettling activities of speculative syndicates.

All that involved continued control by the Government of the country's greatest industry. Personally, having participated in Government control during the war, he detested Government control, and he sincerely wished that they could part with it for ever, as soon as the war conditions were at an end.

With reference to the newly formed County Agricultural Committees, he noticed that Mr. Napier had expressed doubt as to whether the size of those committees would not be too large for properly carrying out their purpose. The difficulty, of course, was that the County Agricultural Committees had to embrace the active members of those executive committees already in existence (such as the Small Holdings Committee, the Cattle Diseases Committee, and the County War Agricultural Executive Committee), which were already concerned in agricultural administration and which would disappear as a result of the passage of the Agriculture Bill. Unless offence was to be given to many agricultural enthusiasts in every county, it seemed necessary to make the committees at first somewhat large and comprehensive, but surely the work would in fact be done, so far as the Agriculture Bill was concerned, by sub-committees specially elected for the purpose, and embracing (they might hope) some of the most practical agriculturists in each county possessing, to a large extent, judicial capacity.

Reference had been made that morning to the very difficult question as to what extent it was right and fair to extend the provisions of Section 11 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, which related to compensation for loss due to the disturbance of a tenant. He did not quite share the view of Mr. Mills and Mr. German when they appeared to favour the payment of one year's rent as part of the compensation to be paid in any event to every disturbed tenant in addition to the total assessed amount of his loss directly due to his quitting his farm. He could not quite understand what the rent of a farm had to do with the loss suffered by a tenant on quitting it. Even the four years' rent which was provided in the worst cases of capricious eviction was less harsh than the addition to the assessed compensation of one year's rent in all cases of non-capricious disturbance. Capricious disturbances were not taking place in any large number of cases, and were not likely to do so. In fact, there was not more than a handful of such cases throughout the whole country. Therefore he saw no reason for seriously penalising all landowners because there were a few who were capriciously disturbing good tenants who ought in the national interests to be left where they were.

There was too another provision in the Bill which he did not like, and it affected their distinguished Institution. It made the President of The Surveyors' Institution one of the persons who were to select the panel of arbitrators in cases of dispute. A similar provision had found its way into many Acts of Parliament, but hitherto in every case The Surveyors' Institution had been treated as a perfectly impartial body. Now, for the first time, by balancing it with the National Farmers' Union, which was admittedly a sectional

organisation, they found it treated in the Agriculture Bill as if it were a partisan, an injustice to a body which had, to their credit, most impartially and judicially held even the scales between the the two classes of agriculturists for the past fifty years.

Further, reference had been made to the great undesirability of allowing the Government to dictate the method or system of farming as distinct from the standard of farming or good husbandry; and in that connection resolutions had been passed by different agricultural bodies, and notably by the Federation of County Agricultural Executive Committees, of which he was the chairman, to the effect that the intervention of the Government should be confined to the maintenance of a certain standard of husbandry and not extend to altering the system of cropping. Another important resolution that had been passed by the same Federation was to the effect that in Clause 4 there should be inserted words which would include, in the definition of "good husbandry," the maintenance and proper repair, not only of gates and hedges, but also of watercourses and ditches. He thought that they would all agree with him when he suggested that there was probably no greater cause of insufficient yield from agricultural land to-day than inadequate drainage.

There was in the Bill, in his judgment, some danger of destroying the balance of farming in this country. It was essential to maintain a maximum output of milk and meat as well as of corn; but if they wanted to keep meat and milk plentiful and cheap, and within reach of the poorest of the consuming population, they must not overdo their corn production, particularly in the west, and thus unduly handicap the production and maintenance of their livestock.

The Bill did not create, but it did mark, a revolution in agriculture and in the attitude of the State towards the industry. The intention of the measure was to give greater security to the good farmer and little or none to the bad farmer, and it appeared to him that one indirect result of the Bill would be an encouragement to landowners to farm more of their own land; it was most desirable that they should do so. The class to which he had the honour to belong—the landowners of the country—should, in his judgment, now place themselves at the head of the industry in their several localities and on their several estates, and get their sons trained to occupy the same position later on. The rôle of the landowner should surely be not that of the mere rent receiver, nor indeed of the mere philanthropist, as in days gone by, but rather that of the wealth producer in partnership with the other agricultural classes amongst whom he lived.

The vote of thanks was heartily accorded, and Mr. NAPIER, in response, expressed his sincere thanks to Mr. Goddard for the great assistance he had rendered him in preparing the Paper.

The Meeting then terminated.

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

OFFICERS, 1919—1920.

COUNCIL.

President.

ANDREW YOUNG (London)

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN WILLMOT (Warwickshire)
JOSEPH HENRY SABIN (London)

JOHN MCCLARE CLARK (Northumberland)
JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON (Edinburgh)

Members of Council.

EDWIN SAVILL, O.B.E. (London)
EDMUND WALTER RUSHWORTH (London)
JOHN DAVID WALLIS (Lancashire)
DENDY WATNEY (London)
GEORGE CORDEROY (London)
ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE (Wiltshire)
HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB, C.B.E. (Kent)
EDWARD SAMUEL COX (Yorkshire)
BERNARD MARR JOHNSON (London)

ERNEST HOLTHAM LEEDER (Glamorgan)
HENRY HARTLEY (Lancashire)
CHARLES HERBERT BEDELLS (London)
CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, C.B.E.
(Leicestershire)
HARRY FRANKS (Ireland)
FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON HARD-
CASTLE (London)
WILLIAM PATRICK RYAN (London)

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS (London)
JOHN MAUGHAN (Yorkshire)

Associates of Council.

GEORGE MALLOWS FREEMAN, K.C.
RICHARD FUGE GRANTHAM.

Past-Presidents (*Ex-officio* Members of Council)

DANIEL WATNEY (London)
ARTHUR VERNON (Bucks)
CHARLES BIDWELL (Cambridgeshire)
THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
(Lancashire)
HOWARD MARTIN (London)
SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING (London)
LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS (London)

W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P. (London)
THE HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
(London and Essex)
JOHN HENRY HANSON (Yorkshire)
GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART (Dublin)
ARTHUR LYON RYDE (London)
SIR JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY (London)

Honorary Secretary.

A. NORMAN GARRARD.

Secretary.

ALEXANDER GODDARD, C.B.E.

List of Standing Committees.

BUILDING.
COUNCIL SELECTION.
COUNTY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRY
MEETINGS.
DINNER.
EDUCATION.
ELECTIONS.
FINANCE.

FORESTRY.
LIBRARY AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.
MINING.
PARLIAMENTARY BILLS AND GENERAL
PURPOSES.
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS. **L**

Past Presidents.

1868 *John Clutton*
1870 *Richard Hall*
1872 *Edward Norton Clifton*
1874 *Thomas Huskinson*
1876 *Edmund James Smith*
1878 *William Sturge*
1880 *Edward Ryde*
1883 *Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885 *Edward F Anson*
1886 *William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888 *Elias Pitts Squarey*
1890 *Robert Collier Driver*
1892 *Charles John Shoppee*
1894 *Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895 DANIEL WATNEY
1897 *Christopher Oakley*
1898 *Robert Vigers*
1899 *Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900 *John Shaw*

1901 *Sir John F. L. Rolleston*
1902 ARTHUR VERNON
1903 *Albert Buck*
1904 *Herbert Thomas Steward*
1905 CHARLES BIDWELL
1906 *George Langridge*
1907 THOMAS TAYLOR WAINWRIGHT
1908 HOWARD MARTIN
1909 SIR ALEXANDER ROSE STENNING
1910 LESLIE ROBERT VIGERS
1911 W. EDGAR HORNE, M.P.
1912 HON. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT
1913 *W. Edward Woolley*
1914 *Howard Chatfeild Clarke*
1915 JOHN HENRY HANSON.
1916 GEORGE FRANCIS STEWART
1917 ARTHUR LYON RYDE
1918 SIR JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics).

Examiners.

THOMAS BINNIE
G. L. BRIGHTON
A. B. BROWN
G. TURVILLE BROWN
E. F. BUCKLEY
J. W. WILLIS BUND
J. BURY
C. CHART
W. A. CHEEKE
ROBERT COBB
H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE,
K.C.
J. L. CROUCH
DONALD CURRIE
W. R. DAVIDGE
J. J. DONE
J. E. DROWER
M. C. DUCHESNE
JAMES EDGAR
W. H. EVE
WILLIAM FRASER
GORDON T. FREW
H. FREYBERG

A. N. GARRARD
JOHN GILCHRIST
P. F. GLEED
J. GRIMWOOD
M. L. GWYER
C. A. HANSON
F. H. A. HARDCASTLE
T. W. A. HAYWARD
EUSTACE HILLS, K.C.
F. HUDLESTON
JOHN HUME
FRANK W. HUNT
PROFESSOR JACKSON
H. J. JOHNSON
PROF. LILLY
F. J. LLOYD
W. MCCracken
R. B. MANN
JAMES MATHER
P. T. MAW
W. MENZIES
R. E. MIDDLETON
H. P. MONCKTON

E. C. P. MONSON
E. J. NALDRETT
T. A. O'DONAHUE
A. PAULL
E. C. PINKS
H. A. PRITCHARD
KEITH ROBINSON
W. G. S. ROLLESTON
H. N. SAVILL
E. J. SILCOCK
S. L. THACKER
GILBERT THOMSON
DOUGLAS T. THRING
ARTHUR VERNON
H. T. WALES
ALEXANDER WALKER
A. T. WALMISLEY
H. J. WATSON
J. WILSON
LESLIE S. WOOD
H. G. B. WYATT

The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein ; the practice of managing and developing estates ; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of 4,972.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession ; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter,

* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

An ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of the Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of the Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the Transactions. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Rules of Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institution.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with the Institution by enrolment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use the Institution buildings, museum and library, and to receive the Transactions. They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Any person desirous of being admitted into the Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows, or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate; or, by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds :—

	Annual Subscription.			Admission Fee.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Student</i>	1	1	0	.	—	
<i>Probationer</i>	1	1	0	.	—	
<i>Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3 0
<i>Professional Associate</i>	2	2	0	.	3	3 0
<i>Fellow</i>	3	3	0	.	5	5 0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of the Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to the Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of the Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of the Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of the Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are at present held once a month during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by the Institution after their admission.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JANUARY 1st, 1920.

Honorary Members.

Date of elevation and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Nov. 1904	ARMSTRONG, THE RT. HON. LORD	Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dec. 1880	BANKES, THE RIGHT HON. LORD	
M. Nov. 1910	JUSTICE ELDON	45, Eaton Square, S.W.
Jan. 1895	BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
April, 1910	CHALMERS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.B.	Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
Dec. 1889	CHAPLIN, THE RT. HON. LORD VISCOUNT	6, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Nov. 1918	CLOSE, COLONEL SIR CHARLES, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.
Jan. 1887	COBHAM, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
Nov. 1910	COZENS-HARDY OF LETHERINGSETT, THE RT. HON. LORD	50, Ladbroke Grove, W.
Nov. 1908	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G.	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
Jan. 1909	DIBDIN, SIR LEWIS T., K.C., D.C.L.	Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead.
June 1917	DOWNING, STANFORD EDWIN ..	Ecclesiastical Commission, 1, Millbank Westminster, S.W.
Nov. 1906	ELLIOTT, SIR THOMAS HENRY, BART., K.C.B.	National Club, Queen's Gate, S.W.1.
June 1917	ERNLE, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, M.V.O.	8, Richmond Terrace, S.W.1.
Mar. 1882	HAMILTON, HIS HONOUR JUDGE HENRY BEST HANS	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
M. Nov. 1905	HOWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL, G.C.V.O.	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
Nov. 1915	JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
Jan. 1911	JOHNSTON, COLONEL SIR DUNCAN, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.	8, Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.
Mar. 1893	LINCOLNSHIRE, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	53, Prince's Gate, S.W.

Date of Election and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Nov. 1915	MILNER, THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	47, Duke Street, St. James', S.W., and Sturry Court, near Canterbury.
A. Nov. 1888 H.M. Feb. 1906	MOULTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B.	57, Onslow Square, S.W.
A. Jan. 1885 C.F. Jan. 1914	PARMOOR OF FRIETH, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.C. . .	29, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.
Nov. 1916	REDMAYNE, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B. . .	Claremont Lodge, Cobham, Surrey.
Feb. 1919	ROSS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, BART.	Oatlands, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
Nov. 1917	SALTER, ARTHUR CLAVELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1915	SELBORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	49, Mount Street, W.
M. Dec. 1877 April 1906	SUTTON, SIR HENRY	49, Lexham Gardens, W.
M. May 1886 Nov. 1905	WHEELER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C. . .	32, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.

Total number of Honorary Members, 27.

Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus*
The names of those Fellows who have gained Prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus†

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1884	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ..	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1919	*ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	351, Wimborne Road, Winton, Bournemouth, Hants.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ..	87, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.
Oct. 1913	*ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD ..	Kirkstall, Kingsheath, Birmingham.
Nov. 1918	*ACTON, WILLIAM BIRCHALL ..	Superintendent of Inland Revenue and Conservancy, Conservancy Office, Kisumu, British E. Africa.
Oct. 1912	ADAIR, GERALD A., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	South Eastern Railway Company, Dublin.
Oct. 1897	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1884	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*ADAMS, THOMAS	Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, Canada.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE ..	Patshull Estate Office, near Wolverhampton.
A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1918	*ADDIE, ROBERT	97, Crown Street, Aberdeen.
Feb. 1881	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ..	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH ..	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1891	*†ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY ..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Dec. 1881 F. Nov. 1886	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN ..	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
Oct. 1912	*AISH, CLIFFORD AUGUSTUS ..	526, Oxford Street, W.
Feb. 1899	AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM ..	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
Sep. 1895	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, COLONEL	Carrickmore House, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
Feb. 1908	ALLAN, ROBERT	Halfway House, Whitburn, N.B.
Oct. 1919	ALLEN, GEORGE	Hillsboro', Co. Down.
A. Oct. 1915 F. Feb. 1919	*ALLISON, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	6, Albion Street, Hull.
Oct. 1917	ALLOTT, JAMES RAYNEY LEACH	Avenue Villa, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1898 F. May 1917	*ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD ..	35, Perrymead Street, Eel Brook Common, S.W.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3338	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1902	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.SC. (Edin.)	Link Elm, Malvern Link, Worcester shire.
4127	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEORGE KIDSTON	141, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.
7020	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1918	*ALMOND, WILLIAM JOHN	6, Albion Street, Hull.
7660	Nov. 1916	ALTON, HENRY BINDON	76, George Street, Limerick.
3073	A. Oct. 1886 F. Dec. 1902	*AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD	Estates Office, Sandbeck Park, Rotherham.
2503	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1893	*AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
7564	Oct. 1915	ANDERSON, JOHN	20, York Place, Edinburgh.
3172	Oct. 1897	ANDERSON, ROBERT	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
597	A. Jan. 1881 F. Mar. 1884	ANDERSON, ROBERT	Knowsley, Prescott, Lancs.
1635	Dec. 1889	ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	"Barnburgh," Pennsylvania Hill, Exeter.
3342	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*ANGEL, FRANCIS HOUGHTON	7, Wolseley Gardens, Gunnersbury, W.
5589	Oct. 1909	ANTHONY, ERNEST JOHN	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
3953	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1903	*APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES	Corona, Chester Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
4886	Oct. 1906	*APPS, BENJAMIN CHARLES	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
2649	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1896	*†SARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (Oxon)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
3782	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
7546	Feb. 1915	ARMSTRONG, HENRY	Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5590	Oct. 1909	ARMSTRONG, REGINALD GRAVES	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
791	Apr. 1882	ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7565	Oct. 1915	*ARNALL, GEORGE	153, St. John's Hill, S.W.
3042	A. June 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*ARNO, SAMUEL	67, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, N.
5101	A. Oct. 1907 F. June 1919	*ARNOLD, WILLIAM RICHARD	Victoria Chambers, 7 & 8, Oxford Street, Swansea.
1280	A. Dec. 1885 F. Jan. 1896	*SARNOTT, JOHN	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
4355	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1919	*ASHBRIDGE, PRENTICE MOORE	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
3075	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS	Westgate, Canterbury, Kent.
7644	Nov. 1916	ASHWORTH, JOHN	77, King Street, Manchester.
4898	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*ASKWITH, ARTHUR	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
5102	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1919	*ASPELL, FRED HEWLINGS	32, Halford Street, Leicester.
1750	A. Feb. 1890 F. July 1901	*†ASSITER, HARRY G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1916	*ATAACK, GEORGE ALBERT SEVERNE	8, Hazel Bank, Edgeware Road, Blackburn, Lancs.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN, CAPT.	16, Fonnereau Road, Ipswich.
A. Dec. 1887 F. Oct. 1891	*AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1903	*AYLEN, CECIL HUGH	20, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.
Jan. 1891	AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1919	BABBS, ARTHUR THOMAS	The Rhodes Building, Cape Town.
Oct. 1905	BACON, FREDERICK JOSEPH, C.B.E.	29, Abingdon Street, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*BADDELEY, BERNARD BERESFORD	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1896	*BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT	4, Eaton Road, Ilkley, Yorks.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1906	*BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	"Glenthorn," Wolstanton, Staffs.
Nov. 1916	BAILEY, THOMAS HENRY	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
May 1891	BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
Sep. 1895	BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, COL.	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
Nov. 1891	BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (Cantab.)	Bowood, Calne, Wiltshire.
Oct. 1903	BAINES-HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS, MAJOR	10, Waterloo Place, Brighton.
Oct. 1905	BAKER, ERNEST JOHN	Works Dept, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
A. Oct. 1919 F. Dec. 1919	*BALDEN, WILLIAM REGINALD ..	Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.
Nov. 1916	BALL, GEORGE J., MAJOR	Palmerston Road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*BALL, JAMES ROBERT	L. and N.W. Rly. Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1891	*BALL, WILLIAM ALFRED	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*BAMFORD, WALTER HERBERT ..	23, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Nov. 1893	*BANCROFT, FREDERICK HERBERT	78, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Feb. 1901	*BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.
Oct. 1907	BANKS, JOHN WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.

The Surveyors' Institution.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
623	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1912	*BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Buntinghill, Cuckfield, Sussex.
123	Oct. 1903	*BARKER, CHARLES	292, Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
504	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1898	*BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL ..	24, Abbotsbury Road, Newton Abbot, Devonshire.
985	Mar. 1891	BARKER, HORACE RICHARD ..	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
661	A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1891	*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
129	Oct. 1911	*BARNES, HARRY, M.P.	House of Commons, S.W.1., and 1, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
845	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*BARNES, STEPHEN ALLEN, M.B.E.	51, Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.
622	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1911	*BARR, JAMES	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
881	Oct. 1906	BARRETT, JAMES	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
5395	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1919	*BARRETT, THOMAS NORMAN ..	Beech Mount, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Lancashire.
749	Sep. 1895	BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ..	Barrington Street, Limerick.
1058	May 1891	BARTON, HARRY HOWELL	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
750	Sep. 1895	BARTON, HENRY DUPRE MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
1362	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*BARTON, SYDNEY FREDERICK ..	Forest View, The Drive, Walthamstow, N.E.
642	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	163, North Street, Brighton.
1480	Oct. 1912	*BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	Belle Vue, Fourth Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex.
986	Mar. 1891	BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchester.
1918	Jan. 1891	BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
1161	Nov. 1891	BATSTONE, ROWLAND ROBERT ..	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
1789	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*BATTERBURY, NORMAN BONIFACE	Brook House, Francis Street, W.C.
1346	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*BAVERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ..	Godalming, Surrey.
1304	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESEN	Corbally, Arbrook Lane, Esher, Surrey.
1481	Feb. 1892	BAXTER, GEORGE	1, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1329	Feb. 1908	BAXTER, JOHN	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1643	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	BAYLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
1886	A. Feb. 1906 F. July 1916	*BAYNHAM, EDMUND CHRISTOPHER	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
1881	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1898	*BEADEL, MAURICE FREDERICK ..	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
1163	Nov. 1891	BEALE, ROBERT J., A.R.I.B.A. ..	17, Old Queen Street, Westminster.
1753	Sep. 1895	BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY	60, South Mall, Cork.
1109	A. Feb. 1903 F. Jan. 1910	*BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Date of Election and of transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb. 1910	BEATTIE, GEORGE LENNOX ..	5, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1910	*BEAUMONT, RAYMOND PILBEAM	9, North Street, Brighton.
Jan. 1917		
Nov. 1891	BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Sandringham, Norfolk.
Feb. 1888	BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1909	BECKETT, W. FRANK	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
Jan. 1889	BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON, COL.	Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.
Oct. 1903	*BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN, M.B.E., N.D.A.	9, Strangways Terrace, Truro.
June 1910		
May 1883	*BEDELLS, CHARLES HERBERT (Member of Council)	6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
May 1887		
Oct. 1903	*BEDFORD, CHARLES EDGAR ..	10, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Feb. 1919		
Oct. 1911		
F. Oct. '15	BEDINGTON, GUY CYRIL	Public Works Dept., Seremban, F.M.S.
Oct. 1919		
Oct. 1894	*BEKEN, GEORGE KINGSNORTH..	
May 1903		
Feb. 1889	*BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN	Wantage, Berks.
Dec. 1895		
Nov. 1916	*BELFRAGE, JAMES HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.
Oct. 1901	*BELL, ALBERT HENRY	5, Salisbury Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
Nov. 1908		
Oct. 1898	BELL, ANDREW WALKER	3, Braidburn Crescent, Edinburgh.
Dec. 1889	*BELLINGHAM, ARCHIBALD TURNER	Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Apr. 1894		
Oct. 1913	*BENN, PERCY ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Lichfield, Staffs.
Oct. 1915		
Oct. 1908	*BENNETT, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS, A.M.I.C.E.	Monmouthshire County Council Offices, Newport, Mon.
May 1917		
Oct. 1910	*BENNETT, SYDNEY	Messrs. Nightingale, Phillips & Page, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on- Thames, Surrey.
Dec. 1919		
Oct. 1895	*BENTLEY, HAROLD EDWIN	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
June 1915		
Oct. 1898	*BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
Sep. 1904		
Oct. 1898	*BETENSON, FREDERIC ROGER ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Nov. 1905		
Dec. 1883	BETRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1898	BETRIDGE, JOHN CHARLES LEBON	West View, Stratford Road, Shirley, near Birmingham.
Oct. 1905		
Nov. 1892	*BEVEN, SEPTIMUS	47, King Edward Road, E.9.
Oct. 1894		
Mar. 1869	BIDWELL, CHAS., M.A. (Cantab.) (Past-President)	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
Feb. 1894	*BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
Feb. 1896		
Oct. 1897	*BIDWELL, PHILLIP SHELFORD ..	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
May 1900		
Oct. 1913		
Oct. 1914	*BIGGS, WALTER WOODBRIDGE ..	56, Holborn Viaduct, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3112	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	*BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
6122	Oct. 1911	BIGWOOD, ERNEST J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
7982	Oct. 1919	BILLER, WILLIAM THOMAS	3, Arranmore Road, Herbert Pa Dublin.
3327	Oct. 1908	BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAWRENCE, MAJOR... ..	R.E. Offices, York.
2167	Nov. 1891	BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshi
1919	Jan. 1891	BINGHAM, FREDERICK HENRY.. ..	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
3321	Oct. 1898	BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
4136	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1912	*BINNS, HENRY WILLIAM	141, Park Road, N.W.
2934	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Hillylands, Oakhill, Bath.
2569	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1895	*BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Brynasaph, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
1830	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1889	*BIRCH, WALTER DE HOUGHTON.. ..	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton-le-Da Preston, Lancashire.
1636	Nov. 1888	BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wig
1154	May 1884	BIRD, WALTER	24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington,
1351	A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1889	BIRKETT, TOM	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberlan
6130	Oct. 1911	*BISCOE, FRANCIS EDWIN	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-H Middlesex.
1794	May 1890	BISHOP, CHARLES... ..	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
2563	Oct. 1893	*BLACKBOURN, HENRY... ..	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge We and 21, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W
1826	Dec. 1886	BLACKFORD, ARTHUR	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C
2754	Sep. 1895	BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.
3455	Feb. 1899	BLAIR, ALEXANDER	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
7483	Oct. 1914	BLAIR, THOMAS	Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, Haddi tonshire.
3200	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1898	*† BLAKE, EDWIN HOLMES	116, Streathbourne Road, Uppe Tooting, S.W.17.
1262	Mar. 1885	BLAKE, FREDERICK	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Ha
883	Feb. 1883	BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
2170	Nov. 1891	BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
4138	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1912	*BLISS, FRANCIS GEORGE	106, Cheapside, E.C.
1988	Mar. 1891	BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle La Southampton.
4912	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec 1919	*BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC	Messrs. Owen Blois & Owen, Ne castle, Staffs.
7486	Oct. 1914	BLOOMER, JOSIAH	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcest shire.
7547	Feb. 1915	BLOSSE, HENRY LYNCH	Worcester Chambers, Swansea.
2935	A. Oct. 1895 F. July 1905	*BLOUNT, EDWARD, LIEUT.-COL., C.B.E.	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

|| Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD.. ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Sep. 1905	*BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth, Devon, and 48, Corn Street, Bristol.
Feb. 1874	BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY ..	Dunchurch, Rugby, Warwickshire, and 1, Great George Street, S.W.
Dec. 1875	BOLDEN, JOHN LEONARD, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>), C.V.O.	28, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. May 1917	*BOLTON, FRANK HOLMES	"Eversley," Whaley Bridge, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	BOLTON, SAMUEL H.	6, Churchill Terrace, Ball's Bridge, Co. Dublin.
May 1869	BOND, ERASMUS	Beachy Down, Edensor Road, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1899	*BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM.. ..	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*BOOTH, GILBERT WILLIAM.. ..	45 and 46, Chandos St., Charing Cross, W.C.
Nov. 1916	BORROWES, EUSTACE	49, Rathdown Road, Dublin.
A. Nov. 1890 F. June 1891	*BOULTING, FREDERICK EDWARD	182, Oxford Street, W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1906	*BOURCHIER, CLAUD J... ..	Estate Office, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare.
May 1890	BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT ..	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Sept. 1917	*BOUSTRED, HENRY NORMAN ..	Friern Barnet Road, N., and 122, London Wall, E.C.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1902	*BOWDEN, HARRY.. ..	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
A. May 1891 F. Nov. 1899	*§BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ..	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
Apr. 1890	BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1914	BOWEN, DAVID, CAPT., R.E. ..	C.R.E. Office, Brockton Camp, Staffs.
Nov. 1918	BOWEN, JOHN, B.E.	County Offices, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Feb. 1915	BOWEN-JONES, WILLIAM THOMAS	Cae Synamon, Carnarvon.
Apr. 1890	BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS.. ..	St. Tudno, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.
Jan. 1890	BOYD, JOHN JERMYN.. ..	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and Estate Offices, Hamilton Place, W.
Nov. 1916	BOYTON, SIR JAMES	6, Vere Street, W.
Nov. 1886	BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1892	*BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Apr. 1902	*BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1912	*§BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Town Hall, Lancaster.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7671	Nov. 1916	*BRADSHAW, HUBERT	Valuation Department, 32, Full Street Derby.
1524	A. Dec. 1888 F. Nov. 1895	*BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire and 42, John Dalton St., Manchester
7706	Oct. 1917	BRAGGE, GEORGE STEPHENSON	13, Grove Avenue, Moseley, Birmingham
7561	Oct. 1915	BRAIN, SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Huntworth, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
3963	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT ..	The White Building, Fitzalan Square Sheffield.
4857	A. Feb. 1916 F. Feb. 1919	*BRAY, JOHN SANDERS.. .. .	R.F.A. Drill Hall, Dumfries Place Cardiff.
1441	Jan. 1888	BREACH, BENJAMIN L'ANSON..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
3964	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*BREALEY, REGINALD WOOD- HOUSE	Burns Croft, Leek, Staffordshire.
2795	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*BRENT, THOMAS	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road Norbury, S.W., and 8, Norbury Crescent, Norbury, S.W. (Surrey Committee.)
5606	Oct. 1909	*BRESSEY, CHARLES HERBERT, LT.-COL., O.B.E., Chev. Leg. Hon.	Roads Dept., Ministry of Transport Whitehall, S.W.1.
5884	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1918	*†BRIANT, BERNARD	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
1921	Jan. 1891	BRIANT, ROBERT.. .. .	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
5376	Oct. 1908	*BRICKWELL, ALFRED JAMES ..	Surveyor's Office, Great Northern Rail- way, King's Cross, N.
2758	Sep. 1895	BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
1370	Feb. 1887	BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
4341	Oct. 1904	*BRIGGS, ARTHUR.. .. .	Dearnlea, Langley Road, Prestwich Manchester.
5631	A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1919	*BRIGHTEN, CLAUDE WILLIAM ..	H.Q. Eastern Command, 16, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.2.
3080	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1900	*BRIGHTON, GEORGE LAWRENCE	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
2506	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1896	*BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN..	18, Bathwick Hill, Bath, and Chip- penham, Wiltshire.
2655	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*BRINSLEY, HERBERT GEORGE WILLIAM	Harris & Saltoun Estates, Dominica B.W.I.
4920	A. Oct. 1906 F. Sep. 1919	*BROAD, GORDON LESLIE, CAPT., O.B.E., M.C.	H.M. Office of Works, New Bridge Street, Manchester.
4141	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1909	*BROADBENT, WILLIAM	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.
2759	Sep. 1895	BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
2177	Nov. 1891	BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, and Todmorden, Yorkshire
6952	A. Feb. 1913 F. June 1919	*BROCKLEHURST, RICHARD GREAVES	Raymond House, 32, Theobald's Road W.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Nov. 1891	BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD ..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1903	*BROOK, HARRY	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1917	*BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE	The Corner Cottage, Sevenoaks.
Mar. 1891	BROOKS, CHARLES WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1897	*BROOKS, JOHN McMULLEN	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*BROOKS, PHILIP FULLER	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Nov. 1899	BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.
A. May 1891 F. May 1893	*BROWN, ALEXANDER BURNETT ..	Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Mar. 1903	*BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
Feb. 1889	BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
Oct. 1913	BROWN, CLARENCE	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Feb. 1915	BROWN, EDWARD OTTO FORSTER	706-7, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Nov. 1915	BROWN, FRANCIS DANIEL	65, Bath Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1919	*BROWN, FRANK	407, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Nov. 1888	BROWN, FRANK JOHN	Tring, Herts.
Oct. 1912	*BROWN, GEORGE THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1896	*BROWN, GEORGE TURVILLE ..	11, Little College St., Westminster, S.W.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*BROWN, JAMES	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
Oct. 1907	*BROWN, REGINALD, M.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Osterley, Longford Avenue, Southall, Middlesex, and 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1914	BROWN, WESTGARTH FORSTER ..	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
May 1891	BROWN, WILLIAM	63, John Street, Glasgow.
May 1886	BROWN, WILLIAM BLUMFIELD ..	104, High Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1911	*BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY	19, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
Sep. 1895	BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's County.
A. Apr. 1884 F. Apr. 1899	BROWNE, FLINT	30, Watling Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*BROWNE, HUGH GILLESPIE	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
Oct. 1902	BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1919	BRUTON, HENRY TEW	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
Feb. 1892	BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3651	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sept. 1917	*BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH ..	Highfield End, West Byfleet, Surrey.
6482	Oct. 1912	*BRYDEN, CHARLES JOHN BAXTER	Afton, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
6546	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*BUCKINGHAM, CLAUDE SOMERSET	11A, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
270	Dec. 1871	BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWRY ..	Windsor, Berks.
1684	Jan. 1890	BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU ..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
2136	A. May 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD ..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
2182	Nov. 1891	BULL, WALTER	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
4922	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1917	*BULLER, FRANCIS CHARLES ..	The Estates Office, Electric Railway House, Westminster, S.W.
5121	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*BULTEEL, WALTER GORDON ..	Charlestown, St. Austell.
7587	A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1918	*BURCH, ARTHUR EDWIN	Earl of Wilton's Estate Office, New Street, Weymouth.
4380	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apl. 1915	*BURCH, HERBERT	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4641	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1911	*BURGE, JAMES THOMAS	Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay.
3203	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*BURGESS, HENRY HERBERT PHILIP	c/o United Kingdom Provident Institution, 196, Strand, W.C.
2764	Sep. 1895	BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
6439	Feb. 1912	BURKE, MARTIN JOSEPH	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
2765	Sep. 1895	BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE ..	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
4925	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*†BURKETT-SMITH, CECIL SYDNEY	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.
3654	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1914	*BURMAN, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
1796	May 1890	BURMESTER, JOHN WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.I.B.A.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
4642	A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*BURN, JOSEPH	Prudential Assurance Company, 14, Holborn Bars, E.C.
2183	Nov. 1891	BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
635	Dec. 1881	BURNETT, SIR DAVID, BART. ..	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
3968	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1904	*BURNETT, JOHN	The Manor House, Snarestone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
4643	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*BURNETT, LESLIE TREW	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
4381	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1919	*BURR, FREDERICK MALCOLM ..	2, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
3655	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1901	*†BURR, HARRY	Willington, Bedford.
4644	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1905	*BURR, THOMAS ARNOLD	Byron House, 55, Fleet Street, E.C.
3355	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jun. 1904	*BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZPATRICK	13, Upper King Street, Norwich.
379	Feb. 1875	BURROUGHES, THOMAS HENRY ..	

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2	A. Dec. 1886 F. Jan. 1890	*BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent, and 20, Hanover Square, W.1.
46	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1919	*BURT, JOHN THOMAS	Central Chambers, 7, Pocklington Walk, Leicester.
6	Dec. 1884	BURTENSHAW, ALBERT	Hailsham, Sussex.
6	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING..	Hailsham, Sussex.
3	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1916	*BURTENSHAW, ARTHUR HOWARD	Kingscliff, Tenterden, Kent.
40	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E... ..	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke- upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
7	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1902	*BURTON, REGINALD ROBERT ..	London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
4	Oct. 1909	BURY, JOSHUA	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
2	A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1918	*BUSS, HAROLD GEORGE	Housing Dept., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.1.
7	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1899	*BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST.. ..	28, Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire.
5	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1900	*BUTLER, CHARLES	Union Offices, Queen Street South, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
4	Nov. 1891	CABLE, JAMES M., A.R.I.B.A. ..	19, Trinity Rise, Tulse Hill, S.W.12.
8	Dec. 1889	CESAR, CHARLES EDWARD	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
3	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1919	*CALLINAN, PATRICK	59, Addison Gardens, W.14.
5	Nov. 1891	CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD ..	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
1	Feb. 1908	CAMERON, ANGUS.. ..	Seafeld Estates Office, Elgin, N.B.
2	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1896	*CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE	Heydon Hills, Weedon, Northants.
0	A. Feb. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD.. ..	3, Greenbank Crescent, Morningside, Edinburgh.
9	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL ..	Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.
1	Oct. 1911	*CANTLAY, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
0	Nov. 1918	CARBURY, JOHN	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
8	Oct. 1919	*CARLTON, HARRY WESTON ..	Lubenham, Market Harborough.
5	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1916	*CARPENTER, ALFRED JOSEPH ..	89, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
3	Nov. 1916	CARROLL, JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
9	Sep. 1895	CARSON, WILLIAM B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
7	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1919	*CARSWELL, ARTHUR GEMMELL ..	Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire.
1	Nov. 1918	CARTER, THOMAS HENRY	Estate Office, Castletown, Mountrath, Queen's County.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2843	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1898	*CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ..	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
2188	Nov. 1891	CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. . .	21, Parsons Lane, Bury, Lancashire.
1991	Mar. 1891	CASTELL, CHARLES SMITH .. .	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
4930	A. Oct. 1906 F. Sep. 1919	*CATON, EDMUND PERCY .. .	Sunnyside, Avondale Road, Hove, Sussex.
1480	Apr. 1888	CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN .. .	Horton, Northamptonshire.
1836	Nov. 1890	CHALK, HENRY PHILIP .. .	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
3155	A. Feb. 1897 F. June 1899	*CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Envile, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
2660	A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*§CHAMBERS, SIR THEODORE GERVASE, K.B.E. . . .	8, North Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
5007	A. Feb. 1907 F. Apr. 1916	*CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX ..	c/o Messrs. Hobbs & Chambers, Faringdon, Berks.
2770	Sep. 1895	CHAMBRÉ, C. B. M. . . .	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1609	Oct. 1905	*CHAMPION, PHILIP .. .	Neville Lodge, West Malling, Kent.
3972	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*CHANDLER, JOHN .. .	Valuer's Office, 1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
5041	A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1910	*§CHAPMAN, CHARLES ALBERT ..	101, Connaught Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
3147	Feb. 1897	CHAPMAN, GEORGE JAMES, MAJOR, O.B.E.	Royal Engineer Office, Scroop Terrace, Cambridge.
4882	Oct. 1906	CHAPPELL, FRANK RICHARDSON	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W., and 15, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, I.
5377	Oct. 1908	*CHARLES, ARTHUR .. .	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
1800	May 1890	CHARLES, RICHARD STAFFORD ..	Pinner's Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.
3016	A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*†CHART, CHRISTOPHER .. .	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
1768	Mar. 1890	CHART, ROBERT MASTERS .. .	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.
3362	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot ..	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
6465	Oct. 1912	CHATTERTON, ABRAHAM .. .	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
5841	Oct. 1910	*CHEEKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
1525	A. Dec. 1888 F. Oct. 1910	CHENEY, EDWIN JOHN, C.B., M.A., M.R.A.C.	Office of Works, 23, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.1.
3656	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1904	*CHESTERTON, SIDNEY JAMES, M.B.E.	116, Kensington High Street, W.
1755	Mar. 1890	CHESTERTON, SIDNEY RAWLINS ..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
7566	Oct. 1915	*CHEVERTON, ALFRED DOUGLAS	164, High Street Southampton.
2193	Nov. 1891	CHEW, HENRY VICTOR .. .	25, Portland Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
3519	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT	Estate Office, Badminton, Glos.
1731	Feb. 1890	CHILD, FRED.	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Station Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.

	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
58	Oct. 1896	CHILD, HENRY JOHN, LT.-COL. . .	c/o C.R.E., Dunkirk, B.E.F., France.
59	Oct. 1914	CHILDE, HENRY SLADE . . .	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
90	A. Oct. 1911 F. Sep. 1919	*CHILTON, ERNEST ALFRED . .	Molesey House, Uckfield, Sussex.
2	A. Feb. 1884 F. June 1891	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST . .	12, Great St. Helens, E.C.
66	Nov. 1916	CIMA, GERALD JOSEPH . . .	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
00	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALFRED HENRY . . .	4, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
78	A. Feb. 1907 F. July 1918	*CLARK, HENRY DENTON, CAPT.	1, Stanley Place, Chester.
34	Feb. 1892	CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE (<i>Vice-President</i>)	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberland
34	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1906	*CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Co. Durham
81	Jan. 1882	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
88	A. Oct. 1904 F. Feb. 1919	*CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD . .	The Chase, Caston, Attleborough, Norfolk.
01	May 1890	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER . . .	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
57	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR . .	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
94	Mar. 1891	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST . .	12, Coleman Street, E.C.
07	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY . . .	2, Lancaster Place, W.C.
32	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1918	*CLARKE, ROBERT, CAPT. . . .	2, Castle Grove, The Park, Nottingham.
24	Jan. 1891	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFIELD . .	102, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.2.
37	Nov. 1890	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
0	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN. . . .	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C., 136, High Street, Poplar, E., and 9, Val-kyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
9	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
3	Oct. 1909	CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
5	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1914	*CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
8	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1911	*CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	19, Watson Avenue, Mansfield, Notts.
22	A. Mar. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
78	A. July 1868 F. May 1875	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1	A. Jan. 1870 F. Dec. 1875	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM . . .	Hartswood, Reigate, Surrey.
35	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.
33	Oct. 1912	*COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST . .	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland, Durham.
22	A. Feb. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT . .	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
49	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*COATES, PERCY BREVITT . . .	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3973	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*COBB, HENRY FREDERICK, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	61 and 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields. W.C.
713	Jan. 1882	COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD (Member of Council), C.B.E.	and Cathedral Chambers, Rochester Cathedral Chambers, Rochester, and and 61 & 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields W.C.
3807	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*COBB, ROBERT	Larkin Hall, near Rochester, Kent.
3661	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES ..	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland Durham.
3808	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK	Hertford.
2196	Nov. 1891	COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas' St., Ryde, Isle of Wight
5647	A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1919	*COLE, CHARLES PHILIPS	Four Corners, Tring, Herts.
3365	A. Oct. 1898	COLE, FRANCIS JOSEPH	Director of Works Department Admiralty, S.W.
4601	F. Oct. 1905		
3976	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*COLE, HERBERT COVINGTON, COLONEL, C.B.E.	Surplus Government Disposal Board Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street S.W.
3310	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1911	*COLES, JAMES HATCH	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
1839	Nov. 1890	COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston Lambourn, Berks.
5842	Oct. 1910	*COLES, WALTER GEORGE	Board of Agriculture for Scotland 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
769	A. Feb. 1882 F. Feb. 1884	COLGATE, THOMAS	Meeching Court House, Newhaven Sussex.
1202	A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1911	*COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	Singletons, Lower Close, Norwich.
5843	Oct. 1910	*COLLIER, HENRY HEWETT ..	69, Fleet Street. E.C.
1414	A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	COLLINGHAM, JOHN CYRIL LEES	6, Mount Street, W.
5586	Oct. 1909	COLLINS, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	"Rossbeigh," Cavendish Road, Sutton
5572	A. Oct. 1912 F. July 1919	*COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE ..	1, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
826	A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1891	COLLINS, MARCUS E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
2062	May 1891	COMMINS, FREDERICK JAMES ..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
1926	Jan. 1891	CONDER, ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A. ..	1, Queen Street Place. E.C.
3174	Oct. 1907	CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
5367	Oct. 1908	CONSTABLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen N.B.
7989	Oct. 1919	*CONWAY, EDWARD JOHN	Lancaster Lodge, Winchester Road Shirley, Southampton.
4343	Oct. 1904	*COOK, FREDERIC WILLIAM ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
1664	Jan. 1889	COOKE, HENRY	11, Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
3847	Oct. 1902	*COOPE, SAMUEL	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth, Lancashire
3948	Oct. 1902	*COOPER, ARTHUR JOHN	8, Paddinswick Road, Ravenscough Park, W.6.

	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4	A. Oct. 1900	*COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
3	F. Nov. 1907	*COOPER, HARRY THOMAS ..	106, George Street, Portman Square, W.1.
7	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1905	COOPER, JOHN ROBERT ..	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.
72	Jan. 1891	COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon). ..	"Germains," Chesham, Bucks.
66	A. Jan. 1891	*COPE, HENRY JAMES ..	7, Guildford Place, Russell Square, W.C.
97	F. Jan. 1895	CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU ..	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardiff.
66	Mar. 1889	*CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (Cantab.) ..	26, Range Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
53	A. Oct. 1900	*CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE ..	Wonford House, Exeter.
81	F. Sep. 1905	*CORDEROY, GEORGE (Member of Council) ..	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
67	F. May 1892	*COSTELLO, JOSEPH ..	43, Westbourne Grove, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
30	Feb. 1889	*COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER ISAAC, M.I.C.E. ..	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol, and 17, Old Queen Street, S.W.
26	Oct. 1898	COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ..	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, Herts.
202	A. Apr. 1883	*COUGHLAN, PATRICK ..	King Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
133	F. July 1916	*COULSON, RICHARD ..	St. James' Gate, Dublin.
556	Oct. 1911	COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN ..	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
728	Jan. 1880	COVERDALE, HENRY ..	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates Office, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
214	Feb. 1882	*COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
344	A. Oct. 1897	*COX, ARTHUR LAURENCE, A.M.I.C.E., M.S.A. ..	45, Darley Street, Bradford.
900	F. Nov. 1900	*COX, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading.
732	Oct. 1910	COX, EDWARD SAMUEL (Member of Council) ..	3, New Street, York.
87	Feb. 1890	*COX, WALTER THEODORE ..	Holmbury, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone.
206	A. Oct. 1896	*COY, FREDERICK WILLIAM FOSTER ..	10, Albert Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.11.
372	A. Oct. 1911	*CRABB, HENRY RALPH ..	Surveyor's Dept., Council House, Sheerness.
377	F. Sep. 1919	*CRABTREE, PERCY ..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
34	Oct. 1910	*CRACKNELL, JOHN GIBSON ..	41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
325	A. Oct. 1899	*CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN ..	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
	F. Oct. 1907		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3525	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY ..	127, Wellesley Road, Ilford.
2204	Nov. 1891	CRANFIELD, WILLIAM BATHGATE	6, Poultry, E.C.
7116	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1918	*CRAWFORD, ANDREW RENNIE, LIC.R.I.B.A.	65, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
961	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1888	CRAWTER, JOHN	White House, Claygate, Surrey.
5138	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1919	*CREASEY, JOHN ROGERS, JUN. ..	District Valuer's Office, 1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
3215	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1899	*CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, LIC.R.I.B.A.	11, Victoria St., S.W., and Carshalton, Surrey.
2455	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*CRIER, JOHN THOMAS	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.
5424	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*CRISP, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Vic- toria Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.
608	A. Feb. 1881 F. Feb. 1890	CROFTS, EWAN NEVILE	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
3310	A. Feb. 1898 F. July 1902	*CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE	Sevenoaks, Kent.
731	Feb. 1882	CRONK, FRANK	Kent House, 1B, King Street, St. James' Square, S.W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.
871	Jan. 1883	CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks, Kent.
5426	A. Oct. 1908 F. July 1916	*CROOK, FELIX	15, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire.
5139	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1910	*CROPPER, RICHARD BLAYLOCK	5, St. Petersgate, Stockport, Cheshire.
2138	A. May 1891 F. May 1898	*CROSS, ARNOLD CHARLES MARTIN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4124	Oct. 1903	*CROSS, ARTHUR GEORGE	28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
1754	Mar. 1890	CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
5140	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1914	*CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN.	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking, Surrey.
5141	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*CROZIER, HARRY WILLIAM ..	Wenges Common, Ware.
3814	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD ..	Parklands, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.
4153	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1915	*CRUMP, HAROLD	Quarndon, 8, Ashbourne Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.
2208	Nov. 1891	CRUWYS, ROBERT	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
5428	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1911	*CULE, EDWARD IVOR	6A, The Temple, Dale Street, Liver- pool.
3768	A. Feb. 1901 F. May 1909	*CULLEN, FELIX VICTOR	82, Mortimer Street, W.
4154	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*CULVER, HERBERT GEORGE ..	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3368	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1899	*CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR FEARN	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
7120	A. Oct. 1913 F. Sep. 1919	*CULVERWELL, GEORGE LANE ..	23, Maple Grove, Bath.
1928	Jan. 1891	CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY	Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedford- shire.

Op. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*CUNDY, HENRY I.	Nottingham Estate Office, Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E.
8	Feb. 1899	CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT	65, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.
5	Oct. 1911	*CURRIE, ARTHUR LORIMER . .	192, Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow.
1	Dec. 1880	CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD . .	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
8	A. Mar. 1895 F. May 1898	*CUTHBERT-WILLIAMS, HENRY . .	Dudley House, The Steyne, Bognor, Sussex.
22	A. Oct. 1913 F. Sep. 1919	*CUTLACK, WILLIAM AUSTIN . .	11, Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent.
9	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*CUTLER, GEORGE ALFRED. . . .	6, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge, Kensington.
7	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS . .	Architects' Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
9	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1909	*DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON	c/o Housing Commission, L Region, 24, Holborn, E.C.
7	A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*DAKERS, EDWARD JOHN WILLIAM	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, Ayr, N.B.
0	A. Feb. 1902 F. Feb. 1908	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
3	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	38, Midhurst Avenue, East Finchley, N.
8	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1901	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
6	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1909	*§DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY. .	Head Gate, Colchester.
32	Feb. 1882	DANN, HENRY	Dartford, Kent.
31	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford, Kent.
34	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*§DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD, A.R.I.B.A.	47, Westcombe Park Road, S.E.3.
36	A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1891	*DARCH, JOHN.	55, West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
07	A. Feb. 1883 F. May 1891	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Ox- shott, Surrey.
69	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, Bermondsey, Bank Chambers, Tower Bridge, Bermond- sey, S.E.
01	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*DAVEY, JOHN	30, Glenshiel Road, Eltham, S.E.
48	A. Dec. 1882 F. Nov. 1890	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
70	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1905	* DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.	63, Lewisham Park, S.E.
60	Feb. 1899	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
76	Oct. 1897	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS (Vice-President)	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlo- thian.
36	Oct. 1911	*DAVIE, ALEXANDER	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
75	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*§DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE . .	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells, Brecknock- shire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2512	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	33, Park Place, Cardiff.
5145	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1912	*DAVIES, HAROLD CLIFFE	97, Mount Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
5378	Oct. 1908	*DAVIES, HORACE FRANCIS, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
300	Feb. 1873	DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
4402	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1908	*DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS	96, Ashen Grove, Wimbledon Park, Surrey.
7125	A. Oct. 1913 F. June 1919	*DAVIES, JOHN SIMON	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend.
4158	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1919	*DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE	37, Regent Circus, Swindon.
2212	Nov. 1891	DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, MAJOR, M.I.C.E.	Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
4939	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1919	*DAVIS, ARTHUR HENRY	19, Hanover Square, W.
6484	Oct. 1912	*DAVIS, CHARLES	51, Tollemache Street, New Brighton Cheshire.
5912	A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1919	*DAVSON, ALAN WARBURTON	42, Lansdowne Crescent, Holland Park W.11.
5431	A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1919	*DAW, HERBERT WARWICK	98, Cheapside, E.C.
897	Feb. 1883	DAW, WILLIAM HERBERT	98, Cheapside, E.C.
5096	Oct. 1907	*DAWSON, CHARLES FORD	Public Offices, Barking.
3370	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1900	*DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	19, Priory Row, Coventry, Warwickshire
5148	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*DAWSON, HENRY WALKER	Union Offices, Parson's Lane, Bury Lancs.
6137	Oct. 1911	*DAWSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers
1642	Dec. 1889	DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury Dorset.
1009	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1887	*DAY, WILLIAM	High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
7520	Oct. 1914	*DAYKIN, HARRY	"Elmsley," Trowle, Trowbridge, Wilts
7646	Nov. 1916	DEACON, MAURICE	Chase Cliffe, Whatstandwell, near Matlock.
3318	A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1911	*DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS	Grasmere, Red Down Road, Coulsdon Surrey.
683	Jan. 1882	DEACON, THOMAS MARK	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
2779	Sep. 1895	DEANE, GEORGE B.	25, Belgrave Square E., Monkstown Co. Dublin.
2513	A. Nov. 1892 F. Aug. 1893	*DEBENHAM, FRANK BRIDGEWATER	80, Cheapside, E.C.
2574	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1899	*DEBENHAM, FREDERIC KERSEY	25 and 27, Oxford Street, W.
2216	Nov. 1891	DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
6681	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1918	*DE LA QUINTANA, CARLOS YGNACIO ELIAS	7, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.
3553	A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1903	*DELVES, ROBERT HARVEY AD- DINGTON	City Improvement Trust, Bombay.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1891	DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	Valuation Office, 32, John William Street, Huddersfield.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Jan. 1894	*DENDY, WILLIAM COOPER.. ..	Borough Engineer's Department, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Jan. 1891	DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1918	*DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	The Warren, Higher Drive, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*DENTON, WILLIAM	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.
Sep. 1895	DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	DICKINSON, HAROLD	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1908 F. May 1917	*DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC, CAPT...	30, Winckley Square, Preston, Lancs.
A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1885	*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.
A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1897	*DINWIDDY, DONALD	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.
Feb. 1883	DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Dover.
Oct. 1913	DIXON, ISAAC	Parish Surveyor's Office, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Feb. 1919	*DIXON, ISAAC, JUN.	7, Plattsville Road, Mossley Road, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1919	*DIXON, MYLES	20, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1917	*DOLAMORE, FREDERICK PERCY..	Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Bournemouth.
Apr. 1884	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C.
Nov. 1891	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A... ..	Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.
A. Dec. 1887 F. Dec. 1891	*DONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W.
Feb. 1885	DONNE, HENRY	Olivers, Painswick, Stroud, Glos.
Nov. 1891	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ..	Holmleigh, Bowdon, Cheshire.
Feb. 1908	DOUGLAS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Eden House, Malton, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	*DOUGLAS, JAMES WIGHTMAN, D.S.O.	1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Jan. 1878	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Mar. 1891	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE, F.R.I.B.A.	12, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W., and Avalon, Wilton Road, Merton, S.W.
A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1888	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1912	*DREW, STANLEY THOMAS ..	2, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Nov. 1891	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.
Nov. 1916	*DROVER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3985	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4845	Feb. 1906	DROWER, JOHN EDMUND, C.B.E.	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5845	Oct. 1910	*DRUMMOND, BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood, Lancs.
7642	Nov. 1916	DRUMMOND, FRANCIS DUDLEY W., COL.	Carmarthen.
3986	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*†§DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
4667	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater, Somerset.
1692	A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1893	*DUDLEY, EDGAR.	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.
1802	May 1890	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
1779	Apr. 1890	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ..	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
2221	Nov. 1891	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON ..	40 and 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3536	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
6485	Oct. 1912	*DUNN, EDWARD JONATHAN ..	Valuation Office, Midland Bank Chambers, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
1931	Jan. 1891	DUNN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, BART.	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
4943	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1909	*†DUNSMORE, GILBERT	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.
4669	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*DURBRIDGE, ERNEST	Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.
3148	Feb. 1897	DURLACHER, ALEXANDER PERCY, M.I.C.E.	15, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.
2222	Nov. 1891	DYBALL, HARVEY	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
3371	A. Oct. 1898 F. June 1904	*DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ..	Valuation Office, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
792	Apr. 1882	DYER, WILLIAM JOHN	17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.3.
7657	Nov. 1916	DYKE, BERNARD FRANK	Director of Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, N.B.
4944	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELLYN ..	Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire.
5918	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1912	*§EACHUS, CHARLES ALFRED EEDES	District Valuer's Office, 11, Portland Street, Southampton.
5442	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1919	*EAMES, HENRY PARSLÖE . . .	Borough Architect's Dept., Town Hall, Newport, Mon.
3675	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*EARLE, JOHN WILFRID	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

pp. 23.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
23	Nov. 1891	EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON, LT-COL.	90, King Street, Manchester.
77	A. Oct. 1893	*EASON, EDWARD WILLIAM . .	192, Bishopsgate, E.C.
90	F. Feb. 1897	*EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn,
	A. Oct. 1896		Norfolk.
	F. June 1900		
71	A. Oct. 1905	*EASTMAN, ARCHIBALD GAREY . .	31, Walbrook, E.C.
	F. June 1914		
37	Nov. 1918	ECKERSLEY, FRANK	9, Kenilworth Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
79	Oct. 1908	*EDGE, FREDERIC JAMES, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
84	Sep. 1895	EDGEWORTH, THOS. NEWCOMEN	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
79	A. Oct. 1893	*EDMONDS, JOHN	Estate Office, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Mont.
	F. Jan. 1896		
46	Oct. 1910	*EDMONDS, JOHN NITCHÉLL . .	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells, Worcester shire, and Worcester Chambers, Pier point Street, Worcester.
14	Oct. 1917	*EDWARDS, RICHARD	Cefnynmaes, Oswestry, Salop.
20	A. Oct. 1910	EDWARDS, SIDNEY ALBERT . .	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
	F. Oct. 1913		
39	Dec. 1881	EGERTON, HUBERT DECIMUS . .	23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
88	Dec. 1883	EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	74, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey.
49	A. Oct. 1895	*EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading.
	F. Nov. 1896		
58	Nov. 1918	*EGINTON, ARTHUR THOMAS . .	County Offices, Preston, Lancs.
83	A. Feb. 1905	*EILOART, FERDINAND ROBERT . .	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
	F. June 1910		
30	A. Jan. 1879	EILOART, FREDERICK EDWARD . .	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
	F. Dec. 1883		
27	Nov. 1891	ELFORD, JOHN	Eustlea, Wimborne Road, Poole, Dorset.
86	A. Nov. 1890	ELGOOD, FRANK MINSHULL, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.	98, Wimpole Street, W.
	F. Feb. 1892		
38	Oct. 1915	*ELIAS, CHARLES FREDERICK . .	382, Scotland Road, Liverpool.
01	Dec. 1887	ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES . .	The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
14	A. Nov. 1892	*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
	F. Mar. 1896		
23	A. Oct. 1897	*ELLIS, ALFRED CAVE	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
	F. Nov. 1901		
73	A. Oct. 1898	*ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON . .	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
	F. Jan. 1902		
55	Sep. 1895	ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
7	A. Nov. 1890	*ELLIS, FRANCIS	Bast House, Walmersley, Lancashire.
	F. May 1894		
55	May 1891	ELLIS, FREDERICK	141, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
30	A. Dec. 1888	*ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES, CAPT., M.C.	Butterhill House, Dorking.
	F. May 1890		
55	A. Jan. 1887	*ELLIS, RALPH STAPLES	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
	F. Feb. 1891		
55	Feb. 1883	ELLIS, RICHARD ADAM	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3091	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1904	*ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM ..	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Buildings, Chester.
5444	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1915	*ELSWORTHY, JOHN GORDON ..	17, Ardilaun Road, Highbury, N.
3060	Oct. 1896	ELTON, HERBERT AVERILL, LIEUT.-COL., O.B.E.	41, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.
2631	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*ELTON, PERCIE ION, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, 223, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.
667	A. Dec. 1881 F. Dec. 1890	ELWELL, WILLIAM HENRY ..	3, Abingdon Gardens, Kensington.
7490	Oct. 1914	EMBLETON, HENRY CAWOOD ..	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
3305	Feb. 1898	EMERY, ARTHUR JAMES, LIEUT.-COL.	22, Cambridge Road, Lee, S.E.
4674	A. Oct. 1905 F. Sep. 1919	*EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE ..	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bolton.
5155	A. Oct. 1907 F. Jan. 1912	*ENTWISTLE, CHARLES CAR- RUTHERS	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
6467	Oct. 1912	ESDALE, MARCUS	18, Nassau Street, Dublin.
2230	Nov. 1891	EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN ..	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire.
7569	Oct. 1915	*EVANS, BENJAMIN EDWARD ..	42, Stepney Street, Llanelli, S. Wales.
4676	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*EVANS, BERTIE GRAHAM ..	Dalmuir House, Gresham Road, Oxted, Surrey.
7001	Oct. 1913	*EVANS, DAVID	Valuer's Office, 10 & 12, Market Street, Carnarvon.
4677	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*EVANS, EDWIN DUDLEY ..	Ravenslea, Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
2950	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1909	*EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY ..	District Valuer (Bucks). Amersham Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks.
6111	A. Feb. 1911 F. July 1918	*EVANS, MONTAGU, CAPT., M.C.	Sudbrooke Lodge, Sudbrooke Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
5608	Oct. 1909	*EVANS, SAMUEL	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
2231	Nov. 1891	EVANS, WALTER PEARSON ..	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
2232	Nov. 1891	EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
338	A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1876	EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
2664	A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1901	*EVE, CHARLES GERALD ..	Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1416	A. Dec. 1887 F. May 1891	*EVE, SIR HERBERT TRISTRAM, K.B.E.	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford, and 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
3503	Oct. 1899	*EVE, WILLIAM HAROLD	10, Union Court, E.C.
2665	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1900	*EVERINGTON, JOHN	Forster Estate Office, 31, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.
3826	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	County Land Agent, County Hall, Newport, Mon.
2666	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Nov. 1892 A. Oct. 1901 A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1912	*EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL *EWING, GUY BEAUMONT *EYLES, CHARLES HENRY	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent. The Palace, Crediton, Devon.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1904 A. Oct. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*FAGG, EDWIN WILLIAM *FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD	15, Glebe Road, Barnes, S.W. Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
Dec. 1888 A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1906 Jan. 1891	FAIR, JAMES STRETTON *FAIRCHILD, EDWARD JAMES FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Estate Offices, Lytham, Lancashire. 10, St. John's Street, Adelphi, W.C. Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*FAIRMINER, WILLIAM JAMES	Ye Homestead, 40, Hallswelle Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
Mar. 1890 A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1899	FALCON, MICHAEL *FARMER, HUGH CECIL	Horstead House, Norwich. 5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Nov. 1891 A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	FARNAN, HENRY RICHARD *FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS	41, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. The Council Offices, Foot's Cray U.D.C., Sidcup, Kent.
Oct. 1914 Sep. 1895	FARQUHAR, ALBERT FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS, LT.-COLONEL	Caledonian Club, St. James' Square, S.W. Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907 Mar. 1891	*FARRER, FREDERICK ROBERT FARRER, JOHN	2, Coleman Street, E.C. Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1918 Nov. 1918	*FARRER, JOHN CAMPLIN FAULDS, WILLIAM CLARK	2, Coleman Street, E.C. 133, Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1916	*FAYERMAN, ALEXANDER GEORGE PERCY, MAJOR	57, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Feb. 1919 Oct. 1904	*FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM *FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	12, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone. Maristow Estate Office, Roborough, S. Devon.
Oct. 1915	FENWICK, CHARLES RICHARD, M.I.C.E.	26, Park Row, Leeds.
Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, JAMES, CAPT.	7, Salisbury Gardens, Belfast.
Nov. 1883	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.

Dil. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
831	Dec. 1882	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
3374	A. Oct. 1894 F. July 1907	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND ..	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
297	Jan. 1873	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
7739	Nov. 1918	FIELDER, CHARLES LAVINGTON..	Lands Branch, Civil Engineer in Chief's Dept., Admiralty, S.W.1.
2517	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1896	*FINN, FRED	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
2456	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ..	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.
6633	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkestone, Kent.
5448	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1910	*FIRTH, HARRISS	Valuation Department, 25, Winckley Square, Preston.
927	A. Apr. 1888 F. Jan. 1889	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING, C.B.E.	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
6139	Oct. 1911	*FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN ..	Briarlea, Penygam, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.
4682	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE, CAPT.	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, 174, Soho Hill, Birmingham.
2581	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	21, Craven Avenue, Ealing, W.
2789	Sep. 1895	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID ..	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
7664	Nov. 1916	FITZHERBERT, BERTRAM RICHARD EDWARD	Emo Park, Portarlington.
4165	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Valuation and Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
3504	Oct. 1899	*FLETCHER, SIR BANISTER FLIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.
4166	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN ..	22, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
5449	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1914	*FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER ..	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts.
749	A. Feb. 1882 F. June 1891	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
5927	A. Oct. 1910 F. Feb. 1919	*FLOYD, ARTHUR NOEL	Messrs. Dixon & Floyd, 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
1734	Feb. 1890	FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS ..	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, Staffs.
7820	A. Nov. 1918 F. July 1919	*FOOT, HAROLD JOHN	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincs.
6637	A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1919	*FOOT, WILLOUGHBY VICTOR ..	43, London Road, Ipswich.
2794	Sep. 1895	FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
2067	May 1891	FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT..	14, New Street, York.
7521	Oct. 1914	*FORD, ANDREW	7, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
2238	Nov. 1891	FORD, LAWTON ROBERT	60, Haymarket, S.W.
4950	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1918	*FORD, RICHARD DICKINS LANCELOT	155, Old Kent Road, S.E.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS-	Address.
Oct. 1914	FORESTIER - WALKER, CHARLES EVELYN	31, Charles Street, Cardiff.
Dec. 1879	FORSHAW, EDWARD	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1907	*FORSHAW, WILLIAM	Valuation Office, Howard Place, Hanley, Staffordshire.
Feb. 1915	FORSTER, THOMAS EMERSON	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. June 1896	*FOSTER, EDWARD CHARLES	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
F. Dec. 1919	*FOSTER, HENRY HELM	5, Sutton Road, Seaford, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1898	*FOSTER, HENRY OSWALD	North Cottage, Loughton, Essex.
F. Dec. 1914	*FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT FUR-	The Rolle Estate Office, Exmouth,
A. Oct. 1909	MEDGE	Devon.
F. Apr. 1919	*FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR,	
F. Nov. 1895	A.M.I.C.E.	200, Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
A. Oct. 1901	*FOSTER, WILLIAM FREDERICK	268, Tottenham Court Road, W.
F. Nov. 1912	*FOWLER, ALFRED CHARLES	
A. Oct. 1899	STANLEY	74, Cheapside, E.C.
F. Dec. 1904	*FOWLER, CYRIL JAMES	67, Elms Road, S.W.4.
A. Oct. 1902	FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
F. Apr. 1913	FOWLER, GEORGE H.	Estate Office, Kells.
Jan. 1882	FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1912	FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
May 1890	FOWLER, RICHARD	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Apr. 1890	FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
Dec. 1887	*FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
A. Mar. 1895	FOX, EDWIN	Ballard's Lodge, North Finchley, N.12.
F. June 1911	*FOX, ERNEST	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
Nov. 1891	*FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	Grove Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.
Nov. 1890	*FOX, SIDNEY JOSEPH	Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E
A. Oct. 1900	*FOX, WILLIAM	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
F. Dec. 1902	FRANCIS, GEORGE FUTVOYE	20, Thurleigh Road, S.W.12.
A. Oct. 1894	*FRANCIS, JOHN	The Mount, Carmarthen.
F. Oct. 1899	FRANCIS, LEON ALBERT	13, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
A. Oct. 1904	*FRANCIS, REGINALD HERBERT	13, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
F. Nov. 1909	FRANK, SIR HOWARD, K.C.B.	W.O. and M.M. Land Branch, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
A. Oct. 1911	*FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON,	Surveyor's Office, Victoria Buildings,
F. Apr. 1919	A.M.I.C.E.	Stockton-on-Tees.
Oct. 1911		
A. Oct. 1906		
F. July 1913		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1808	May 1890	FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2467	A. Nov. 1891 F. Feb. 1895	*FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE	33, King Street, Luton, Beds.
2792	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, HARRY (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County
2793	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY ..	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
5335	Feb. 1908	FRASER, GEORGE JOHN JAMES HAMILTON GORDON	Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell, N.B.
1967	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*FRASER, WILLIAM	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1114	A. Feb. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
6640	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1914	*FREMANTLE, PERCY WARWICK ..	Cranbrook, Woodstock Road, New Malden, Surrey.
3991	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE	125, Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
2795	Sep. 1895	FREND, HENRY	DerryHouse, Brosna, S.O., King's County
7647	Nov. 1916	FREW, DAVID LANDALE	45, Hope Street, Glasgow.
5847	Oct. 1910	*FREW, GORDON THOMSON	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
5380	Oct. 1908	*FREYBERG, HERBERT, M.S.A. ..	24, Cromwell Place, S.W.
3927	Feb. 1902	FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
3331	Oct. 1898	*FRY, JOSEPH HARRY	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
1124	A. Mar. 1884 F. Apr. 1891	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ..	The College, All Saints', Derby.
5848	Oct. 1910	*FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.S.C. (<i>Edin.</i>)	Estate Office, Sedgwick, near Kendal.
2953	A. Oct. 1895 F. Sep. 1905	*FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK ..	16, Martindale, East Sheen, S.W.
226	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1901	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ..	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, South Wales
417	Jan. 1876	GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ..	Effingham House, Arundel St., Strand W.C., and Albany House, Avenue Road, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
2004	Mar. 1891	GALE, ERNEST SEWELL	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.
3683	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham, Surrey.
761	Feb. 1882	GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.
7492	Oct. 1914	GALLETLY, WILLIAM HALDANE ..	3, Castle Road, Sandal, Wakefield.
1713	Feb. 1890	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	16, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bedford Park, W.4.

tp. no.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
77	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1899	*GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN..	16, Crane's Drive: Surbiton, Surrey.
80	A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1895	*GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley, Sussex.
91	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1916	*GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	The Elms, Pinner Road, Pinner Middlesex.
89	A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1907	*GARRARD, ARTHUR NORMAN (Hon. Secretary)	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
46	Nov. 1891	GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS	Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.
47	Nov. 1891	GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M.	324 & 326, Regent Street, W., and Badgers Mount, Knockholt, Kent.
51	Feb. 1916	GARTON, WALTER T.	Lincluden, Whalley Road, Accrington Lancs.
95	Oct. 1909	GARVEY, GEORGE BLOOMFIELD..	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
00	Sep. 1895	GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's Co.
10	May 1890	GATE, ALFRED JOSEPH	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
40	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*GATE, HENRY ARTHUR ARMYTAGE	35A, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
88	Jan. 1892	GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury.
55	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apl. 1915	*GAWITH, HARRISON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Manchester.
16	Oct. 1914	GEDDES, CHARLES DAVID	21, Young Street, Edinburgh.
02	Oct. 1913	*GEEN, WALTER, M.A. (Cantab.)..	57, Waterloo Road, S.E.
48	Nov. 1891	GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A.	120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
49	Nov. 1916	GEMMELL, JOHN	10, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
41	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*GENGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ..	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House St. Albans, Herts.
21	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*\$GERMAN, GEORGE	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
93	Oct. 1914	GERMAN, GEORGE JOSEPH.. ..	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
70	May 1891	GERMAN, HARRY.. .. .	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la- Zouch, and Loughborough.
87	Feb. 1883	GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
94	A. Jan. 1886 F. Nov. 1890	*\$GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A.	Wootton Heath, New Milton, Hants.
93	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1912	*GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	17, Onslow Gardens, Wallington, Surrey.
56	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*GIBSON, FRANK SPEEDING.. ..	13, Drayton Green Road, West Ealing W.
88	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1893	*GIDDY, OSMAN HORTON	11A, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
52	A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1919	*GIFFORD, EGMONT AUGUSTUS ..	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
64	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*GILBERT-LODGE, EDWARD MOR- TON	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
32	Feb. 1899	GILCHRIST, JOHN.. .. .	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
40	Oct. 1911	*GILLER, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	42, Hill Lane, Southampton.
71	A. Oct. 1913 F. Nov. 1916	*GILLER, GEORGE SAMUEL	District Valuer's Office, County Build- ings, College Court, Gloucester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1466	Mar. 1888	GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Wicksted, Blackdown, Leamington, Warwickshire
5075	Feb. 1907	GILRUTH, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works, National Pro- vincial Bank Chambers, James Street, Liverpool.
3834	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*GIMSON, ALLEN	"Valvor," Moss Lane, Pinner, Middlesex.
6487	Oct. 1912	*GIRLING, ROBERT JAMES	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
4426	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*GLASIER, EDWARD BROUGHAM..	Grafton House, 12 and 13, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.
4172	A. Oct. 1903	*GLEED, PERCIVAL FRANCIS ..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
1702	Jan. 1890	GLEED, RICHARD CUMMINGS ..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.
5368	Oct. 1908	GLEN, JAMES	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
2801	Sep. 1895	GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD ..	Collon, Co. Louth.
2672	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1898	*GLOVER, HENRY ALEXANDER ..	18, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.
4602	Oct. 1905	GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, Kent.
8095	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1900	*GOADBY, HOWARD	17, Crossington Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
4174	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*GODDING, FRANK HORATIO ..	40, Hans Place, S.W.
3223	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ..	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
7665	Nov. 1916	GOOD, THOMAS MORGAN ..	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
3685	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1905	*GOODBODY, FREDK. ALLEN STURGE	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
3994	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY ..	57, London Street, Norwich.
5836	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1909	*GOODCHILD, WALTER CHARLES..	6, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, E.C.
4883	Oct. 1906	GOODING, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans, Hert- fordshire.
3343	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*GOODMAN, ALFRED	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1546	Jan. 1889	GOODWYN, LEONARD WILLIAM..	20, Portman Street, Portman Square, W.
3928	Feb. 1902	*GORDON, ALEXANDER.. .. .	97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
5369	Oct. 1908	GORDON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ROBERT	Queensgate, Inverness.
2252	Nov. 1891	GOTT, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Superintending Valuer, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1567	Jan. 1889	GOTT, FRANK	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
5937	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1914	*GOTT, RALPH EDGAR	Air Raid Compensation Committee, 51, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
3158	A. Feb. 1897 F. May 1897	*GOULDING, ARTHUR	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2	May 1891	GOVER, ARTHUR SUTTON, F.R.I.B.A.	10, Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.3.
7	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER ..	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
9	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*† GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
4	Oct. 1913	GRAHAM, MUNGO MACDOUGAL	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.
2	A. Oct. 1913 F. Sept. 1917	*GRANT, HERBERT MITCHELL, CAPT.	"Bengarth," Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
7	A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1885	GRANT, JAMES ..	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
9	A. Oct. 1897 F. Mar. 1909	*GRAY, HORACE NORMAN ..	334, Commercial Road, E.
5	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*GRAY, JOHN ..	Coningsby Place, Alloa, N.B.
6	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*GRAY, JOHN VINCENT ..	1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.13.
4	Oct. 1914	GREAVES, PERCY CHRISTIAN ..	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
0	Oct. 1914	GREEN, ALBERT THOMAS ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
6	A. Oct. 1896 F. July 1907	*GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
1	A. May 1891 F. May 1897	*GREEN, EDMUND HORACE ..	93, Cannon Street, E.C.
4	A. Oct. 1893 F. May 1897	*GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ..	93, Cannon Street, E.C.
2	A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1913	GREEN, JAMES, HENRY TOWNSEND ..	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7	A. Oct. 1909 F. Nov. 1912	*GREENAWAY, JOSEPH REGINALD	11, Friar Street, Reading.
0	Feb. 1897	GREGORY, ALFRED, COL., O.B.E.	Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, S.W.
5	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1896	*GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST ..	13, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
7	Feb. 1884	GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR ..	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom, Surrey.
8	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*GREY, GEORGE WILLIS ..	48, Cranbourne Street, W.C.
3	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*GRIFFIN, ALFRED ..	47, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
3	May 1891	GRIFFIN, HAROLD ..	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
6	Feb. 1890	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM ..	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Car- marthenshire.
5	Oct. 1914	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	Uplands, Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
9	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*GRIMWOOD, ARTHUR ..	Valuation Dept., I.R., 52, Bridge Street, Walsall, Staffs.
9	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1901	*GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ..	Manor House Farm, Brampton, Hunt- ingdon.
9	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*GROVE, ALBERT ..	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
7	A. Feb. 1890 F. Jan. 1893	*GROVER, ARTHUR ..	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
4	A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1899	*GROVER, PHILIP GORDON ..	3, Julian Road, Folkestone, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3995	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1909	*GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR	125, High Holborn, W.C.
1737	Feb. 1890	GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
7978	Oct. 1919	GUILD, JAMES LYON	71, George Street, Edinburgh.
4328	Oct. 1904	GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL..	16, College Green, Dublin.
1550	A. Jan. 1889 F. May 1900	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
6262	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1919	*HACKETT, WILLIAM JENNENS, M.B.E.	47, Cavendish Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne
6669	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HADDEN, HARRY HAROLD ..	Public Trustee's Office Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1670	A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HADLEY, FRANK.. ..	Valuation Department, 54, Bridge Street, Walsall, and Woodcote, Stonnall, Staffs.
2523	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ..	7, Friar Lane, Leicester.
5684	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1910	*HALE, HARRY BARNES ..	6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.
3263	Nov. 1891	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY ..	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
2687	A. Oct. 1900	HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
5818	F. Feb. 1910		
1179	A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1914	HALL, CHARLES PELL.. ..	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
4329	Oct. 1904	HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
619	May 1881	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
4703	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1910	*HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL ..	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
3098	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT ..	1, Cooper Street, Manchester, and " Mill House," Mobberley, near Knutsford, Cheshire.
3544	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1912	HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
4430	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*HALL, VERNON MANNING ..	22, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W.
1295	A. Jan. 1886 F. June 1891	*HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY ..	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
1189	May 1884	HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ..	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 280-282, Holloway Road, N.
1619	A. Apr. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK ..	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W. and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W.
7708	Oct. 1917	HAMER, HERBERT, CAPT. R.E...	Room 18, War Office, Embankment Annexe, London, S.W. 1.
6141	Oct. 1911	*HAMILTON, CHARLES	Laurieston, Falkirk, N.B.
2804	Sep. 1895	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.

No. No. Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7	Feb. 1908 HAMILTON, JOHN COCHRANE ..	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
8	Oct. 1912 *HAMILTON, THOMAS WELSH ..	Mansion House, Greenock.
35	A. Oct. 1909 *HAMLYN, JOHN ARTHUR	43, Manville Road, Tooting Bec, S.W.
9	F. June 1919 *HAMMOND, FREDERIC SNOWDEN	23, Barbican, E.C.
49	Oct. 1910 *HAMMOND, FREDERIC SNOWDEN	23, Barbican, E.C.
46	Nov. 1891 HANSON, JOHN HENRY, M.I.C.E. (Past-President)	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
12	Dec. 1881 HARDCASTLE, FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON, A.R.I.B.A. (Member of Council)	197, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
31	A. Oct. 1904 *HARDING, CHARLES REGINALD, F. June 1912 MAJOR	18, Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, and Surrey County Council Small Hold- ings Dept., 86, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
32	Apr. 1888 HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH..	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire
10	Oct. 1905 *HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M.I.C.E. (Ireland)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
37	A. Oct. 1909 *HARKNESS, JOHN.. .. .	Dryburgh, Racecourse Road, Ayr, N.B.
32	F. Oct. 1910 *HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN ..	Furness Estate Office, Grantley, Ripon Yorkshire.
07	Mar. 1891 HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH.. .. .	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Glou- cester.
74	A. Oct. 1907 *HARMER, ERNEST FREDERICK..	F. Oct. 1913 Gresham Villa, Mansion Road, South- ampton.
14	A. Feb. 1881 HARPER, EDGAR JOSIAH	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
20	F. Oct. 1904	
46	Feb. 1906 HARRIS, ARNOLD ELSMERE ..	117, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
05	A. Oct. 1905 *HARRIS, EDWARD CHARLES ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
89	F. Apr. 1913 *HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon- Trent, Staffordshire.
80	Oct. 1897	
25	A. Oct. 1912 *HARRISON, FRANK FOX	F. Sept. 1917 51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall, Staffs.
75	Oct. 1903 *HARRISON, FREDERICK	4, Belgrave Square, Nottingham.
32	A. Oct. 1894 *HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN	Valuer's Office, 20, Princes Square, Plymouth.
64	F. Apr. 1901 ROBERTSON	
63	A. Oct. 1897 *HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD.. ..	F. Dec. 1899 Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
30	Feb. 1899 HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardine shire.
63	A. Oct. 1908 *HARTFREE, GEORGE BERTRAM..	F. Dec. 1911 Baverstock, Alton, Hants.
30	Mar. 1895 HARTLEY, HENRY (Member of Council)	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street Liverpool.
06	Sep. 1895 HARVEY, JAMES GEO. MOREWOOD	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
51	A. Jan. 1889 HASKINS, WILLIAM ALBION ..	F. Oct. 1891 2, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
312	May 1873	HASLAM, DRYLAND	Warren House, Caversham, near Reading.
1672	A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
962	A. May 1883 F. Apr. 1889	*HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD ..	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Herts.
7496	Oct. 1914	HASSAM, ARTHUR	Newcastle, Staffs.
6596	Oct. 1909	HATTE, WILLIAM MUNDAY ..	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Charleville, Co. Cork.
2268	Nov. 1891	HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants.
4184	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON ..	Narborough, West Norfolk.
8691	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1903	*HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER ..	Downham Market, Norfolk.
4186	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1914	*HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey.
7990	Oct. 1919	*HAYDON, REGINALD ERNEST ..	466, Oxford Street, W.1.
2269	Dec. 1888	HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
1968	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1894	*HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
644	Dec. 1881	HAYWARD, HENRY	Dover, Kent.
3233	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1900	*HAYWARD, THOMAS WILLIAM ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. ..	38, Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.
6689	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER ..	Higher Mount, 240, Burnley Road, Accrington, Lancs.
6691	A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1919	*HEAD, HAROLD GEORGE	17, Baker Street, W.
1673	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*HEAD, JOHN GEORGE	17, Baker Street, W.
3343	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*HEALING, OSWALD JUDD	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
4330	Oct. 1904	HEARD, RICHARD	15, South Mall, Cork.
3384	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1903	*HEATH, HENRY CUBITT	142, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
8998	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	137, Worples Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19
7759	Nov. 1918	*HEATHCOTE, ERNEST GRIGG, F.R.I.B.A.	110, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
692	Jan. 1882	HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ..	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs.
617	Apr. 1881	HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull, Yorkshire.
3047	A. June 1896 F. Sep. 1902	*HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART, MAJOR	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
5550	Oct. 1910	*HENDRY, ROBERT	Southcroft, Thornliebank, near Glasgow
4865	A. Feb. 1906 F. Dec. 1919	*HENNELL, CHARLES MURRAY ..	Aldwych Chambers, 170, Strand, W.C.2 and Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
4187	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904	*HENNIKER, FREDERICK SIBERT ..	Adelphi Terrace House, Adelphi, W.C.
4714	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAJES, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Dec. 1884	HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover, Hants.
June 1896	*HERN, SAMUEL	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan-shire.
Jan. 1888	HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1895	*HEWARD, ERNEST JAMES	52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
Oct. 1914	HEWITT, CHARLES RICHARD	122, London Road, Derby.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*HEWITT, FRANK	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1908	*HEWS, THOMAS GREENSLADE	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glamorgan-shire.
Sep. 1895	HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
Feb. 1903	*HIBBERT, JOSEPH VICTOR	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
May 1891	HICKSON, STEPHEN WESTBY	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Jan. 1884	HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford, Lincolnshire.
A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*HIGGINS, GEORGE	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*HILL, GEORGE FINLAY BURD	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Mar. 1886	HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	93, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
A. Jan. 1886 F. Mar. 1890	HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT	Urban District Council Office, Barry, Glamorganshire.
May 1891	HINCKS, HENRY THORP	Keyham, near Leicester.
Oct. 1912	HINDE, WILLIAM HENN, M.I.C.E.	Selston, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
Nov. 1891	HINDS, HENRY	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Sep. 1919	*HINE, ERNEST DARYLL	12A, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1912	*HINES, ERNEST OWEN	340, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1912	*HINES, HERBERT	46, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1910	*HINKS, HENRY	1, Graham Road, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*HINTON, HERBERT ARTHUR	5, Crouch Hill, N.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*HINXMAN, ROLAND	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
Apr. 1890	HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	Northam House, Wells, Somerset.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1910	*SHOARE, ARTHUR JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Mar. 1890	HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1914	*HOBDAY, WILLIAM HERBERT	62, Moorgate Street, E.C.
May 1891	HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	41, East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
Feb. 1883	HOBSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1918	*HOBSON, REGINALD BERESFORD	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	HODGES, ARTHUR POOL	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4321	Oct. 1904	HODGSON, HARRY MOORE.. ..	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
5186	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1914	*HODSON, LAURENCE SCRIVENER	Opposite Great Northern Railway Station, Palmers Green, N.
2081	May 1891	HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmorland.
4144	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE	St. Abbs, Kendal; Westmorland.
4445	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
5187	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*HOLDFORTH, HAROLD.. ..	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2587	A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
893	A. Feb. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN.	Station Road, Kennett, Cambs.
6277	A. Oct. 1911 F. Sep. 1919	*HOLLIS, ARTHUR	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.
2279	Nov. 1891	HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD ..	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
6458	Oct. 1912	HOLMES, EDWARD	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.
3845	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1907	*HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE ..	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
2281	Nov. 1891	HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE ..	178, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1595	A. Feb. 1889 F. May 1897	*HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN ..	178, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
4003	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT ..	63, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.8.
4446	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1914	*HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ..	Town Hall, Chatham.
1741	Feb. 1890	HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS ..	Deal, Kent.
3846	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1903	*HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES.. ..	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
3040	June 1896	*HOOD, WALTER RICHARD	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
4969	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1919	*HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD ..	128, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
3547	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3697	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT.. ..	10, High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire
6437	C.F. Oct. '14 F. Nov. 1918	HOOPER, AUGUSTUS SHELTON ..	Hong Kong.
1446	A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1896	*HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wyke, Kent.
2964	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*†HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED ..	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigate, Surrey.
3847	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1909	*HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES.. ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2282	Nov. 1891	HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E.	15, Agur Street, Bury.
6716	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1915	*HOPWOOD, EDWIN RUSSELL ..	3, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire
2010	Mar. 1891	HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
794	Apr. 1882	*HORNE, W. EDGAR, M.P. (Past-President)	5, Tilney Street, W.
5967	A. Oct. 1910 F. Sep. 1919	*HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL, D.S.O.	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
1390	May 1887	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED.. ..	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
1391	May 1887	HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1908	HORSBRUGH, CHARLES EDWARD	Blairquhosh, Blanefield, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*HORSER, COTTERELL WALTER..	65, Cleveland Road, South Woodford, N.E.
May 1890	HORSEY, FREDERICK JOHN TERRY	11, Billiter Square, E.C.
Mar. 1890	HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR ..	22A, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1901	*HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER..	Williton, Somerset.
F. Nov. 1905		
A. Oct. 1901	*HOSKINS, MARCUS	Woodlands, Beaconsfield Road, Chatswood W., Sydney, New South Wales.
F. July 1902		
A. Oct. 1905	*HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH ..	Studland, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells, Essex.
F. Apr. 1911		
Feb. 1889	HOVENDEN, HENRY EDWARD ..	Silverbirch, Inglemere Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
A. Oct. 1902	*HOW, HERBERT	16, Westholm, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
F. Nov. 1912		
A. Feb. 1904	*HOWARD, EDMUND	Howard & Partners, 58, Pall Mall, S.W.
F. June 1919		
A. Oct. 1912	*HOWE, THOMAS THORNTON ..	Olive Mount, Bramley Hill, Kirkstall, Yorks.
F. June 1919		
Oct. 1917	*HOWES, FRANCIS TIPPETT.. ..	White House, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
Oct. 1911	*HOWES, WILLIAM TROTMAN, M.B.E.	21, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
A. Oct. 1897	*HOWLAND, ARTHUR FRANK ..	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
F. Nov. 1906		
A. Feb. 1869	HUBBERSIY, HENRY ALFRED ..	Buxton, Derbyshire.
F. Mar. 1883		
Oct. 1909	HUGGARD, WILLIAM	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
A. Oct. 1904	*HUGGINS, ERNEST GEORGE ..	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
F. Oct. 1911		
Oct. 1912	HUGHES, GEORGE, MAJOR, R.M.E.	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, S.W.
Mar. 1889	HUGMAN, CHARLES EADY	9, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
A. Oct. 1911	*HUME, JOHN.. .. .	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
F. Sept. 1917		
May 1891	HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY ..	Castle House, Usk, Monmouthshire.
A. Oct. 1907	*HUNNINGS, ARTHUR	Rating Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.
F. Nov. 1910		
Oct. 1906	*HUNT, FRANK WILLIAM	9, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.
Nov. 1891	HUNT, FRED. WM. H., F.R.I.B.A.	20, King Street, Portman Square, W.
A. Oct. 1899	*HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER ..	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.
F. Dec. 1902		
A. Oct. 1910	*HUNT, HERBERT CHARLES ..	H.M. Office of Works, Westminster.
F. Apr. 1919		
Oct. 1911	*HUNT, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	26, Bedford Row, W.C., and Ryecroft, Park Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1914	*HUNTER, JAMES DOUGLAS.. ..	39, Great Marlborough Street, W.
Oct. 1912	HUNTLEY, FREDERICK ARTHUR, Lic.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.
Nov. 1891	HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ..	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1902	*HUSKISON, ERNEST AMPHLETT	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
F. Oct. 1910		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1016	A. Dec. 1883 F. Jan. 1891	HUSKINSON, THOMAS WILLIAM..	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
5365	Oct. 1908	HUSON, ERNEST WILLIAM.. ..	R.A.F., Training Establishment, Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.
6723	A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1916	*HUSSEY, SYDNEY	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford, Kent.
5699	A. Oct. 1909 F. Jan. 1911	*HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM ARTHUR..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick shire.
5610	Oct. 1909	*HUTCHINS, JAMES BUSHELL ..	22, Lord Street, Liverpool.
6124	Oct. 1911	HUTCHISON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
3853	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1910	*INGRAM, CECIL WALTER	Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 100 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
4195	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincoln shire.
305	A. Feb. 1873 F. Jan. 1882	INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.
834	Dec. 1882	INMAN, MARSHALL NISBET.. ..	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
2991	Nov. 1891	IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN ..	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.
7552	Feb. 1915	JACKSON, JOHN HAROLD	18, Booth Street, Manchester.
4611	Oct. 1905	*JACKSON, ROBERT	Estates Office, 36, King Street, Wigan Lancashire.
1404	Dec. 1887	JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS.. ..	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent
5381	Oct. 1908	*JACOB, LOUIS, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
2293	Nov. 1891	JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, Northum berland.
4853	Feb. 1906	JAMES, FREDERICK JOHN	1, Rusham Road, Wandsworth Common S.W.
6490	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, GEORGE CHARLES	Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
4731	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1909	*JAMES, GEORGE ERNEST	London Housing Board (Region K) Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
4603	Oct. 1905	JAMES, MERTON JOHN	53, Loxley Road, Wandsworth Common S.W.18.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Sep. 1895	JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM..	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1908	*JAQUES, THOMAS ARNOLD ..	12, Bedford Row, W.C.
F. Oct. 1913		
A. Oct. 1894	*JARMAN, WILLIAM	Alandale, Hatch End, Middlesex.
F. June 1899		
A. Nov. 1892	*JARMAN, FRANK WILMOT ..	90, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
F. Oct. 1898		
Oct. 1919	JARVIE, WILLIAM	Bothwell Collieries, Bothwell, N.B.
A. Oct. 1907	JARVIS, LAWRENCE ALFRED ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
F. Oct. 1914		
Jan. 1886	JEANS, MARK	Marlborough, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*JEFFERIES, HENRY CHARLES, O.B.E.	8, Madrid Road, Barnes, S.W.
A. Oct. 1902		
F. June 1914	*JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON ..	Star Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly [Cornwall].
A. Oct. 1893		
F. Nov. 1895	*JEFFREE, SYDNEY	82, Harleyford Road, Vauxhall.
A. Oct. 1895		
F. May 1897	*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE ..	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*JENKINS, ALBERT DAVID ..	Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1910		
F. June 1914	*JENKINS, CHARLES HERBERT BLEWITT	19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1910		
F. Oct. 1914	*JENKINS, HAROLD JOHN. ..	4, College Street, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1897		
F. Dec. 1903	*JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES..	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Oct. 1906	*JENKINS, WILLIAM DAVID ..	Housing Architect, Town Hall, Aberdare, S. Wales.
A. Feb. 1897		
F. Mar. 1899	*JENKINSON, WILLIAM ERIC LEIGH	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
Feb. 1882	JENKINSON, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894		
F. Nov. 1897	*JENNER, WILLIAM	6, Glumán Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
A. June 1896		
F. June 1900	*JENNINGS, FITZ-LAURENCE PERCIVAL DUDLEY	137, Park Road, N.W.
Mar. 1891	JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH ..	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
A. Oct. 1905	*JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY ..	Inland Revenue, County Chambers, Northampton.
F. June 1919		
A. Nov. 1892	*JOHNSON, BERNARD MARR (Member of Council)	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
F. Nov. 1896		
A. Oct. 1907	JOHNSON, CLIFFORD NOEL..	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcester-shire.
F. Oct. 1914		
A. Oct. 1897		
F. June 1910	*JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON ..	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
A. May 1883		
F. Jan. 1885	*JOHNSON, HENRY	34 and 36, Gresham Street, E.C.
Feb. 1906	JOHNSON, HENRY JAMES ..	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
A. Oct. 1898		
F. July 1903	*JOHNSTON, REGINALD ..	133-136, High Holborn, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6734	A. Oct. 1912 F. July 1917	*JOHNSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	11, Argyll Place, Aberdeen.
4011	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
3466	Feb. 1899	JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
6145	Oct. 1911	*JOHNSTONE, JOHN THOMAS ..	Hillside, Bletchingley, Surrey.
3702	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*JONAS, HAROLD DRIVER, O.B.E.	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.
1463	A. Feb. 1888 F. May 1891	*JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL, C.B.E.	8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W. and 27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
195	A. Apr. 1869 F. Feb. 1878	JONAS, HENRY	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.
4012	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONAS, ROBERT COLLIER	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.
4013	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1905	*JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST	Gladstone Villa, Victoria Road, Newcastle, Staffs.
7570	Oct. 1915	*JONES, DAVID JOHN	Hill Crest, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
7498	Oct. 1914	JONES, EDWARD LLOYD	Plas-Isa, Rhosymedre, Ruabon, Denbighshire.
3103	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1898	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL	199, Maida Vale, W.
1703	Jan. 1890	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxford.
5200	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
964	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*JONES, HENRY ARTHUR	3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1849	Nov. 1890	JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
3393	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1908	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR	57, Barton Road, Dover.
4736	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*JONES, JOHN FOX	10, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
4014	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONES, JOHN RICE	24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
5480	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1919	*JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM ..	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
3394	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1912	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W.
673	A. Dec. 1881 F. May 1891	JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.W.
5481	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1911	*JONES, URWICK MEREDITH ..	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
7734	Nov. 1915	JONES, WILLIAM CAMPBELL	Skinners Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.3.
3013	Mar. 1891	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey.
2298	Nov. 1891	JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
1467	Mar. 1888	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A. ..	38, Coleman Street, Bank, E.C.
7676	Nov. 1916	*JUKES, LOUIS WILLIAM	12, Landguard Road, Southampton.
4015	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1912	*KAYE, HERBERT.. ..	25, Westfield Grove, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1912	KEANE, CHARLES OWEN ..	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
Oct. 1906	KEARNS, ROBERT MATTHEW ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Oct. 1895 F. July 1917	*KEAY, WILLIAM	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
Feb. 1901	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE ..	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
Sep. 1895	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY ..	21, The Mall, Waterford.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON ..	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX ..	Burton, Lincoln.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Feb. 1919	*KENNARD, LAURENCE.. ..	12, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
Oct. 1909	KENNEDY, MICHAEL A. ..	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Sep. 1919	*KENNEDY, PERCY EDWARD ..	Valuation Dept., 3, Victoria Road, Darlington.
Nov. 1918	*KENNEDY, RICHARD PERCIVAL..	193, Ludbroke Grove, W.10.
May 1884	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD ..	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Road, Southsea, Hants.
Oct. 1913	*KENT, GEORGE NATHANIEL ..	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
Nov. 1891	KENWRICK, GEORGE	37, Waterloo Place, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Apl. 1901	*KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Inland Revenue, London City & Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
Nov. 1916	KERR, J. SCOTT	Estate Office, Gort, Co. Galway.
Oct. 1898	*KERRUSH, WILLIAM MALTBY ..	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Apr. 1889	KERSEY, ALEX. H., F.R.I.B.A. ..	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Oct. 1919	*KERSLAKE, THOMAS HENRY ..	Estate Office, Cockington, Torquay.
Nov. 1890	KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1903	*KILLICK, ANTHONY EDWARD ..	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Oct. 1913	*KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale, Lancs.
Jan. 1883	KING, FRANK HULME.. ..	Horsham, Sussex.
Nov. 1888	KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A. ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. Feb. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*KIRK, JOHN WRIGHT	30, Stockwell Road, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*KIRKBY, REGINALD GUY	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3298	Feb. 1898	KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
5600	Oct. 1909	KIRWAN, DENIS BIRMINGHAM ..	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
4982	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1914	*KISLINGBURY, ARTHUR VERNON	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2303	Nov. 1891	KITTOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.
3707	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1919	*KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES, O.B.E.	112, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
3487	Feb. 1892	KNIGHT, EDGAR WALSH	94, Bow Road, E.
4201	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*KNIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
2530	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1901	*KNIGHT, GEORGE EDWARD ..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3063	Oct. 1896	KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN, MAJOR (STAFF OFFICER)	Royal Army Ordnance Dept., Chilwell Notts.
5556	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1904	*KNOWLES, GEORGE POTTER, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E. . . .	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
853	A. Dec. 1882 F. Dec. 1889	KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
4083	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1911	*KNOWLES, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	Lamps Fort, Southsea.
5611	Oct. 1909	*KNOWLES, LESLIE S.	3, Tudor Street, Blackfriars, E.C.4.
3467	Feb. 1899	LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
6303	A. Oct. 1911 F. Sep. 1919	*LAIRD, DANIEL MACLELLAND ..	42, Lancaster Gate, W.
7604	A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1919	*LAKE, BERNARD	10, St. Alkmunds Square, Shrewsbury.
2971	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1899	*LAKE, CUTHBERT	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. and Hatch End, Middlesex.
2857	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*LAKE, RALPH JULIAN	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.
2972	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1896	*LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
4017	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN	36, Hindes Road, Harrow.
6209	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1918	*LAMBERT, ARTHUR PEPLOE ..	Trenton, St. Barnabas Road, Sutton Surrey.
6742	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*LAMBERT, EDWIN EMMANUEL ..	12, Adderley Grove, Clapham Common S.W.
5210	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS	Merriecote, Brenchley, Kent.
4203	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW ..	R.E. Office, The Barracks, Winchester.
1553	A. Jan. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ..	8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
2591	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1899	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
4739	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apl. 1915	*LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES ..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birming- ham.
5488	A. Oct. 1908 F. Jan. 1912	*LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM ..	Valuer's Office, 3 Sansome Place Worcester.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
May 1891	LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASHWOOD	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Jan. 1890	LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	The Sand House, Arley, near Bewdley, Worcestershire.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1915	*LANHAM, LAURENCE	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1913	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ..	10, Lansdowne Gardens, Croydon.
Mar. 1891	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1917	*LAVARACK, HAMLETT UNITT ..	6, North End Road, Golders Green.
Nov. 1916	*LAW, WILLIAM HEELIS	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apl. 1915	*LAWRANCE, JOHN, JUN.	30, Lushington Road, Willesden, N.W.
May 1891	LAWRANCE, WALTER	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Jan. 1891	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS ..	Carlton House, Botcherby, Carlisle.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*LAWRENCE, JOHN, N.D.A.	Messrs. Cawter, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ..	57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1907	*LEAKE, ROBERT	Scarsdale, The Mall, Southgate, N.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SIDNEY	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
A. Jan. 1891 F. Mar. 1895	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1894	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ..	25, Hawke Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ..	21, Burton Crescent, Headingley, Leeds.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	*LEE, ALEXANDER VICTOR	143, High Street, Guildford.
Feb. 1874	LEE, FREDERICK	Barrington House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1919	*LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Dyffryn, Neath, S. Wales.
A. Jan. 1887 F. Nov. 1893	*LEE, JOHN WILFRID	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Feb. 1884	LEE, WILLIAM	143½, High Street, Guildford.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Feb. 1904	*LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Estate Office, Rush, Co. Dublin.
Feb. 1915	LEECH, ARTHUR HENRY	11, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
Oct. 1895	*LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM (Member of Council)	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2360	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*LEES, FRANK ARTHUR.. ..	c/o I. Shelcock, Market Place, Hitchin Herts.
604	Oct. 1905	LEEST, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
4332	Oct. 1904	LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES ..	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
7260	A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1917	LEITH, THOMAS	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth.
717	Jan. 1882	LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
293	A. Jan. 1873 F. Apr. 1882	LERMIT, ALFRED WILLIAM.. ..	Pontian Besar, Cucob, via Singapore F.M.S.
4331	Oct. 1904	L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G.	The Estates Office, Sligo.
7500	Oct. 1914	LEWIS, GEORGE ALFRED, LIEUT.- COL., M.A.* (<i>Cantab.</i>), C.M.G. ..	Midland Road, Derby.
7571	Oct. 1915	*LEWIS, PENRY ARTHUR	Premier House, 48, Dover Street, W.
7501	Oct. 1914	LEWIS, PERCY WILLIAM	Park Leys, Duffield, Derby, and Mi land Road, Derby.
5339	Feb. 1908	LIGHTBODY, FORREST HAY	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
647	Dec. 1881	LIGHTFOOT, FRANCIS LOWRY, B.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	
901	Feb. 1883	LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (<i>Oxon</i>)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
4461	Dec. 1889	LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD	Frodsham, Cheshire.
5493	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1914	*§LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC	c/o W. H. Robinson, Cromwell Buil ings, Blackfriars Street, Mancheste
3710	A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1909	*LISNEY, HARRY	The General Valuation Office, 6, E Place, Dublin.
1405	Dec. 1887	LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKIN- SON	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
2310	Nov. 1891	LITTLE, WILLIAM.. ..	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
4208	A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909	*LIVING, ROBERT	Clooneavin, Lynton, N. Devon.
4462	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY	County Buildings, College Court, Glo cester.
7650	Nov. 1916	LLEWELLYN, GEORGE ERNEST	Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorgans
3399	A. Oct. 1878 F. Dec. 1901	*§LLOYD, DONALD	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover, Har
5495	A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*LOCK, CECIL WILLIAM BEST	9, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
6751	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*LODGE, THOMAS ARTHUR	60, Drayton Gardens, S.W.
3564	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON	Woodcroft, Marton, S.O., and 129, Alb Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
1164	A. May 1884 F. June 1891	LOFTS, HENRY FAIRLAM	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, V
3469	Feb. 1899	LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
3565	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1900	*LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire a Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
5837	Oct. 1910	LONG, LELAND	Civil Engineer's Dept., Admiralty, S.
4333	Oct. 1904	LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*LONGLEY, HENRY BANKS	Surrey Estate Offices, High Street, Epsom, Surrey.
A. Nov. 1891 F. July 1895	*LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD	The Hollow, Little Longstone, near Bakewell, Derbyshire.
Nov. 1891	LORING, JOHN	Doddington, Nantwich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1919	LOVEGROVE, GILBERT HENRY ..	374, Old Street, E.C.2.
Nov. 1887	LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent, and 124, High Street, Shoreditch, E.
A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD, F.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1919	*LUCAS, JOHN CLAY	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Feb. 1890	LUDLOW, WALTER ROBERT, BRIG.-GENERAL, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Lovelace Hill, Solihull, Warwickshire.
A. Feb. 1902 F. Oct. 1918	*LUFFINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN ..	18, Brockley Rise, Forest Hill, S.E.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Apl. 1915	*LUKE, JOHN	Town Hall, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*LUKER, DYNELEY	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	LYLE, SYDNEY J.	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
Oct. 1909	*LYNAM, GEORGE TROTTER	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Nov. 1916	*LYNAM, WILLIAM THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Cudworth, near Barnsley, Yorks.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*LYNDE, WALTER MIGHELLS ..	Public Works Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1903	*LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD	Black Heath Estate Office, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
Feb. 1890	LYWOOD, EDWIN	16, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hants.
Nov. 1918	*MCBEATH, DAVID KEIR	Fairfield Works, Bow, E.3.
Nov. 1891	MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
Oct. 1904	McCLURE, ROBERT	Estate Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
Nov. 1918	McCLURE, ROBERT NASH	Estate Office, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Nov. 1916	McCONNELL, JOSEPH	37, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
Nov. 1891	McCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
Sep. 1895	MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Mar. 1895	*\$MACDONALD, ARTHUR, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Tring, Herts.
Oct. 1912	MACDONNELL, CHARLES R.A., D.L.	40, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5500	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*MCGHIE, CHARLES	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5340	Feb. 1908	MCHARRIE, STAIR	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
5215	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*MCLWRAITH, JOHN FORSYTH ..	8, Moorcroft Road, Streatham, S.W.16.
5819	Feb. 1910	MCINTOSH, RICHARD	Lahore, Punjab, India.
7484	Oct. 1914	McKIE, HENRY BANNERMAN ..	Freeland, Bishopston, Renfrewshire.
6462	Oct. 1912	MACKINTOSH, JOHN	Architects' Department, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh.
5371	Oct. 1908	McLAREN, JOHN THOMAS	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
5341	Feb. 1908	McMICHAEL, JAMES	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
7481	Oct. 1914	McMILLAN, JOHN KNOX	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
7983	Oct. 1919	McNAIR, ANDREW THOMSON ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2928	Oct. 1895	*MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ..	Derwas, Abergeldie, Denbighshire.
3476	Feb. 1899	MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
6320	A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1917	*MACROBBIE, WILLIAM ALEX- ANDER	102, Deswood Place, Aberdeen.
5994	A. Oct. 1910 F. Sep. 1919	*\$McTAGGART, HUGH HARVEY ..	Leabank, Clarkston, Glasgow.
2317	Nov. 1891	†MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire.
4210	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*MADGE, WILFRID	Rating Department, Treasury, S.W.
3713	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*MAGGS, LEONARD	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire.
4752	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1911	*MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT	30, George Square, Glasgow.
5996	A. Oct. 1910 F. Sept. 1917	MALCOM, JAMES ARCHIE	Old Bank House, Largs, Ayrshire.
4345	Oct. 1904	*MALTBY, CHARLES MIDLAM ..	40, Knightsbridge, S.W.
6762	A. Oct. 1912 F. Feb. 1918	*MANN, CHARLES	31, Albert Square, Dundee.
161	Jan. 1869	MANN, CHARLES JOHN	10, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
2319	Nov. 1891	MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1784	Apr. 1890	MANN, J. BAGSHAW	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.
1554	A. Jan. 1889 F. Feb. 1893	*MANN, ROBERT BAGSHAW	10, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
4095	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1919	*MARKHAM, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM O'LEARY	Rolls Chambers, 89, Chancery Lane W.C.2.
6146	Oct. 1911	*MARKHAM, FREDERICK WARREN	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
1947	Jan. 1891	MARKS, HYMAN	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
5503	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*MARSDEN, JOHN WILLIAM	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
5723	A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*\$MARSH, FREDERICK STEPHEN ..	7, Park Avenue, Northampton.
7558	Oct. 1915	MARSH, JOHN WILTON	City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
7562	Oct. 1915	MARSH, THOMAS ASPINALL	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan Lancs.

p. no.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
86	A. Nov. 1881 F. Nov. 1884	MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER ..	Chippenham, Wilts.
85	Apr. 1890	MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
81	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1897	*\$MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Alton, Hants.
96	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*MARTIN, HARRISON	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
55	A. Jan. 1889 F. Jan. 1896	*\$MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING ..	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.
54	Jan. 1875	MARTIN, HOWARD (<i>Past- President</i>)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and South Lawn, Reigate, Surrey.
14	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1908	*MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON	63, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
59	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1898	*MARTIN, SAMUEL	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Lin- coln's Inn Fields, W.C.
33	A. Dec. 1888 F. July 1892	*†MARTIN, THOMAS	St. Mary Cottage, Willesborough, Kent
04	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1913	*MARTIN, VICTOR CALLINGHAM ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
89	Feb. 1839	MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
78	Feb. 1899	MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
05	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1919	*MASKELL, REGINALD	15, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
95	Mar. 1889	MASON, CHARLES	Newton House, Queen Street, Louth Lincolnshire.
77	A. Dec. 1882 F. June 1908	*MASON, CHARLES WILLIAM HAY- LEY	59, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.
29	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*MASON, HERBERT WALTER	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead Surrey.
88	A. Dec. 1885 F. Nov. 1888	*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield Yorkshire.
65	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1913	*MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton
15	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*MATHER, JAMES	Ravelston Bank, Blackhall, Midlothian
95	Dec. 1883	MATHEWS, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
96	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1896	*MATHEWS, LEWIS OSLER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
07	Oct. 1913	*MATHISON, JOSEPH	Langport, Somerset.
69	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*MATKIN, GEORGE EDWARD	Town Hall, Sunderland, Durham.
70	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*\$†MATTHEWS, MAURICE KERSHAW	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
42	Sep. 1895	MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh
02	Oct. 1909	MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Burghclere, Newbury, Berks.
43	Sep. 1895	MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD ..	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
66	A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1902	*MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswich
56	A. Jan. 1887 F. Jan. 1890	*MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
33	Oct. 1898	*MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD ..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxford- shire.

† Special Forestry Diploma.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2320	Nov. 1891	MAY, THOMAS HENRY	"Harefield," Marlborough Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.
6001	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*MAY, WILLIAM STOKES	21, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
4212	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS, A.R.I.B.A.	Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Anerley, S.E.
3571	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1903	*MEABY, THOMAS JAMES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
4032	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1912	*\$MEACHER, EDMUND, MAJOR	Claims Office, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
5603	Oct. 1909	MEDCALF, WILLIAM	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
1949	Jan. 1891	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	298, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
1447	A. Jan. 1888 F. Sep. 1902	*†MELROSE, FRANK	37-39, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.
1379	Mar. 1887	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
2696	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1897	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley St. London Bridge Station, S.E.
1972	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*\$MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER.. ..	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
2099	May 1891	MERRY, THOMAS	Barclay Bank Chambers, St. Giles Square, Northampton.
2646	Oct. 1894	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
764	Feb. 1882	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY ..	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
5728	A. Oct. 1909 F. Sep. 1919	*METCALFE, WILLIAM	Kellingley, Knottingley, Yorkshire.
1223	Dec. 1884	*†MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Gate House, Totnes, Devon.
5342	Feb. 1908	MIDDLETON, JAMES	Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock.
1493	Nov. 1888	MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W., and 90, Kensington Park Road, W.
6005	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*MILLAR, ALEXANDER WALKER..	37, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.
2326	Nov. 1891	MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.
3070	Oct. 1896	*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. ..	4, Brookside Ter., Sunderland, Durham.
2145	A. May 1891 F. May 1892	*MILLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A.	8, Poplar Grove, Hammersmith, W.6.
7517	Oct. 1914	MILLER, WILLIAM MITCHELL ..	12, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
3716	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
3869	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1918	*MILLS, DANIEL	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
7502	Oct. 1914	MILLS, FREDERICK PETER.. ..	47, Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1177	May 1884	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	51, London Street, Norwich.
1305	Feb. 1886	MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Sq., Birkenhead, Cheshire.
2328	Nov. 1891	MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	Estate Office, Saltmarsh Castle, Bromyard, Herefordshire.
5002	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apl. 1915	*MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
4867	A. Feb. 1906 F. Nov. 1913	*MIRAMS, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	Poona, Bombay Presidency, India.

† Special Forestry Diploma.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Fp. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
96	Oct. 1913	MITCHELL, GEORGE BENNETT, M.B.E.	148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
93	A. Nov. 1891	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN . .	Broadbridge Place, Horsham, Sussex.
5	F. Oct. 1892	*MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS . .	Claverham House, St. John's, Worcester
92	A. Oct. 1903	*MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
38	F. June 1911	*MITCHELL, SIDNEY	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields
	Oct. 1912	MITTON, HENRY EUSTACE	W.C.2.
	A. Feb. 1906	*MITCHELL, SIDNEY	Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby.
	F. Feb. 1918	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD . .	Portumna Castle, Portumna, Co.
54	Feb. 1915	MITTON, HENRY EUSTACE	Galway.
49	A. June 1896	*MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD . .	Valuation Department, 9, Hammet
	F. Nov. 1916	*†MOISER, CYRIL	Street, Taunton.
18	Feb. 1890	MONCKTON, HENRY PERCIVAL, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
97	Oct. 1907	*MONSON, EDWARD CHARLES PHILIP, F.R.I.B.A.	Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., and
72	Oct. 1912	MONTGOMERY, HARFORD HUGH	182, High Street, Acton, W.
84	Oct. 1919	MONTGOMERY, THOMAS HASSARD, MAJOR, D.S.O.	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
58	A. Oct. 1905	*MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALEX-	Glynwood, Athlone.
	F. June 1910	ANDER, CAPT., D.S.O.	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
76	Feb. 1889	MOORE, ALFRED	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 33, Mil
			End Road, E.
371	A. Oct. 1901	*MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	61, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
217	F. June 1919	*MOORE, ERNEST LLEWELLYN . .	Wellesley House, 7, Mill Lane, West
	A. Oct. 1903		Hampstead, N.W.
	F. Oct. 1913		
65	A. May 1884	*MOORE, HAROLD EDWARD	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
	F. May 1888		
78	A. Oct. 1912	*MOORE, HAROLD ELLIS	39, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
	F. Nov. 1916		
78	Oct. 1914	MORE, WILLIAM HENRY	Crown Lodge, Harlech, N. Wales.
31	Nov. 1891	MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
25	A. Oct. 907	*MORGAN, THOMAS EDWIN	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
	F. Dec. 1914		
03	Oct. 1914	MORGANS, GODFREY EWART, LT.-COL.	New Broad Street House, E.C.
32	A. Oct. 1911	*SMORLEY, ERIC, A.R.I.B.A. . . .	14, Park Drive, Bradford, Yorkshire.
	F. Dec. 1912		
405	A. Oct. 1898	*MORRIS, ARTHUR	54, St. Peter's Avenue, Cleethorpes
	F. Sep. 1919		Lincolnshire.
43	Jan. 1888	MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomery-
			shire.
38	A. Nov. 1892	*MORRIS, RICHARD PERCIVAL . .	21, Montserrat Road, Putney, S.W.
	F. Oct. 1894		
51	Nov. 1916	MORRIS, WILLIAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
99	A. Oct. 1894	*MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	West House, Chirbury, Shropshire.
	F. Oct. 1899		
71	A. Oct. 1900	*MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bridge
	F. Oct. 1909		S.O., Cardiganshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7008	Oct. 1913	*MORRISH, WILLIAM JAMES MARMADUKE, F.R.I.B.A.	Wyke Road, Gillingham, Dorset.
3872	A. Oct. 1901 F. Mar. 1909	*MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES	Otterleigh, St. Albans, Herts.
7009	Oct. 1913	*MOTION, SIDNEY HERBERT	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
3065	Oct. 1896	MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	R.E. Office, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex.
3575	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*MUMBY, ELVIN FOWLER	War Office, 80, Pall Mall, S.W.
4219	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*MUNDELL, JOSEPH EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.	21, William Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.
2017	Mar. 1891	MUNDY, HERBERT	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
3325	Oct. 1898	MURDOCH, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
2845	Sep. 1895	MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
6473	Oct. 1912	MURPHY, J. H. BURKE	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
7762	Nov. 1918	*MURRAY, ANDREW	Estate Office, Paultons, Romsey, Hants
7735	Nov. 1918	MURRAY, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.
3479	Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL	Pollok Estates Office, 120, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
5480	Feb. 1899	MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
3181	Feb. 1899	MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
4760	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1911	*SMURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue Oldham, Lancs.
5588	Oct. 1909	MYERS, ALBERT ROBERT	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.
1591	Feb. 1889	NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton Clifton, Bristol (Somerset).
164	A. Jan. 1869 F. Mar. 1882	NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham, Surrey.
4336	Oct. 1904	NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L.	85, George Street, Limerick.
4481	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*NAYLOR, JOHN STUART	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
2018	Mar. 1891	NEALE, GEORGE JAMES	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
531	Feb. 1879	NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
795	Apr. 1882	NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hunge ford, Berkshire.
4848	Feb. 1906	NEIGHBOUR, WILLIAM FRANCIS	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers Holborn, W.C.
5736	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1915	*NEIL, DAVID MAXWELL	44, Bedford Row, W.C.
7745	Nov. 1918	NEILL, HUGH	87, Union Street, Glasgow.
4039	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1904	*NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds.
3407	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	9, Oxford Street, Nottingham.

No. Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
11 A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908 9 Feb. 1890 6 Dec. 1885	*NEWBORN, CHARLES REGINALD NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY NEWMAN, ARTHUR HARRISON, F.R.I.B.A.	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.2. Uplands, Chepstow, Mon. St. Thomas Chambers, 24, Railway Approach, S.E.
11 A. Oct. 1902 6 A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*NEWMAN, BERNARD *NEWMAN, HENRY ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	21, Villiers Road, Southall, W. Council Offices, Church End, Finchley N.
0 A. Nov. 1892 6 A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1886	*NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES .. NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	33 and 34, Savile Row, W. 17, Bedford Row, W.C. Ballygallon, Inistioige, Co. Kilkenny.
8 Sep. 1895 8 Nov. 1916 8 A. Oct. 1898 2 F. Oct. 1905	NEWTON, ROBERT *NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY	Killymeal, Dungannon. 338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1913 0 Nov. 1891	*NICHOLSON, JAMES NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY	77, Hilden Street, Bolton, Lancs. 1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
4 A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1901 5 A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1913	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE .. *NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Westbrook, Staines. 68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
3 Oct. 1908 2 A. Feb. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*NORMAN, HERBERT JOHN *NORMAN, STUART HENRY	Clare Lodge, Southall, Middlesex. c/o J. Alfred Eggar, Norman & Co., Farnham, Surrey.
35 July 1865 55 Feb. 1871 98 Jan. 1882	NORTH, GEORGE NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	Lands Improvement Company, 1, Great George Street, S.W. 14, Bow Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
78 A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1898 9 A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1904	*NUTTALL, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.G.S. *NUTTER, JOHN	The Laurels, Fulwood, Preston, Lan- cashire. Thorny Croft, Morecambe, Lancs.
25 A. Oct. 1903 F. Feb. 1919 35 A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*NYE, HAYDON PERCIVAL *OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton. Valuation Department, 1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
30 Mar. 1891 75 A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1892	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN .. *OAKLEY, SIR JOHN HUBERT (Past-President)	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth, Hants 4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James' Square S.W.
7 A. Oct. 1899 F. Apr. 1901 3 Nov. 1918 4 Oct. 1914	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD .. O'BRIEN, THE HON. EDWARD DONOUGH O'DONAHUE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS	74, O'Connell Street, Limerick. Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare. Valuation Department, 174, Soho Hill, Birmingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1976	A. Jan. 1891	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
3249	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1899	*OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON ..	Market Place, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
5005	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester
2342	Nov. 1891	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett, Co Durham.
1306	Feb. 1886	ORGILL, JOHN BERWICK	75, Onslow Square, South Kensington S.W.7.
6016	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	*ORPEN, ALFRED	126, Maida Vale, W.
3411	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1904	*ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART, HON. M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Agricultural Economics Institute, 7 Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
3051	A. June 1896 F. June 1899	*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead, Surrey.
4227	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1909	*†OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
2542	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1908	*OVENDEN, CHARLES	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
5852	Oct. 1910	*OVENDEN, HARRY	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
4849	Feb. 1906	OVERALL, EDMUND	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
3875	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1908	*OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
1721	Feb. 1890	OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
1098	A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1890	OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE ..	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire
183	Mar. 1869	OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire
1628	Nov 1889	OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
7572	Oct. 1915	*OXLEY, HAROLD	36, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
2021	Mar. 1891	PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames Surrey.
1042	Jan. 1884	PAGE, ROBERT, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
2702	A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1898	*†PAGE, STANLEY HATCH, LT.-COL., C.M.G.	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
406	A. Nov. 1875 F. Apr. 1881	PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	51, North John Street, Liverpool, and Bebbington, Cheshire.
2601	A. Oct. 1893 F. June 1897	*PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	5, Vicarage Road, Leamington.
2703	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1914	*PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Notts.
4228	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1904	*PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES RICHARD	The Secretary's Office, General Post Office (North), E.C.
2495	A. Feb. 1892 F. July 1901	*PALMER, WILLIAM EDWARD KING A.R.I.B.A.	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

† Special Forestry Diploma.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4	Feb. 1908	PARK, ALEXANDER	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
7	A. Jan. 1880 F. Jan. 1888	PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	The Grove, Corsham, Wiltshire.
8	Mar. 1887	PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	49, Russell Square, W.C., and Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.
8	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1919	*PARKER, CHARLES GOODE	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmont, Sutton, Surrey.
9	May 1885	PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
5	Oct. 1905	PARKER, THOMAS	Director of Works Department, H.M. Admiralty, S.W.
4	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
5	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1914	*PARKINSON, HERBERT	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
6	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*PARNWELL, SIDNEY ARTHUR ..	Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street E.C.
6	Oct. 1919	PARR, EUSTACE TOLEFREE	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.
2	Mar. 1891	PARR, SAMUEL GEORGE	New Broad Street House, E.C.
7	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT ..	White Lodge, Coombe Dingle, near Bristol.
9	A. Dec. 1889 F. Nov. 1893	*PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
6	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*PARRY, ALBERT EDWARD	36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.
3	Oct. 1919	*§PARRY, JOHN OWEN	61, College Street, Ammanford, S. Wales.
2	A. Dec. 1887 F. Mar. 1891	*PARRY, RICHARD, B.SC. (<i>London</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
5	Nov. 1890	PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
1	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*PARSONS, JOHN DOUGLAS	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
7	A. May 1883 F. Dec. 1888	PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
7	A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1894	*§PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN ..	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Richmond, Surrey, and 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
5	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apl. 1915	*PASCOE, JOHN BARRON	Cardigan Chambers, 6, College Street, Swansea.
5	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS ..	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
7	Oct. 1904	*PATERSON, JOHN SALMON	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.
7	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*§PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN ..	Westminster House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth.
5	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1910	*PAUL, ANDREW	56, Brownlow Road, Bounds Green, N.
7	A. May 1883 F. May 1888	*PAULL, ALAN	12, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
9	Jan. 1882	PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6341	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1918	*PAYNTER, E. ERNEST W., N.D.A. (Hons.), N.D.D.	Small Holdings and Land Settlement Dept., Shire Hall, Gloucester.
7505	Oct. 1914	PAYTON, EDMUND	2, Mill Hill Road, Derby, and Crompton's Bank Chambers, Mid land Road, Derby.
2302	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twicken ham, Middlesex.
6342	A. Oct. 1911 F. Sep. 1919	*PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	1, Church Street, Wellington, Salop.
2350	Nov. 1891	PEAR, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire.
3117	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1901	*PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHES	Foxhill, Dyott Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
4050	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury, South Devon.
2351	Nov. 1891	PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
7980	Oct. 1919	PEARSON, JAMES MONTGOMERIE	51, John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock.
2603	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Troston, Bury St. Edmund's.
6808	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1919	*PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley, Worcester shire.
3414	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*PEASE, CHARLES EDWARD	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3252	A. Oct. 1897 F. Sep. 1904	*PEEBLES, PHILIP	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd 2, Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China.
7643	Nov. 1916	PEEL, EDWARD LAURENCE	5, Great College Street, S.W.
2363	Nov. 1891	PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, Ripon, Yorkshire.
2354	Nov. 1891	PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Witton House, Witton-le-Wear, Co. Durham.
2105	May 1891	PELLS, ARTHUR	9, London Road, Beccles, Suffolk.
2352	Sep. 1895	PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD, M.V.O.	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
4234	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*PEPLER, GEORGE LIONEL	Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.
7506	Oct. 1914	PERCY, RICHARD FREDERICK, M.I.M.E.	Room 101, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.1.
3721	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
1389	A. Apr. 1887 F. Oct. 1913	PERKS, SYDNEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	The Guildhall, E.C.
3579	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1911	*PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE	Estate Office, Wentworth Castle, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
5012	A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1919	*PETER, FRANCIS	Old Cottage, Weybridge, Surrey.
1252	Feb. 1885	*PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
3831	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1902	*PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD	23, Cotham Road, Bristol.
5838	Oct. 1910	PHIBBS, HARRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Seveirg Buildings, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
1652	Dec. 1889	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
4235	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1915	*§ PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM	12, St. John Street, Chichester.
6493	Oct. 1912	*PHIPPS, FREDRICK REGINALD	Town Hall, Basingstoke, Hants.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address
Jan. 1884	PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ..	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
Nov. 1918	PIERCE, WILLIAM	Shirley Estate Office, Carrickmacross.
A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*†PILDITCH, SIR PHILIP EDWARD, M.P.	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1901	*PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
F. June 1910	*PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER	Wilts County Council, 7, Fore Street, Trowbridge.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1919		
A. Nov. 1890	*PINDER, RICHMOND	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
F. July 1901		
A. Oct. 1897	*PINEGER, JAMES REGINALD ..	Burnham House, Malmesbury, Wilts.
F. Oct. 1900		
Jan. 1890	PINKS, EDWIN CHARLES	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.
A. Oct. 1896	*PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE	
F. Oct. 1897	DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1901	*PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Plymouth.
F. Nov. 1908	HOMFRAY	
A. Oct. 1900	*PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, 67A, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
F. Feb. 1919		
A. Oct. 1905	*PITT, JOSEPH HENRY	14, Harvist Road, Brondesbury Road, N.W.
F. Jan. 1912		
A. Oct. 1900	*PLANT, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Borough Hall, Stafford.
F. Sept. 1917		
Nov. 1918	*PLATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Town Hall, Salford, Lancs.
Mar. 1891	POPPE, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
A. Oct. 1906	*PORTER, OLIVER JOHN	Belmont, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.
F. Feb. 1908		
Feb. 1912	POTT, WALTER, O.B.E.	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
A. Jan. 1891	*POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE ..	47, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
F. Nov. 1894		
A. Oct. 1901	*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley, Surrey.
F. Nov. 1907		
Nov. 1891	POTTS, JAMES	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland.
A. Oct. 1894	*POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD	
F. Oct. 1898	EVERNDEN	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough, Wilts.
Nov. 1890	POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	344, Kennington Road, S.E., and Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
A. Dec. 1883	POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
F. Mar. 1891		
A. Feb. 1874	POWELL, REGINALD HENRY ..	Estate Office, Lewes, Sussex.
F. Nov. 1880		
A. Oct. 1905	*POWER, PERCY TOMES	Egham, Surrey.
F. Nov. 1913		
Oct. 1919	POWER-STEELE, WILLIAM	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. Nov. 1892	*PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER ..	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford, Kent.
F. June 1896		

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3628	A. Feb. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	*PRATT, FRANK PERCY	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex
5247	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1919	*PRATT, JERMYN HAROLD	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
1536	A. Dec. 1888 F. Dec. 1892	*PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
2544	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD	103, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
5521	A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1919	*PRICE, ROBERT HENRY, M.R.A.C.	Home Cottage, Richmond Avenue Bognor, Sussex.
7755	Nov. 1918	PRICE, VICTOR THEOPHILUS, B.A.	3, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
4500	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1909	*PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS VAUGHAN	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
2107	May 1891	PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C.
1857	Nov. 1890	PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING	140, Junction Road, N.
4055	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*†§PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	76, Castle Street, Cirencester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
2708	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED, M.B.E.	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's Cres- cent, Cardiff.
3629	A. Feb. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
6353	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1918	*PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD, M.B.E.	Lambton House, Birtley, Co. Durham
4240	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN	7, Brinfield Road, Mumbles, near Swansea.
2686	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1900	*PUGH-JONES, DAVID	County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff and Colchester Avenue, Cardiff Glamorganshire.
1694	A. Jan. 1890 F. Feb. 1895	*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, West morland.
1080	A. Jan. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES	20 and 22, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.
3299	Feb. 1898	PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
5373	Oct. 1908	PURVES, JAMES	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick, N.E.
2984	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES	417, New Cross Road, New Cross, S.E.
3120	A. Oct. 1896 F. Sep. 1903	*PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE	Haskins, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
6356	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1919	*RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
3727	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY, O.B.E.	Underwood, Beaconsfield, Bucks and 72, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
2635	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1896	*§RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.
4503	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1918	*RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb. 1888	RAIKES, GEORGE WHITTINGTON, COLONEL	Woodville, Leamington.
Feb. 1908	RALSTON, ANDREW AGNEW, O.B.E.	Philpstoun House, West Lothian.
Feb. 1908	RALSTON, CHARLES WALLACE . .	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1916	*RANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, Union Street, Coventry.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1914	*RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH	Elm House, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
Feb. 1912	RANDALL, JOHN MORGAN	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912	*RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD RENWELL, JUN.	Holmwood, Manor Road, Chatham.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Feb. 1907	*RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM . .	Frondeg, Langland, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1917	*RANKIN, HENRY ALEXANDER . .	"Cadzow," Laughton Road, Corstor- phine, Midlothian.
Oct. 1914	RANKINE, DAVID	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1914	RANKINE, DAVID, JUN.	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED . .	3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1883	RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED (Member of Council)	St. Andrew's, Churchfield, Salisbury.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Sep. 1919	*RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN . .	c/o Rawlence & Squarey, Salisbury.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*RAWLENCE, JAMES	Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
Nov. 1890	RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR, A.R.I.B.A.	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Nov. 1891	RAWLINS, WILLIAM	45, King William Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1915	*RAYMOND, WALTER LESLIE . .	The Estate Office, Golder's Green, N.W.
Dec. 1888	REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT . .	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham, Lancashire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1908	*READ, FRANCIS CHARLES JEN- NINGS	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1906	*READ, WALTER HERBERT	The Avenue, West Ealing, W.
Nov. 1891	REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM . .	Lancaster Villa, Carlton Road, Harpenden, Herts.
Nov. 1918	*REES, DAN JOHN ARTHUR, M.I.M.M., M.N.A.C.M.	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, Birmingham.
Nov. 1916	REES, ROBERT THOMAS	Glandare, Aberdare, Glam.
Oct. 1915	*REES, THOMAS TALIESIN, F.R.I.B.A.	May Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
Dec. 1880	REES, WILLIAM ANDREW	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR . .	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4885	Oct. 1906	REMNAnt, ARCHIBALD CHARLES	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W., and 185, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
937	Apr. 1883	RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Devon.
7678	Nov. 1916	*RENNIE, JOSEPH	Possil Estate Office, Hillend, Lambhorough, Glasgow.
3071	Oct. 1896	*RENTON, GEORGE	3, Princes Square, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
802	A. Apr. 1882 F. Jan. 1890	REX, FRANCIS HERBERT	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
5254	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*REYNOLDS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Incewood, Lyndhurst Road, Wallaseley, Cheshire, and 67, Lord Street, Liverpool.
7507	Oct. 1914	RHODES, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Rotherham, Yorkshire.
7707	Oct. 1917	RHODES, HENRY	Lane End House, Rotherham, Yorkshire.
7010	Oct. 1913	*RHODES, JAMES NORMAN	Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
4507	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*RICE, BENJAMIN LOUIS	26, Budge Row, E.C.
6034	A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1919	*RICE, EDWARD	15, Mostyn Road, Brixton Road, S.W.
453	A. May 1876 F. Dec. 1881	RICH, ROBERT	Didcot, Berks.
5524	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1919	*RICHARDS, ARTHUR WALTER TROLLOPE	15, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
2027	Mar. 1891	RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
7011	Oct. 1913	*RICHARDS, JOHN	Llynelys, Oswestry, Salop.
5021	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1909	*RICHARDS, WALTER	52, Bishop Street, Shrewsbury.
5255	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*RICHARDS, WALTER ROWE ..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.4.
3122	A. Oct. 1896 F. Apr. 1901	*RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE	14, Mount Pleasant, Norwich.
1955	Jan. 1891	RICHARDSON, CHARLES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
1746	Feb. 1890	RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
5250	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS ..	Estate Office, Methley, Leeds.
2466	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*RICHARDSON, OLIVER ARCHER ..	Sun Fire Office, 60, Charing Cross, S.W.
914	Apr. 1883	RIDDLE, FREDERICK HENRY BRIMBLE	Elston, 38, Stanthorpe Road, Streatham, S.W.
5023	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*RIDER, SYDNEY FRANKLIN ..	132, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.10.
3585	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*RIDLEY, PERCY EDWARD	Fire Offices Committee, 65 & 66, Watling Street, E.C.
7563	Oct. 1915	RIGBY, THOMAS H.	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
2028	Mar. 1891	RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.
5763	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*RIGHTON, CHARLES SHIRT	Woodbourne Road, New Mills, near Stockport.
1517	Dec. 1888	RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ..	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS ..	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1902	*RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Brentwood, Essex.
F. Dec. 1910		
A. Oct. 1915	*RITCHIE, HUGH VICTOR ORMISTON	Stocken Hall, Stretton, Oakham.
F. Dec. 1919	ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON ..	196, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1899	ROBERTS, CHARLES QUINCEY ..	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
A. Jan. 1876		
F. Nov. 1890	*ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A. ..	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
A. Oct. 1900		
F. Oct. 1910	*ROBERTS, JOHN HUBERT, CAPT.	61, Wind Street, Swansea.
A. Feb. 1913		
F. July 1918	*ROBERTSON, CLEMENT ALBERT ..	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Oct. 1905	ROBERTSON, JOHN ..	Estate Office, Lavington Park, Petworth, Sussex.
F. Apr. 1911		
Feb. 1908		
A. Oct. 1910	*ROBERTSON, WILLIAM ANDREW	The Rosary, East Leake, Notts.
F. Apr. 1919	ROBEY, ROBERT ..	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hants.
A. Feb. 1882		
F. May 1891	*ROBINS, PHILIP SEYMOUR ..	12A, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
A. Feb. 1892	ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	7, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.
F. Nov. 1895		
Nov. 1891		
A. Nov. 1891	*ROBINSON, HENRY HERBERT ..	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
F. Oct. 1894		
A. Oct. 1905	*ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
F. Nov. 1913		
A. Oct. 1897	*ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD	Brunswick Lodge, Denton Green, Kent.
F. Oct. 1898		
A. Oct. 1911	*ROBSON, WALTER ..	30, Honister Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
F. Oct. 1913		
Sep. 1895	ROCHFORD, WILLIAM ..	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
Feb. 1890	RODHAM, JOHN ..	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
A. Oct. 1910		
F. June 1914	*ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS ..	53, Cromwell Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1915	*ROGERS, ARTHUR CECIL ..	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
Feb. 1912	ROGERS, ARTHUR MECHELEN, MAJOR, S.R.E.S. ..	c/o Cox & Co., Charing Cross, S.W.
A. Oct. 1903		
F. Oct. 1910	*ROGERS, FREDERIC JAMES ..	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. Oct. 1896	*ROGERS, HORACE MORDAUNT ..	50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
F. June 1897		
A. Oct. 1905	*ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL ..	6, Park Lane Mansions, Croydon.
F. Oct. 1913		
A. Oct. 1904	*ROGERS, MONTAGU STANLEY ..	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
F. June 1912		
A. Oct. 1915	*ROGERS, VIVIAN BARRY, MAJOR, D.S.O., M.C.	50, Belgrave Road, Westminster, S.W.1.
F. Dec. 1919		
May 1883	*§ ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE ..	Grey Friars, Leicester.
Jan. 1889		
Dec. 1886	*§ ROODS, ALFRED ..	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
F. Nov. 1887		
Oct. 1896	*§ ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR ..	22, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
May 1900		
Oct. 1913	*ROPER, ROBERT GARWOOD ..	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4515	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910	*ROSS, PERCY HAVERY... ..	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
3335	Oct. 1898	*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..	190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent Staffs.
3586	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1904	*ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, MAJOR	The College, Durham.
2114	May 1891	ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	Oakham, Rutland.
2029	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	RUAAULT, JOHN GUSTAVE PETER	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.
5766	A. Oct. 1909 F. Sep. 1919	*RUBENS, HARRY ISAAC	21, Liverpool Street, E.C.
3730	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	*RUDDLE, FREDERICK CHARLES..	Rates Department, Treasury, S.W.
970	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1890	*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.
4248	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1917	*RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
315	A. Dec. 1873 F. Nov. 1875	RUSHWORTH, EDMUND WALTER (Member of Council)	22, Savile Row, W.
6980	A. Feb. 1913 F. Oct. 1914	*RUSSELL, FREDERICK JAMES ..	c/o J. and W. Heathcote, The Mall Derby.
4249	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1913	*RUSSELL, HUMPHREY GLADSTONE	Jewry House, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.
1547	Jan. 1889	RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury
3772	A. Feb. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT ..	Estate Office, Woldingham Station Surrey.
1818	May 1890	RUTLEY, FRANK	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
4337	Oct. 1904	RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F.	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2380	Nov. 1891	RYAN, WILLIAM PATRICK (Member of Council)	1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1
466	A. Dec. 1876 F. Nov. 1880	RYDE, ARTHUR LYON (Past-President)	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
4789	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1918	*RYDE, EDWARD HUMPHREY NOEL	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
1024	A. Dec. 1883 F. Feb. 1910	SABIN, JOSEPH HENRY (Vice- President)	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
1233	A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1894	*SADLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.
7365	A. Oct. 1913 F. Feb. 1918	*ST. JOHN, LOUIS FREDERICK, CAPT... .. .	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.
4251	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*SALMON, JOSEPH HAROLD.. ..	Valuer's Department, 5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
6494	Oct. 1912	*SALMOND, WILLIAM	6, High Street, Dundee.
1788	Apr. 1890	SAMPLE, CHAS. HERBERT, O.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.)	29, Grainger Street West, Newcastle on-Tyne.
1789	Apr. 1890	SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumbria land.
6997	Oct. 1913	SAMSON, DAVID THOMAS	Seafeld Estates Office, Cullen, Banffshire
1384	Mar. 1887	SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
2116	May 1891	SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1918	*SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL THOMAS, CAPT.	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1909	*SANDELL, STANLEY LUNAU . .	816, High Road, Tottenham, N.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*SANDERS, INGALTON	Midland Bank Chambers, 165, High Street, Southampton.
Sep. 1895	SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork, and 29, St. James's Square, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*SANDERSON, WILLIAM WAITE . .	Room 136, Ministry of Munitions, Charing Cross Buildings, Villiers Street, W.C.2, and Kenton Hall, Kenton, Northumberland.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY . .	St. James Street, Sheffield.
Oct. 1912	SANDY'S, HENRY	Dargle, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
A. Feb. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	23, Ireton Road, Colchester.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*SARGANT, FRANK ELLISON . .	90, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*SAUNDERS, ARTHUR PERCIVAL . .	Messrs. Collins & Collins, 37, South Audley Street, W.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Nov. 1892	*SAUNDERS, CHARLES HERBERT . .	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1918	*SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER . .	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
Nov. 1891	SAUNDERS, MARTIN L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Apr. 1884 F. Oct. 1899	*SAUNDERS, SAMUEL BROWN . .	Estate Offices, L. and S.W. Ry., Waterloo Station, S.E.
A. Mar. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	SAVILL, ALFRED	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*SAVILL, EDWIN, O.B.E. (<i>Member of Council</i>)	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Feb. 1905 F. July 1907	*§SAVILL, HENRY NORMAN . . .	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1904	*§†SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON . . .	59, High Street, Winchester.
Feb. 1898	SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM, MAJOR, O.B.E.	Royal Engineers' Office, 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1918	*SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	4, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, W.1, and 72, Oxford Avenue, Southampton.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY . . .	Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
Oct. 1917	SCOTT, CRAWFORD ALLEN . . .	Estate Office, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
Oct. 1915	*SCOTT, JAMES	48, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1910	*SCOTT, JOHN	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sep. 1895	SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	Willsboro', Londonderry.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT . .	The Wilderness, Hadlow Down, near Uckfield, Sussex.
Oct. 1894	*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS . .	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1899	*SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE . . .	Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5271	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1911	*SEDGWICK, PERCY GEORGE ..	1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
3260	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1902	*SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD ..	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
7736	Nov. 1918	SELBY, ERNEST HARRY ..	88-90, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
6370	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*SELWYN, WILLIAM INGRAM ..	Estate Office, Addington Street, Waterloo Station, S.E.
1863	Nov. 1890	SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL ..	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
3130	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*SEXTON, GEORGE ALEXANDER ..	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
1049	A. Jan. 1884 F. Mar. 1891	SHACKLE, EDWARD NEILD ..	25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
3301	Feb. 1898	SHARP, JOHN GRANT ..	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
5273	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apl. 1915	*SHAW, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Church Street Chambers, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
5261	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
7716	Oct. 1917	*SHEFFIELD, NOEL DENNIS ..	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
1819	May 1890	SHELMERDINE, HENRY ..	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
4795	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*SHEPHARD, JOSEPH ERNEST ..	274 & 275, Upper Street, Islington.
6853	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1917	SHEPHERD, WILLIAM, CAPT. ..	6, Marine Terrace, Aberdeen.
7658	Nov. 1916	SHEPPARD, VIVIAN LEE OSBORNE	The Survey of Egypt, Giza, Egypt.
4525	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1915	*SHERWIN, HENRY EDWARD ..	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
706	A. Jan. 1882 F. Dec. 1887	SHERWIN, JOSEPH HENRY ..	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
4121	Oct. 1903	SHORT, ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE, LIEUT.-COL.	Royal Engineer Office, The Castle, Cape Town, South Africa.
7576	Oct. 1915	*SHOWERS, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Great Western Railway, 165, Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, W.
2988	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1900	*SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY ..	Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset.
4126	Oct. 1903	*SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E.	Sanctuary House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W., and 10, Park Row, Leeds.
504	A. Jan. 1881 F. May 1883	*SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>) ..	26, Green Park, Bath.
4850	Feb. 1906	SILVESTER, GEORGE ..	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
811	A. May 1882 F. Nov. 1889	SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ..	Basingstoke, Hants, and Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
6856	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN ..	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.
824	A. Nov. 1882 F. Aug. 1891	SIMMONS, W. ANKER, C.B.E. ..	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Basingstoke, Hants.
5820	Feb. 1910	SIMPSON, CECIL JOHN WILLIAM ..	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
1486	May 1888	SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS ..	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds, Suff.
2386	Nov. 1891	SINGLE, ARTHUR ..	83, The Grove, Stratford, E.
2546	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1897	*SKIPPER, HENRY HERBERT ..	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Dept., Admiralty, S.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
Nov. 1891	SKITT, ARTHUR	9, St.Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.W
A. June 1896	*SKRIMSHIRE, SAMUEL.. ..	
F. Oct. 1898	*SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MAC-	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking,
A. Oct. 1898	KENZIE	Surrey.
F. Feb. 1901	*SLADE, ARNOLD	Valuation Department, Lincoln's Inn
A. Oct. 1914		Fields, W.C.
F. Apr. 1919	SLADE, JAMES BENJAMIN	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
Nov. 1891	*SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C., and Surrey.
A. Nov. 1890		
F. Nov. 1892	*SLATER, ERIC ARNOLD	Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
Feb. 1910	*SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth,
A. Feb. 1894		Herts.
F. Feb. 1900	*SMALLEY, WILLIAM	Floraville, 12, Beacon Hill, Camden
A. Oct. 1902		Road, N.
F. July 1913	*SMALLMAN, HENRY RICHARD	
A. Oct. 1906	GEORGE STRONG	8, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
F. Apr. 1911	SMART, JAMES	29, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ALFRED EDWARD	51c, Dawson Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1913		
F. Apr. 1916	*SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1902		
F. Jan. 1908	*SMITH, CHARLES GORDON	56, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1895		
F. Oct. 1900	*SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT	Chippenham, Wiltshire.
A. Oct. 1902		
F. May 1906	SMITH, EDWARD	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street,
May 1889		Kingsway, W.C.
Apr. 1888	SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	SMITH, FRANK ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1888	*SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington,
F. Jan. 1890		Warwickshire.
Nov. 1891	SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
May 1891	SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
Sep. 1895	SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
A. Oct. 1901	*SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone.
F. Oct. 1918	*SMITH, HUGH	Auction Land and Estate Office, St.
A. Oct. 1903		Peter's Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
F. June 1912		
May 1888	SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*SMITH, JONAH WALKER	Local Government Board, Whitehall,
		S.W.1.
May 1891	SMITH, PERCY PYNE CALDECOTT,	Director of Works Department,
	O.B.E.	Admiralty, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901	*SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN, R.G.A.	The Old Cottage, Gimmingham, North
F. Jan. 1907	(S.R.)	Walsham, Norfolk, and H.M. Office
		of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
Oct. 1908	SMITH, ROBERT	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
May 1890	SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1909	*SMITH, SIDNEY	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street,
F. June 1915		W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
4072	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON..	Emerson Chambers, Blakett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3265	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*SMITH, SYDNEY ARTHUR ..	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5348	Feb. 1908	SMITH, THOMAS ..	The Castle, Maybole, Ayrshire.
1372	Feb. 1887	SMYTH-RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY, O.B.E.	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton, Devonshire.
4532	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*SNEATH, FRANK EDGAR ..	Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
7619	A. Oct. 1915 F. July 1916	*SOAR, ARTHUR COBDEN ..	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam, Surrey.
7387	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1915	*SOLOMONS, ERNEST ALBERT ..	1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
5279	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD..	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
2991	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT..	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
2607	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1896	*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES ..	Preston Capes, Byfield, Northamptonshire.
6148	Oct. 1911	*SPAIN, JOSEPH ..	Allanton, East Boldon, S.O., Durham.
4266	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*SPARKE, NORMAN LUSH ..	c/o Shanghai Land Investment Company, 2, Jin Kee Road, Shanghai, via Siberia.
7524	Oct. 1914	*SPEED, WILLIAM ROBERT SYDNEY	25, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
7746	Nov. 1918	SPEIRS, ARCHIBALD ..	74, Canning Street, Glasgow.
4534	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*SPENSLEY, JAMES CALVERT ..	L.C.C. Estates Office, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.1.
6869	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1915	*SPICER, ARTHUR CHARLES..	Palmeira Towers, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
5539	A. Oct. 1908 F. Feb. 1919	*SPOONER, HERBERT JOHN ..	55, Woodcote Road, Wanstead, Essex.
4268	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1914	*SPYER, GEORGE, O.B.E. ..	1, Downe Mansions, Gondar Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
1822	May 1890	SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury, and 11, George Street, S.W.
1277	Dec. 1885	STACEY, HARRIE..	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey
4805	A. Oct. 1905 F. Sep. 1919	*STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE ..	Gresham Buildings, Redhill, Surrey.
7709	Oct. 1917	STALEY, FRANK GEOFFREY, CAPT., R.E.	War Office, Embankment Avenue, London, S.W.1.
2393	Nov. 1891	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN ..	West Street, Havant, Hants.
2394	Nov. 1891	STALLARD, WILLIAM ..	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.
2992	A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE ..	11, Southampton Row, High Holborn, W.C.
2395	Nov. 1891	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE..	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
3269	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1901	*STANFORD, GEORGE ..	3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1, and 102, Wokingham Road, Reading.
2120	May 1891	STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON ..	26 & 27, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
7479	Oct. 1914	STANLEY, HARRY MERRIDEW ..	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1888	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1908	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	Maidstone Road, Chatham, and 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1894	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon
Jan. 1890	START, JOSEPH WILLIAM, CAPT.	R.E. Office, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1919	*STEAD, EDWARD JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wells, Somerset.
Nov. 1918	STEEL, JAMES	502, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Jan. 1877	STENNING, SIR ALEXANDER ROSE F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Past-President</i>) ..	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1907	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY ..	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1919	*STEVENS, BENJAMIN	20, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
May 1890	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN ..	56, Buckingham Gate, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1906	STEVENS, JOHN JAMES	39, Hilton Road, Leeds.
Nov. 1891	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	16, Godliman Street, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD ..	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*STEVENS, WILLIAM FREDERICK HOOD	Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Sep. 1919	*STEVENS, WILMOT DRIFFIELD ..	Nunthorpe, S.O., Yorkshire.
Oct. 1897	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.
Oct. 1919	STEVENSON, ARTHUR GAVIN ..	Estate Agent, North Eastern Railway, York.
A. Jan. 1882 F. Oct. 1915	STEVENSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	23, Queen Anne Street, W.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*STEWART, CLIFFORD THOMAS ..	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
Sep. 1895	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS (<i>Past-President</i>)	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A. ..	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., and Clarewood, Limpsfield, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM ..	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
Nov. 1918	STEWART, JAMES BUNTING ..	228, Cambridge Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1919	STEWART, ROBERT HENRY RYNN	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
May 1891	STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Town Hall Chambers, Middlewich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1915	*STONE, ARNOLD	Hill Cot, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1910	*STONE, EDWARD ALBERT	4, Station Buildings, Catford Bridge, S.E.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1912	*STONE, FREDERIC	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby, Linco.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
3272	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1907	*STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL..	Orchard House, Crayford, Kent.
654	Dec. 1881	STONER, ALFRED.. . . .	Boston House, 63 and 64, New Broad Street, E.C.
4075	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*†STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
3035	June 1896	STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM .. .	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford
2399	Nov. 1891	STOPHER, THOMAS .. .	Winchester.
5283	A. Oct. 1907 F. Feb. 1918	*STOPS, HERBERT JACKSON ..	Burcote Court, Towcester.
6495	Oct. 1912	*STORY, PHILIP FRANCIS, LT.-COL., D.S.O... ..	19, Northampton Square, E.C.1.
4537	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1910	*STRACHAN, CHARLES JOHN ..	62, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.
2993	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1898	*STROUTS, LEWIS HERBERT.. .	23, Oakdale Road, Streatham, S.W.1
1108	Feb. 1884	STRUDWICK, HAYWARD JAMES..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
415	A. Dec. 1875 F. June 1891	STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD (<i>Past-President</i>)	49, Russell Square, W.C. and Whitelands Hatfield Peverel, Witham, Essex.
7756	Nov. 1918	STUDDERT, LOFTUS ADAM.. .	Glenwood, Sixmile Bridge, Co. Clare
1235	A. Dec. 1884 F. Oct. 1911	STURGE, THEODORE .. .	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
3779	Oct. 1901	*STURT, CHARLES EDWIN .. .	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twickenham, Middlesex.
6877	A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*SUDDARDS, FRANK .. .	Exchange Buildings, Skipton-in-Craven, Lancs.
6476	Oct. 1912	SULLIVAN, WILLIAM C. L. .. .	60, South Mall, Cork.
5285	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1916	*SUMMERFIELD, HORACE .. .	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford
5786	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES.. .	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
3594	A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1904	*SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY.. .	"Carr Field," Suddenham, S.O., Yorkshire.
3432	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1900	*SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. and St. Peter's, Hatch End, Middlesex.
1427	A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1892	SWETENHAM, HENRY .. .	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
2878	Sep. 1895	SWINEY, WILLIAM D. .. .	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
1257	Feb. 1885	SWORDER, HUGH.. .	High Street, Epping, Essex.
6386	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1919	*SYKES, WILFRED ELSWORTH ..	The Fuchsias, Cottingham, E. Yorks.
4077	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1908	*SYMMONS, PERCY JAMES .. .	37, Cranhurst Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
6069	A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1919	*SYMS, REGINALD HARDY, MAJOR	Rosmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.
2879	Sep. 1895	SYNGE, EDWARD .. .	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
2880	Sep. 1895	TALYOUR, ALEXANDER .. .	Clifton Croft, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
4275	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1917	*TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE, CAPT.	The Town Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.
7915	A. Nov. 1918 F. Dec. 1919	*TALBOT, JOHN HENRY .. .	10, Frederick Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
3302	Feb. 1898	TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ..	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Sep. 1919 May 1886	*TANNER, ARTHUR RALPH TANNER, SIR HENRY, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Street S.W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*TANNER, RUDOLPH	29, Pelham Place, South Kensington, S.W.
Nov. 1918	TAPP, WILLIAM HARRY, CAPT., M.C.	88, Wickham Way, Beckenham, Kent.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*TAYLOR, ALFRED CECIL	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Nov. 1891	TAYLOR, ARTHUR WILLIAM	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apl. 1915	*TAYLOR, DAVID HENRY	18, Manor Road, Beckenham.
Oct. 1896	TAYLOR, EDGAR CHARLES, MAJOR	c/o D.D.W. (N). Boulogne, B.E.F.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1911	*TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW	Endsleigh, South Drive, St. Anne's-on- Sea.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1919	*TAYLOR, FRANK GEOFFREY	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Bir- mingham.
Oct. 1909	TAYLOR, GEORGE	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, New- castle-on-Tyne.
A. Mar. 1888 F. July 1891	TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	Turners Hill, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES	11, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1883	TAYLOR, MATTHEW	Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.
A. Feb. 1906 F. Dec. 1919	*TAYLOR, THOMAS OSBORNE	25, Grand Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Nov. 1891	TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	23, King Street, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1916	†\$*TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING	68, Walton Street, Oxford.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1894	*TEE, SAMUEL CLIFFORD	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	The Firs, Compton, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1909	*TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*\$TERRY, FRANK TREACHER	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1914	THACKER, SIDNEY LEONARD	39, Union Street, Walsall, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1898	*\$THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE	Huntingdon.
A. June 1896 F. June 1898	*THEOBALD, JOHN MEDOWS	96, Gower Street, W.C.1.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1909	*THIRLAWAY, ROBERT	Jesmond Cottage, Winchester Road, Southampton.
Oct. 1917	*THOMAS, ARTHUR LLOYD	23, Gelliwastad Road, Pontypridd, S. Wales.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1901	*\$THOMAS, CHARLES JOHN HOWELL	Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7741	Nov. 1918	THOMAS, ERNEST	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Dept. H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
1765	Mar. 1890	THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
2719	A. Oct. 1894	*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
6077	F. July 1901		
	A. Oct. 1910	*THOMAS, ROBERT ROGERS	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
	F. Apr. 1919		
5043	A. Oct. 1906	*THOMERSON, ALBERT	9, Finsbury Square, E.C.
	F. Oct. 1914		
841	Dec. 1882	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
6886	A. Oct. 1912	*THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM	
	F. June 1919	WARD	17, St. George's Terrace, Rochester.
7738	Nov. 1918	THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	18, Wood Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
6150	Oct. 1911	*THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE ..	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
2411	Nov. 1891	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.
7742	Nov. 1918	THOMPSON, FRANK COWBURN ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1.
6394	A. Oct. 1911		
	F. July 1918	*THOMSON, CHARLTON, MAJOR ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
4544	A. Oct. 1904	*THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Square Dundee.
	F. Oct. 1910		
5792	A. Oct. 1909	*THORNE, HARMAN	Civil Works, Basrah, Mesopotamia.
	F. Oct. 1913		
4312	A. Feb. 1904	*THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE	Corner House, London Lane, Bromley Kent.
	F. May 1910		
3949	Oct. 1902	*THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
757	A. Feb. 1882	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	20, Clarence Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
	F. Nov. 1889		
2122	May 1891	THORPE, JOHN	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
2722	A. Oct. 1894	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ..	Merton College, Oxford.
	F. July 1895		
2500	A. Feb. 1892	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace Portsmouth.
	F. Nov. 1900		
591	A. Dec. 1880	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD	Royston, Herts.
	F. Nov. 1887		
4546	A. Oct. 1904	*THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY	8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
	F. Apr. 1908		
1070	Jan. 1884	THYNNE, GUY HARRY	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
4816	A. Oct. 1905	*THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT ..	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
	F. Nov. 1913		
6080	A. Oct. 1910	*TICKLE, ARTHUR GEORGE	
	F. July 1916	WARNHAM, F.R.I.B.A.	Architectural Office, Public Works Dept., Hong Kong.
1373	Feb. 1887	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Wainfleet, S.O., Lincolnshire.
7578	Oct. 1915	*TINKER, HAROLD	23, John William Street, Huddersfield Yorks.
4547	A. Oct. 1904	*TITFORD, HORACE JAMES	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 15 High Street, Bromley, Kent.
	F. Apr. 1911		
1241	Jan. 1885	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	County Buildings, Hull.
3938	A. Feb. 1902	*TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER	50, Station Rd., Wood Green, N., and 164, Palmerston Rd., Bowes Park, N.
	F. June 1912		
1438	Jan. 1888	TOMLINSON, THOMAS H.	2, St. James's Street, Derby.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Feb. 1896	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Valuation Department, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
Apr. 1876	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere Salop.
A. Mar. 1895 F. Oct. 1898	*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1912	TOWNSEND, GEORGE C.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
Sep. 1895	TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS ..	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1911	*TRACY, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	308, Brixton Hill, S.W.
F. Apr. 1914	TRAFFORD, FREDERICK CHARLES	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*TREHEARNE, ALFRED FREDERICK ALDRIDGE	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Sep. 1895	TRENCH, ARTHUR	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
Oct. 1919	TRENCH, GILBERT MACKENZIE ..	H.M. Office of Works, 63, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*STRENT, WILLIAM EDWARD	6, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Nov. 1891	TREPPLIN, ERNEST C.	20, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1914	*TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND ..	24, Marlborough Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.
A. Dec. 1880 F. Jan. 1891	TROLLOPE, HENRY CHARLES ..	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
A. Mar. 1884	TRUMPER, JOHN ALFRED	27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
F. Aug. 1891	TUBBS, WALTER BURNELL	37, Barbican, E.C.
Mar. 1891	*TUCKETT, PERCIVAL FOX	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE ..	Church House, Walmer, Kent.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	TURNER, DAVID NEVILLE	26, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*TURNER, FRED WETHERELL ..	32, Coton End, Warwick.
A. Oct. 1907 F. June 1919	*TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST	Union Chambers, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1919	TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON	R.N. Airship Station, Killeagh, Co. Cork.
Nov. 1890	TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING, C.B.E.	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
Dec. 1888	TURNER, THOMAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Notts.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Sep. 1919	*TURPIN, WILFRID	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nov. 1890	TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.
Oct. 1904	TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS ..	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.
Oct. 1898	*TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Amptill, Beds.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*TYLER, JAMES WILLIAM	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Sep. 1895	TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1905	*TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3747	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*UPSDALE, ANDREW REED	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.
7511	Oct. 1914	VACHELL, THEODORE	Tredegar Chambers, Newport, Mon.
1596	A. Feb. 1889 F. June 1910	*VALE, HENRY	16, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton Staffs.
6903	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*VARNDELL, CHARLES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Park Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.
7765	Nov. 1918	*VAUGHAN, JAMES HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport Mon.
4284	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
5049	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1919	*§VENNING, HARRY JOHN, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Bedford Row, W.C.
429	Feb. 1876	*VERNON, ARTHUR (<i>Past-President</i>)	The Rockery, High Wycombe, Bucks and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
4821	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	41, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
3906	Sep. 1895	VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place Dublin.
2289	Nov. 1891	†VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
2907	Sep. 1895	VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
4084	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN ..	10, Crofts Lea Park, Ilfracombe.
4285	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLAN	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
5798	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1915	*VIGERS, GEOFFREY LESLIE	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
498	A. Jan. 1878 F. Oct. 1888	VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT (<i>Past- President</i>)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1496	Nov. 1888	VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
6086	A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1918	*VINE, WILFRID GORDON	6, George Street, Euston Road, N.W.
4822	A. Oct. 1905 F. Feb. 1919	*†VINING, ERIC LESLIE RANDALL	43D, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.2
2994	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1898	*VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM ..	72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1601	Mar. 1889	WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
3748	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
6905	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM LECH- MERE	Saltram Estate Office, 1, Bucklar Terrace, Plymouth.
5449	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1918	*WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD	54, Gresham Street, E.C.2.
1618	Apr. 1889	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS ..	22, New Park Road, Southbourne, Han
1699	A. Jan. 1890 F. Oct. 1910	WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	Valuer's Office, 72, Clifden Roa Twickenham, Middlesex.
843	Dec. 1882	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLIN- SON	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	Nov. 1889	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (<i>Past-President</i>)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpo
5098	Oct. 1907	*WAKEFORD, ARTHUR JAMES ..	184, Clapham Road, S.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
5 A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1906	*WALDRAM, PERCY JOHN	Robin's Croft, Second Avenue, Hendon, N.W.4.
2 Oct. 1914	WALES, HENRY T.	Prudential Chambers, Castle Street, Swansea.
0 A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1913	*WALFORD, EDWARD	Fieldcote, East Grinstead, Sussex.
7 Oct. 1911	WALKER, ALEXANDER, C.B.E. ..	249, George Street, Glasgow.
9 Nov. 1890	WALKER, SIR FRANCIS ELLIOTT, BART.	Swansfield House, Alnwick, Northumberland.
5 A. Oct. 1913 F. June 1919	*WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON ..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
3 Feb. 1882	WALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	408, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
3 A. Feb. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*WALKER, HOWARD JAMES ..	33A, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
6 A. Oct. 903 F. Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD	Pahang Para Rubber Syndicate, Ltd., Atbara Estate, Kuantan, Pahang, F.M.S.
6 Feb. 1899	WALKER, JOHN	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
3 Mar. 1890	WALKER, JOSHUA	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford, Notts.
9 Dec. 1881	WALKER, SAMUEL	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
0 A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1916	*WALL, JOHN ERNEST	Oakworth Villa, St. Andrew's Road, Malvern.
7 Feb. 1899	WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS ..	Callendar Estate Office, Falkirk, N.B.
23 A. Oct. 1905 F. Sep. 1919	*WALLER, HORACE	Valuation Offices, Inland Revenue, Midland Bank Buildings, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
8 A. Dec. 1883 F. May 1897	*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID (<i>Member of Council</i>)	57, King Street, Manchester.
5 Feb. 1915	WALLWORK, JESSE	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
3 A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1919	*WALMESLEY-COTHAM, IVAN ..	Leigh Estate Office, 31A, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
5 Mar. 1882	WALMISLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Harbour Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
2 Mar. 1891	WALMISLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
7 Feb. 1898	WALMSLEY, ARTHUR TINDAL, MAJOR	R.E. Office, Hong Kong.
9 A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*WALSH, FREDERICK LEOPOLD MORFEE, CAPT.	Garrick Chambers, Garrick Street, W.C.2.
4 Oct. 1908	*WALSH, JOSEPH FREDERICK ..	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
0 A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*WALTER, THOMAS JAMES ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
5 Oct. 1919	WALTERS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TUDOR, M.P.	4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
1 A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1915	*WAPSHOTT, FRANCIS ELLISS ..	Office of Housing Commissioner, 8, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
7 Dec. 1887	WARD, DANIEL	11, The Crescent, Plymouth.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1469	Mar. 1888	WARD, FRANK	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
7628	A. Oct. 1915 F. Sep. 1919	*WARD, HARRY BERNARD	Commerce Chambers, 15. Lord Street Liverpool.
3911	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1902	*†WARD, HENRY PAYNE	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill Surrey.
5063	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*WARD, REGINALD CHARLES	23, Princes Street, Ipswich.
7482	Oct. 1914	WARD, WILLIAM JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
7559	Oct. 1915	WARE, WILLIAM	6, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.
6478	Oct. 1912	WARK, JOSEPH A.	50, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.
3603	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*§WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	3, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W., and Grange Estate Office, Alresford Hampshire.
1632	Nov. 1889	WARNER, HENRY	Farringdon, Alton, Hants.
5855	Oct. 1910	*WARR, GEORGE WALTER	Town Hall, Southwick, Sussex.
3282	A. Oct. 1897	WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
3946	F. Oct. 1902		
4558	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1907	*WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford Kent.
2044	Mar. 1891	WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
5856	Oct. 1910	*WATERS, FREDERICK EBENEZER	Secretary's Office, General Post Office E.C.
758	A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1887	WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD	c/o Chancellors, Richmond, Surrey.
4824	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*WATKINS, HAROLD ALFRED	78, Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, W.
1101	A. Feb. 1884 F. Mar. 1889	WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
6459	Oct. 1912	WATNEY, ARTHUR GORDON	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
47	June 1868	WATNEY, DANIEL (<i>Past-President</i>)	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1957	Jan. 1891	WATNEY, DENDY (<i>Member of Council</i>)	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
951	A. May 1883 F. Feb. 1887	WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
6413	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1914	*WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
6094	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*WATSON, CHARLES HAVERS	366, Streatham High Road, S.W.
3604	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER	The Estate Office, Watlington, Oxford
4559	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1905	*WATSON, ERNEST	15, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
2996	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*§WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	6, Lendal, York.
1236	A. Dec. 1884 F. Sep. 1895	*WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Petworth, Sussex.
2425	Nov. 1891	WATSON, JOHN	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull
1290	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*WATSON, JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 37. Hall Gate Doncaster, Yorks.
7013	Oct. 1913	*WATSON, WILLIAM ERNEST	53 and 54, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1456	Feb. 1888	WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass Cumberland.
7579	Oct. 1915	*WATT, JAMES	25, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Feb. 1918 Dec. 1889	*WATTS, ERNEST WILLIAM WAY, HENRY JAMES	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. 109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1919	*WAY, LIONEL HUGH	12, Rockstone Place, Southampton.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1914	*WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1904	*WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	38, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1911	*WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1902	*WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD ..	Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*WEBB, CLARENCE ALBERT	110, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, near Cardiff.
Feb. 1890	WEBB, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Silver Lane, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*WEBBER, HENRY STANTON ..	23, Queen St., Maidenhead, Berkshire.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1908	*WEBBER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	33, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1919	*WEBSTER, FRANK COUTTS, O.B.E.	66, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1897	*WEBSTER, HUGH CALTHROP ..	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Oct. 1917	WEEKES, NORMAN BARNETT, CAPT., R.E.S.	University of Liverpool, School of Archi- tecture, Ashton Street, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1907 F. June 1919	*WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING	Lauriston House, St Ethelbert Street, Hereford.
Dec. 1889	WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*WELLS ARTHUR HARVEY	32, Full Street, Derby.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*WELLS, FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	c/o F. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, S.W.1.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*WELLS, SIR WILLIAM HENRY ..	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Dec. 1881	WELLSTED, WM. HENRY, COL., M.I.C.E.	Waterloo Chambers, Hull.
Sep 1895	WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
Nov. 1916	WELPLY, WILLIAM NORWOOD ..	Lindville, Ballintemple, Co. Cork.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1902	*WELSH, HUGH	Avon House, Middleton Road, Salisbury.
Feb. 1897	WENBORN, SIDNEY THOMAS, MAJOR	11, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*WEST, ARTHUR SMITH	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Sep. 1895	*WEST, CHARLES HENRY EDWARD	7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1901	*WEST, HERBERT JAMES	21, Hendon Lane, Church End, Finchley, N.3.
Feb. 1882	WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ..	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
Oct. 1904	*WESTON, FRANCIS	322, Brixton Road, S.W.
Mar. 1891	WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER	Bracklyn, Winchfield, Hants.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3756	A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1907	*WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES.. ..	Bernere, 31, Rock Road, Cambridge.
3139	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*WHEATLEY, STEPHEN GLADSTONE	c/o C.R.E., G.H.Q. Troops, British Army of the Rhine.
4294	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1908	*WHEELER, FRANCIS WEST.. ..	1, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.
2554	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST..	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
3757	A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1910	*\$WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH ..	5, Coney Street, York
4564	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1913	*WHIDDINGTON, STANLEY DUNFORD	61, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
6099	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*WHINNERAH, WILLIAM	c/o Thos. Fair and Son, Estate Offices Lytham, Lancs.
5554	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*WHIPP, THOMAS WILLIAM.. ..	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough Yorkshire.
2616	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1897	*WHITAKER, ERNEST VICTOR ..	8, Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.
4089	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1919	*WHITAKER, HUGH	Valuation Department, High Bridge Lincoln.
3015	Jan. 1896	WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.
3758	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*WHITE, BENJAMIN WILLIAM ..	15-17, Eldon Street, E.C.
2428	Nov. 1891	WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
2916	Sep. 1895	WHITE, RICHARD.. .. .	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
6417	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1915	*WHITE, SAMUEL CYRIL	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough
2997	A. Oct. 1895 F. Apr. 1908	*WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimer Berkshire.
701	Jan. 1882	WHITELEY, CHARLES PERRY ..	82, Queen Street, E.C.
6924	A. Oct. 1912 F. Feb. 1919	*WHITFIELD, THOMAS WARD ..	Ravenswood, Cherryhinton Road Cambridge.
5362	A. Feb. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN.. ..	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
2723	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*\$WHITTAKER, JOHN DRONSFIELD, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall S.W.
3759	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1902	*WHITTEN, GEORGE JACKSON, M.B.E.	28, Braxted Park, Streatham, S.W.
2998	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1900	*WHITTON, PERCY.. .. .	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
3915	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1909	*\$WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN..	Valuation Department, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
4829	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1919	*WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE	District Valuer's Office, Reigate Hill Road, Reigate.
5608	A. Oct. 1899 F. Feb. 1904	*WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN ..	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
234	A. Feb. 1870 F. Nov. 1876	WIGRAM, JOHN	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
3443	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ..	Weybourne, Stoke Road, Cobham Surrey.
2492	Feb. 1892	WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY..	Standerwick Court, Frome, Somerset
6151	Oct. 1911	*WILDING, JAMES	Town Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire.
3917	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL ..	Cathedral Chambers, Castle Street, Carlisle.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Dec. 1884	WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1913	*WILKS, CLEMENT	12, Coleshill Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1905 Oct. 1917	*WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON *WILLIAMS, DAVID JOHN	Dean's Grove, Wimborne, Dorset. Ty Newydd, Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912 Nov. 1891	*WILLIAMS, ERNEST WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS . .	44, Corn Street, Bristol. Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port, Carmarthen.
A. Feb. 1904 F. May 1910 A. Oct. 1913 F. Feb. 1919	*§WILLIAMS, HAROLD *WILLIAMS, JOSEPH	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon. 9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1888 A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT . . *WILLIS, EDWARD	Great Western Railway, Paddington, W. Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.
Sep. 1895 Feb. 1889	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL . . WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT . . .	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co. Clare. 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Apr. 1882 F. May 1887 Feb. 1908	WILLMOT, JOHN (<i>Vice-President</i>) WILLS, JOHN BROOM	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. 15, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN	Messrs. Tuckett & Son, 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899 Oct. 1915	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT . . *WILSON, HENRY MARTYN . . .	41, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W. 142, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Feb. 1918 A. Oct. 1896 F. Jan. 1899	*§WILSON, JOHN HENRY *WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD . .	4, King Street, Blackburn. Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1918 Nov. 1916	*WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR . . . WILSON, WILLIAM	8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford. Castlemains, Douglas, Lanarkshire.
A. Jan. 1888 F. Feb. 1904	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD . . .	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street, Manchester.
Jan. 1891	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912 Jan. 1891	*WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD . . . WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAM- PION	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield. St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON . .	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
Nov. 1891	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	
A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1916	*WISE, FREDERICK JOHN	19, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Romford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1911	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD . . .	

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2438	Nov. 1891	WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN . . .	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun, Salop.
4075	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1906	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY . . .	Valuers' Office, 29, Romford Road Stratford, E.
5061	A. Oct. 1906 F. Mar. 1909	*WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A. . .	7, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham ham, and Housing Commissioner Nottingham.
4570	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby Line
4832	Oct. 1912	WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1474	Mar. 1888	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.
3317	A. Feb. 1898 F. May 1905	*WOOD, JOHN EDWARD	District Valuer, Greek Street Chambers Park Row, Leeds.
6101	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1916	*WOOD, LEONARD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
2724	A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*†§ WOOD, LESLIE STUART . . .	East Grinstead, Sussex.
7654	Nov. 1916	WOOD, SIR LINDSAY, BART., D.L.	Chester-le-Street, Durham.
4614	Oct. 1905	*WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK . .	50, Queen Street, Exeter.
4572	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1915	*WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY . .	27, High Street, Battle, Sussex.
3447	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
2557	A. Nov. 1892 F. Sep. 1895	*WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE . . .	196, High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex
2132	May 1891	WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Middlesex.
4833	A. Oct. 1905 F. May 1917	*WOODWARD, HENRY GORDON . .	Station Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
711	A. Jan. 1882 F. Apr. 1890	WOODWARD, WM., F.R.I.B.A. . .	15, Great James' Street, Bedford Row W.C.1.
3287	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON . .	Lowther, Penrith.
2049	Mar. 1891	WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Spursholt, Romsey, Hampshire, and The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
5811	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE .	Rectory Place, Loughborough.
5812	A. Oct. 1909 F. Feb. 1918	*WOOLLEY, REGINALD GEORGE . .	Headquarters, High Street, Portsmouth
613	Feb. 1881	WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH . .	Silver Street, Lincoln, and South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
5813	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1915	*WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME . .	Salisbury.
5315	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1917	*WORMLEIGHTON, BERNARD JOSEPH	The Town Hall, Loftus, Yorks.
5614	Oct. 1909	*WORRALL, ERNEST	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford Lancashire.
680	A. Dec. 1881 F. Jan. 1887	WREATHALL, ROBERT T.	121, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and 1, Sudbury Parade, Sudbury, N.W.
4297	A. Oct. 1903 F. Feb. 1919	*WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
2442	Nov. 1891	WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

† Special Forestry Diploma.

p. Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912 Oct. 1904	*WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN, MAJOR	9, Thomas Street, Woolwich, Kent. Royal Engineer Office, Town Barracks, Exeter.
Oct. 1906 A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*WRIGHT, HERBERT ALFRED *WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS	35, Pentonville Road, N. 61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910 Dec. 1872	*WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge. King's Lynn, Norfolk.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913 Feb. 1890	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NEWCOMBE WRIGHTSON, ARTHUR FREDERICK	38, Poultry, Cheapside, E.C. 26, Budge Row, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1902 A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*WYATT, ARCHIBALD *WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	East Lodge, Fareham, Hants. North Lodge, Chichester, Sussex.
Jan. 1882 A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN *WYLES, JOHN WALTER	East Street, Chichester, Sussex. Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook, Essex.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912 Mar. 1884	*WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth, Salop. 13, Ombersley Road, Droitwich.
Oct. 1913 A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1911	*YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM *YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHÉ	Estate Office, Pwllheli, N. Wales. 28, Castle Street, Salisbury, and "Long Hall," Stockton, Cotsford, Wilts.
Nov. 1891 A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1917	YORK, HENRY *YOUNG, ALEXANDER	East Barnet Valley Urban District Coun- cil, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts. 13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh.
A. Jan. 1881 F. Jan. 1891 A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	YOUNG, ANDREW (<i>President</i>) *YOUNG, CHARLES ALEXANDER	8, Victoria Street, S.W.1. 51, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913 May 1890	*YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD YOUNG, DOUGLAS	East Street, Barking, Essex. 51, Coleman Street, E.C.
Sep. 1895 Feb. 1908 A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE YOUNG, HENRY STEPHEN MAT- THEWS	Randalstown, Co. Antrim. Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1915 A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1914	*YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD YOUNG, JAMES	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool. 62, Market Street, Bradford, Yorks.
A. Dec. 1878 F. Feb. 1891 Nov. 1891 Nov. 1891	*YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES YOUNG, MORGAN HENRY YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM YOUNG, THOMAS	1, Imperial Buildings, Croydon, Surrey. 17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 612, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool. 6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1916 A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*YOUNG, THOMAS, M.B.E., N.D.A. *YOUNG, THOMAS JOHN	Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 13, George Square, Edinburgh. 4, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

Total Number of Fellows, 2147.

Professional Associates.

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred to the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus ¶

The names of those Professional Associates who have gained prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus §

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7015	Oct. 1913	*ABBOTT, CLAUDE, M.C. . . .	Bradley Court, Micheldean, Glos.
7766	Nov. 1918	*ABRAMS, GEORGE HERBERT . .	19, Buckingham Street, W.C.2.
2648	Oct. 1894	*ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FRED- ERICK, CAPT., F.R.G.S.	"Kitsilano," Golf Links Avenue, Felpham, Sussex.
2929	Oct. 1895	*ADAMS, HERBERT	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
7016	Oct. 1913	*ADDEY, FREDERICK ARNOLD . .	48, Penywern Road, Earls Court, S.W.
6152	Oct. 1911	*ADDIE, ALAN LESLIE FORRESTER	Valuation Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
7767	Nov. 1918	*ADDISON, JOHN PERCIVAL . . .	Meadowfield, Brandon Colliery, Durham.
7994	Oct. 1919	*ADKIN, BENAIHAH COLSON . . .	82, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
5857	Oct. 1910	*AGATE, HARRY BERTRAND . . .	3, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
6153	Oct. 1911	*AINLEY, ERIC EDWIN	15, Colwyn Street, Marsh, Hudders- field.
6498	Oct. 1912	*¶AITCHISON, JAMES GRAY . . .	Hill Foot, Mount Vernon, by Glasgow.
5858	Oct. 1910	*¶AITON, ROBERT SCOTT	Livingstone Manse, Mid Calder, Scotland.
7768	Nov. 1918	*ALDEN, JOHN HENRY	Woodmansey, Beverley, E. Yorks.
5385	Oct. 1908	*¶ALDERSON, CHARLES HENRY . .	c/o J. J. Paine and Alderson, Amersham Bucks.
7018	Oct. 1913	*¶ALEXANDER, THOMAS MACKELVIE	c/o Messrs. Woolfall & Eccles, 60, Cast- Street, Liverpool.
6499	Oct. 1912	*ALGAR, STANLEY	24, New North Road, Exeter.
7525	Oct. 1914	*¶ALLEN, AUBREY JAMES	The Shantie, Evercreech, S.O., Somerset
4352	Oct. 1904	*¶ALLEN, HAROLD COLIN	116, St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W.
2564	Oct. 1893	*ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL, MAJOR . .	27, St. Bede's, East Bolden, Co. Durhan
4616	Oct. 1905	*ALLEN, OLIVER WYLIE	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
7769	Nov. 1918	*¶SALLISON, GEORGE HENRY . . .	Station Road, North Thoresby. S.O. Lincs.
7019	Oct. 1913	*ALLISON, WILLIAM	11, Kensington Terrace, Sunderland.
5860	Oct. 1910	*ALVES, HAROLD NORMAN	27, High Street, Glastonbury, Somerset
3952	Oct. 1902	*¶AMIES, HERBERT CHRISTOPHER . .	11, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1898	*ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE, Lic. R.I.B.A.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
Oct. 1908	*ANDREWS, PERCY CHARLES ..	Apsley House, Queen's Road, Richmond Surrey.
Oct. 1904	*ANDREWS, RONALD SEYMOUR ..	143, Bow Road, E.
Oct. 1896	*ANDREWS, STEPHEN HAMPTON ..	28, Limesford Road, Waverley Park, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*ANDREWS, WILLIAM CHARLES ..	20, Oxenford Street, East Dulwich, S.E.
Oct. 1911	*ANDREWS, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	43, Park Crescent Terrace, Brighton.
Oct. 1912	*ANNAKIN, ARTHUR BERTIE ..	Cave Holme, West Royd Crescent, Halifax, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*ANNETT, ERNEST TAYLOR ..	32, Malvern Road, Gillingham, Kent.
Feb. 1913	*ANNS, FRANK ..	3, Clyde Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*ANSELL, DOUGLAS GEORGE ..	Ishurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
Oct. 1906	*ANSTEAD, SYDNEY HERBERT ..	Wall End House, East Ham, E.6.
Oct. 1897	*APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON ..	44, Ash Grove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
Oct. 1911	*APPLETON, EDWARD ..	182, Anerley Road, S.E.20.
Nov. 1918	*APTHOMAS, ROBERT TIBBOT KERRIS	Fronheulog, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, N. Wales.
Nov. 1918	*ARBLASTER, EDWARD ALBERT ..	99, Jockey Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1906	*ARCHER, HAROLD DE BYRLAY ..	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
Oct. 1913	*ARCHER, HARRY BARTON ..	17, Poplar Crescent, Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry.
Oct. 1911	*ARCHER, HERBERT HUMBLEY ..	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport, Lancs.
Nov. 1918	*ARGILE, HAROLD WILMORE ..	61, Alfred Street, Ripley, Derby.
Oct. 1912	*ARMOUR, ANDREW LAMONT, B.Sc.	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead, Durham.
Oct. 1908	*ARMSTRONG, CLIVE HEATH ..	Selborne, Littlehampton, Sussex.
Oct. 1899	*ARMSTRONG, JOHN WM. WILSON ..	Billet Street Chambers, Taunton.
Feb. 1900	*ARNOLD, ALAN ..	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
Oct. 1909	*ARNOLD, ARNOLD KEITH ..	5, Sloane Square, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON ..	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
Oct. 1913	*ARNOLD-FORSTER, JOHN ANTHONY	Hurn Bridge House, Christchurch, Hants.
Oct. 1913	*ARTHUR, THOMAS BEVAN ..	54, King Street, Carmarthen.
Nov. 1918	*ASH, CHARLES ANTHONY ..	8, Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, N.11.
Oct. 1910	*ASH, FRANCIS EDWARD ..	56, Cornwall Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
Oct. 1904	*ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A. ..	12, Market Place, Nuneaton, Warwick- shire.
Oct. 1913	*ASHENDEN, HAROLD CAMPBELL ..	Ventnor House, London Road, Canter- bury.
Oct. 1912	*ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT ..	Daneswood, 46, Alma Road, South- ampton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6505	Oct. 1912	*ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER ..	13, Bishop Street, Coventry, Warwick.
5389	Oct. 1908	*ASHTON, ARTHUR	Clifton Chambers, Wood Street, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.
6506	Oct. 1912	*ASHWORTH, TOM SPENCER..	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Manchester.
7995	Oct. 1919	*ASTBURY, CHARLES NORMAN ..	c/o M. C. Duchesne, Farnham Common Slough, Bucks.
5865	Oct. 1910	*ATKIN-BERRY, HERBERT COUR- TENAY, MAJOR, D.S.O., M.C.	c/o W. H. Atkin-Berry, 23, Old Broad Street, E.C.
4895	Oct. 1906	*ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	The Mount, Kirkgate, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.
5866	Oct. 1910	*ATKINSON, CLIFFORD GARNETT..	2, Park Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.
6507	Oct. 1912	*ATKINSON, FRANCIS CHARLES..	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O., Beds.
3343	Oct. 1898	*ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, Derby- shire.
7774	Nov. 1918	*AVERY, JOSEPH ALBERT	151, Minstead Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
5695	Oct. 1910	*AHEY, JOHN WILLIAM, N.D.A. ..	Beechlands, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
5617	Oct. 1909	*AYLIFFE, WALTER SYDNEY ..	"The Shrubberies," Woodside Green, South Norwood, S.E.
7996	Oct. 1919	*AYLING, JOHN	18, Coombe Road, Brighton, Sussex.
5618	Oct. 1909	*AYLMER, GUY	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
4356	Oct. 1904	*AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ..	20, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, New- castle-on-Tyne.
7582	Oct. 1915	*BACK, GEORGE	6/5, Cranworth Gardens, Brixton Road, S.W.
5104	Oct. 1907	*BACON, FRANK	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, Essex.
4896	Oct. 1906	*BAGNALL, EDWARD GEORGE ..	28, Colville Square, W.
7028	Oct. 1913	*BAILEY, ALFRED CECIL	19, Sheldon Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1909	*BAILEY, ALFRED HORACE..	15A, Old Elvet, Durham.
Oct. 1912	*BAINES, NOEL ..	Highlands, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*§ BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY..	c/o H. J. Baines, 211, Waterlow Road, Burslem, Staffs.
Oct. 1913	*BAKER, ALFRED BARNET ..	School House, Minsterley, Shropshire.
Oct. 1910	* BAKER, ALFRED JAMES ..	5, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1912	* BAKER, ERNEST SAMUEL ..	County Bank Chambers, Middlesbrough.
Oct. 1904	* BAKER, FRANK LESLIE ..	"Redecot," Arnold Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
Oct. 1919	* BAKER, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Parklands, Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol.
Oct. 1911	*BAKER, HAROLD ..	Amberley, Gloucestershire.
Oct. 1909	* BAKER, HENRY GEORGE, Lic.R.I.B.A.	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot, Hampshire.
Oct. 1909	*BAKER, HENRY THOMAS GEORGE	144, Lowden Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24.
Oct. 1906	*BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS ..	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Oct. 1908	* BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY..	Estate Office, Bretton, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1912	*BALDING, CECIL ..	8, Church Street, Greenwich, S.E.
Oct. 1901	* BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	6, Heath Mansions, The Grove, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*BALL, ERNEST WRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E.	25, Part Street, Southport, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD ..	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
Oct. 1906	*BALLANTINE, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD ..	"Holmlea," Causeway Lead, Stirling.
Oct. 1912	* BALLANTYNE, JAMES ROGERSON	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
Oct. 1905	*BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR, A.M.I.C.E.	Estville, Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	* BALLENTINE, DAVID ..	11, Janefield Place, Dundee.
Oct. 1913	*BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW ..	Braintree, Essex.
Oct. 1904	*BALSTER, STEPHEN ..	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven Kings, Essex.
Oct. 1907	* BANHAM, EDWARD LONGLEY ..	69, Wain-a-long Road, Salisbury.
Oct. 1900	*BANKS, EDWARD JOHN STANLEY	101, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.16.
Oct. 1910	*BANTON, LUTHER GEORGE ..	22, Shandon Road, Phibsborough, Dublin.
Oct. 1904	* BARBER, HARRY JOHN ..	35, Woodstock Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.
Oct. 1913	* BARKER, HENRY ROTHERHAM..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1901	*BARKER, HERBERT GRAHAM ..	18, Arterberry Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7583	Oct. 1915	*¶ BARKER, HORACE THOMAS SEARLE	7, St. Leonard's Road, Ealing, W.
7680	Nov. 1916	*¶ BARLASS, THOMAS	12, Market Street, Carnarvon.
7086	Oct. 1913	* BARLOW, JAMES	"Woodley," Chapelfield, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
4901	Oct. 1906	* BARNARD, DENNIS CHRISTOPHER	Milton Lodge, Harpenden.
4360	Oct. 1904	* BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM . .	Griston, Watton, Norfolk.
1247	Jan. 1885	* BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge Worcestershire.
6160	Oct. 1911	*¶ BARRETT, ALLAN	93, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
7037	Oct. 1913	* BARRON, SIDNEY NORMAN . . .	14, Castlepark Road, Sandycove, Co Dublin.
6514	Oct. 1912	* BARRY, ARTHUR THOMAS	4, Napier Road, Wembley, Middlesex
4361	Oct. 1904	*¶ BARTHOLOMEW, CHARLES FRED- ERICK	55, Hanover Road, Plumstead, S.E.
4902	Oct. 1906	* BARTLETT, ROBERT DUDLEY . .	Clock House, Ordell Road, Bow, E.
7038	Oct. 1913	* BARTON, JOHN SEDDON	The Old Rectory, Chester.
7039	Oct. 1913	*¶ BATRAM, RONALD	Fern Lea, Kelross Road, Highbury, N
3956	Oct. 1902	* BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	24, River Street, Carlisle.
4130	Oct. 1903	*¶ BATEMAN, FRANK GRAHAM . . .	The Lands Branch, W.O., 4, Whiteha Court, S.W.
7775	Nov. 1918	* BATEMAN, WILLIAM HERBERT, CAPT., M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	Bentley House, Calne, Wilts.
4903	Oct. 1906	*¶ BATES, ARTHUR ROGER ALBERT	Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
4363	Oct. 1904	* BATES, OSCAR GEORGE	Montagu House, Montagu Road, Croydon.
5871	Oct. 1910	*¶ BATES, PERCY	15, Bingham Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
7040	Oct. 1913	* BATES, STACY JAMES	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea Essex.
6515	Oct. 1912	* BATH, CECIL ALAN	Stonyheath, St. John's Road, Orping ton, Kent.
6516	Oct. 1912	*¶ BATHURST, FRANK VICTOR . .	19, New Bank Road, Blackburn.
4131	Oct. 1903	* BATSTONE, WALTER WATERFIELD	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
7041	Oct. 1913	*¶ BATTING, MERLIN FRANCIS JOSEPH	Meriden, Hamilton Road. Reading Berks.
5109	Oct. 1907	*¶ BATZER, ALBERT EDWARD . . .	Carbis, Devon Road, Cheam, Surrey.
4904	Oct. 1906	*¶ BAX, WILLIAM MOLYNEUX . . .	"Elmhurst," Rosenthal Road, Catford S.E.
7999	Oct. 1919	* BAXTER, FRANK	5, Elm Park, Great Stanmore, Middlesex
5399	Oct. 1904	*¶ BAXTER, GEORGE COULSON . .	1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
4905	Oct. 1906	*¶ BAYDEN, EDWARD	45, Parkside, Eltham, S.E.
4625	Oct. 1905	*¶ BAYES, JOHN GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*BAYNES, RONALD CHRISTOPHER	27, Lowndes Square, S.W.
Oct. 1896	*BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, MAJOR	Oakley Manor, Basingstoke, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*B EAR BEAL, JOSEPH KYLE	5, Hamlet Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	*BEALE, DONALD OLAF CHRIS- TOPHER	Uckfield, Sussex.
Nov. 1918	*BEARMAN, HARRY VICTOR	Belvedere, Woodville Road, New Barnet, Herts.
Oct. 1909	*B EAR BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough, North- amptonshire.
Oct. 1910	*BEAUMONT, JOHN EDMUND	1, Lansdown Road, Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1903	*BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD	Culverbank, The Heath, Dartford, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*BECK, HERBERT EDGAR, B.A.	Springcroft, Lawrence Road, S. Norwood, S.E. 25.
Oct. 1912	*B EAR BECKHAM, ARTHUR ARKELL	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*BEDELLS, HERBERT SYDNEY GRAFTON	Toft Lawn, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.
Oct. 1913	*BEDINGTON, ALFRED CHRIS- TOPHER	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bristol.
Oct. 1898	*BEDWELL, ERNEST CHARLES	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*BEESTON, PERCIVAL CLEMENT	11, King Edward Road, Romford, Essex.
Oct. 1908	*B EE BEEVER, ROWLAND	13, The Boulevard, Hull, Yorks.
Oct. 1909	*B EE BEKEN, REGINALD WALTER	213, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N.E.
Nov. 1918	*BELAM, RONALD HENRY	Maes y pyllan, Llanddoget, near Llanrwst, Denbighshire.
Oct. 1912	*BELCHAM, ALAN SYER	44, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on- Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*B ELL BELL, CYRIL ROBERT	77, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W. 4.
Oct. 1910	*B ELL BELL, FRANCIS ASKEW	Wellow House, Newark.
Oct. 1906	*B ELL BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
Oct. 1909	*B ELL BELL, WALLACE ALFRED	18, Cambrian Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*B ELL BELL, WILLIAM JOHN	4, Highfield Road, Chesterfield, Derby- shire.
Oct. 1904	*B ELL BELLAMY, HARRY	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harrogate.
Oct. 1912	*B EN BENHAM, MAURICE VICTOR	Land Agency Office, Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Oct. 1904	*B EN BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN	The Chestnuts, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire.
Oct. 1908	*B EN BENNETT, ARTHUR JOHN	15, St. Helen's Crescent, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6166	Oct. 1911	*BENNETT, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	Slad Farm, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
7778	Nov. 1918	*BENNETT, CHARLES RICHARD ..	Isle of Ely County Council, County Hall, March.
5876	Oct. 1910	*BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM ..	8, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
5823	Feb. 1910	*BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS ..	39, Blagrove Street, Reading.
7585	Oct. 1915	*BENNETT, REGINALD HENRY WAPSHOTT	District Valuer's Office, 111-113, Great Portland Street, W.
8000	Oct. 1919	*BENNETT, ROLAND DAY ..	"Edbrook," Warren Park, Warlingham, Surrey.
6167	Oct. 1911	*BENNETT, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	16, Asmun's Hill, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
6110	Oct. 1907	*BENSON, RALPH FRANCIS ..	c/o Chief Surveyor, Land Titles Office, Regina, Sask., Canada.
7047	Oct. 1913	*BENTLEY, JOHN ..	Waltham, Wood Lane, Timperley, Cheshire.
4621	Oct. 1905	*BENTON, GERALD SYDNEY ..	14, Norfolk Road, Brighton, Sussex.
7048	Oct. 1913	*BERRY, WILLIAM JAMES, N.D.A.	Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta, India.
7719	Oct. 1917	*BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON	21, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
7779	Nov. 1918	*BESCOBY, HARRY BERNARD ..	Guestling, Hastings, Sussex.
5403	Oct. 1908	*BETTRIDGE, SIDNEY WOODWARD	Ferney, Warlingham, Surrey.
5878	Oct. 1910	*BEVAN, ROLAND STANLEY ..	32, Fitzroy Street, W.
4908	Oct. 1906	*BEVINGTON, ERNEST ..	116, Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.
3551	Oct. 1898	*BIBBEY, THOMAS ..	The Estate Office, Birkdale, Lancs.
3196	Oct. 1897	*BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT ..	River Croft, East Molesey, Surrey.
6165	Oct. 1911	*BICKNELL, JAMES LEDGER ..	8, Montague Gardens, Acton, W.
8001	Oct. 1919	*BIGGS, GEOFFREY CAMERON ..	Eaton Cottage, Congleton, Cheshire.
7526	Oct. 1914	*BIGHAM, ROBERT ALEXANDER ..	91, Rosslyn Street, St. Michael's, Liverpool.
5879	Oct. 1910	*BILSON, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	14, Milton Road, Highgate, N.
6169	Oct. 1911	*BINES, THOMAS HARRY ..	3, Napier Road, Gillingham, Kent.
3644	Oct. 1900	*BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER ..	11, Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall.
4909	Oct. 1906	*BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED ..	84, Westcliff Park Road, Westcliff-on- Sea.
4910	Oct. 1906	*BIRD, AUGUSTUS GORDON ..	29A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
7051	Oct. 1913	*BISCOE, ROBERT STAFFORD ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
5405	Oct. 1908	*BISHOP, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	11, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
5076	Feb. 1907	*BISHOP, HORACE STANLEY CHARLES	27, College Court, Hammersmith, W.6.
7780	Nov. 1918	*BISHOP, PERCY JAMES ..	Grove Lodge, Mursley, Winslow, Bucks
4911	Oct. 1906	*BISLEY, CLAUDE VIVIAN ..	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove, Sussex.
4629	Oct. 1905	*BLABER, MONTAGUE ..	Hailsham, Sussex.
6523	Oct. 1912	*BLACK, ERNEST ..	24, Chestnut Avenue, Crossgates, near Leeds.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*BLACKBURN, EDGAR	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkdale, Lancashire.
Feb. 1912	*BLADEN, LIONEL MACDONALD WELLS	Royal Flying Corps, South Farnborough, Hants.
Oct. 1907	*BLAIR-IMRIE, HEW	Olympia Agricultural and Pure Stock Farms, Ltd., Selby.
Feb. 1905	*BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH .. .	118, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
Oct. 1912	*BLAKE, JOHN PATRICK .. .	197, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1905	*BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE ..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
Oct. 1912	*BLANCHARD, LOUIS MATTHEW ..	Surveyors' Dept., Town Hall, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
Feb. 1913	*BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR .. .	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarket, Cambs.
Oct. 1912	*B BLAND, JOHN COOPER, JUN. ..	Westwood, Colchester, Essex.
Nov. 1916	*B BLAND, ROBERT LIONEL .. .	29, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W.
Nov. 1918	*BLEAKLEY, JAMES FRANKLIN, CAPT.	Ashlea, Church Road, Flixton, near Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*BLENCOWE, SIDNEY	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril del Sud, Plaza Constitución, Buenos Aires.
Oct. 1904	*BLESSLEY, VICTOR HENRY .. .	Finchley Road Station, L. and N.W. Ry., Hampstead, N.W.
Nov. 1918	*BLETSON, THOMAS HENRY .. .	Thrapston, Northants.
Oct. 1901	*B BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN .. .	Crosswood House, East Molesey, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*B BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR, JUN.	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
Oct. 1902	*BLORE, CHARLES GORDON .. .	St. Stephen's House, Canterbury.
Oct. 1912	*B BLOUNT, FRANCIS	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Oct. 1905	*B BLOW, THOMAS BERTRAM .. .	The Vale, Blackheath, S.E.
Nov. 1918	*BLOWEN, FREDERICK EDWARD VIVIAN, CAPT.	Morden Road, Newport, Mon.
Oct. 1900	*BLYTH, HAROLD KING	Superintending Engineer's Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, N.B.
Oct. 1913	*BOAST, CHARLES ERIC	Brookside, Normacote, Longton, Staffs.
Oct. 1904	*BODEN, HARROLD CASSWELL .. .	"Wavertree," Worcester Park, Surrey.
Oct. 1896	*BODEN, MAURICE	13, Swiss Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.6.
Nov. 1918	*BODY, PELHAM TERRY COOPER	Whitley Knoll, Reading, Berkshire.
Feb. 1914	*BOLLAM, MAX	Curragh Grange, The Curragh, Co. Kildare.
Oct. 1919	*BOND, CYRIL HENRY CHARLES ..	25-31, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
May 1884	BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE .. .	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
Oct. 1909	*B BOND, GERALD EDWARD .. .	Thame, Oxon.
Oct. 1913	*BONE, HUGH	Edenwood, Avenue Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5530	Oct. 1912	*BOOKER, FREDERIC RUSSELL ..	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
7055	Oct. 1913	*BOON, ERNEST GEORGE FREDERICK	22, Kingston, Yeovil, Somerset.
2936	Oct. 1895	*BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM ..	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire
6531	Oct. 1912	*BOOT, FRANK EDGCUMBE ..	1, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's Cross Liverpool.
5381	Oct. 1910	*BOOTH, HERBERT	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue Huddersfield.
7056	Oct. 1913	*BOOTH, HOWARD EDWIN ..	17, Holmwood Gardens, Church End Finchley, N.
6532	Oct. 1912	*BORLAND, JOHN CAMPBELL ..	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.
3078	Oct. 1896	*BOSHER, VICTOR EVANS ..	3, Warwick House Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
7057	Oct. 1913	*BOSTON, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	Rock House, Porthcawl, Glam.
4914	Oct. 1906	*BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem, Staffs.
6533	Oct. 1912	*BOTTOMLEY, BENJAMIN GREEN ..	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester
6170	Oct. 1911	*BOURDAS, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	174, Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.
7720	Oct. 1917	*BOURNE, GEORGE GODFREY ..	56, Blurton Road, Fenton, Stoke-on Trent.
7058	Oct. 1913	*BOURNE, HARRY GORDON ..	60, Mayfield Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.
6171	Oct. 1911	*BOUSTRED, HUBERT WILLIAM ..	Inglewood, Bramber Road, North Finchley, N.12.
2133	May 1891	*BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON ..	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
7586	Oct. 1915	*BOWEN, ALEXANDER	Surveyor's Department, County Hall Newport, Monmouthshire.
8003	Oct. 1919	*BOWEN, ALFRED JOHN	c/o Messrs. Entreprises Somerville 29, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.
5629	Oct. 1909	*BOWER, THOMAS HAWKESLEY ..	North Holme, Whitburn, Sunderland Durham.
7527	Oct. 1914	*BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY ..	Pekin Buildings, 21, Harrington Street Liverpool.
7059	Oct. 1913	*BOWES, ARTHUR ALKER	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough Yorks.
5114	Oct. 1907	*BOWES, CHARLES	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on Tyne.
4635	Oct. 1905	*BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE ..	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire
7060	Oct. 1913	*BOWIE, ALEXANDER, JUN. ...	125, Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W
7061	Oct. 1913	*BOWKER, ARTHUR	Carmel Road, Darlington.
6534	Oct. 1912	*BOWKER, HAROLD WALTER ..	Nutfield, Little Holland, Clacton-on Sea.
7062	Oct. 1913	*BOWLING, PETER JAMES	2, St. Helen's Road, Dorchester.
5012	Oct. 1911	*BOWMAN, JOHN EDWARD ..	"Inland Revenue," London City and Midland Bank Chambers, Bolton Lancs.
5888	Oct. 1910	*BOWTELL, WILLIAM EDGAR ..	

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*BOX, STEPHEN THOMAS	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, New Street, Chatham, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*BOYDELL, FRANK LOUIS	675, Leigh Road, Leigh, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*BOYNE, WILLIAM	8, Esslemont Avenue, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1906	*BRADFORD, DANIEL	9, Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Street, S.W.
Oct. 1890	*BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV, D.S.O.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Bridlington, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1902	*BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ..	The Angles, Agates Lane, Ashtead, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*BRAMELD, HENRY CRESWICK WILSON	86, Cannon Hill Road, Birmingham.
Oct. 1911	*\$BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS	Killellan, Drumchapel, Glasgow.
Oct. 1907	*BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON ..	Estate Office, Merton, Watton, Norfolk.
Oct. 1908	*BRAY, EDWIN	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.
Feb. 1905	*BRAY, JOCELYN	Southend, Ockham, Surrey.
Nov. 1918	*BRAYSHAW, HENRY HARCOURT..	Hazelhurst, Mayfield Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
Oct. 1904	*BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK..	Glasserton Estate Office, Isle of Whitehorn, Wigtownshire.
Oct. 1912	*BRETON, BERTRAM WALTER FREDERICK	42, St. James' Road, Brixton, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*BRETTTELL, CHARLES BANDON ..	57A, Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W.
Oct. 1913	*BREWSTER, GERARD LEO	San Toy, Westbury Road, Woodside Park, N.
Oct. 1911	*BREWERTON, FRANK ASQUITH ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	*BRIDGER, ALEXANDER GUILLAN	85, Mora Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
Oct. 1906	*BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	Greywell, Winchfield, Hampshire.
Dec. 1889	*BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*BRIGDEN, WILLIAM ERNEST ..	8, Worthy Lane, Winchester.
Oct. 1919	*BRIGG, JOHN HAGGAS	W.D. Land Agent, 50, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
Oct. 1907	*BRIGGS, ALFRED DENBIGH ..	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Feb. 1887	*BRIGGS, JOHN	36, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*\$BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER	Tehidy Office, Camborne, Cornwall.
Nov. 1918	*BRIMMELL, WILLIAM LANGDON	17, Stoke Terrace, Devonport.
Oct. 1913	*BRISSENDEN, CHARLES COOPER	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*BRITTAİN, FRANK	11, Park Road, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1919	*BRITTENDEN, JAMES EDWARD..	44, Beechdale Road, S.W.2.
Nov. 1918	*BRITTON, BERNARD CHARLES ..	Glendale, Vesey Road, Wylde Green, near Birmingham.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6538	Oct. 1912	*BROAD, FREDERIC ARTHUR ..	3, Prospect Place, Swansea, S. Wales
6539	Oct. 1912	*BROADHEAD, CHARLES ALFRED	7, Bernard Street, Uplands, Swansea.
8006	Oct. 1919	*BROCKELBANK, COLIN TURNER SEYMOUR	Elm Lodge, The Glebe, Blackheath, S.E.3.
7069	Oct. 1913	*BRODIE, MATTHEW SCOTT ..	39, Wellmeadow, Paisley, Renfrew.
4868	Feb. 1906	*BROMLEY, ALAN ..	Borough Surveyor, Godalming, Surrey.
4580	Feb. 1905	*BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL ..	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup Kent.
6444	Feb. 1912	*BROOKMAN, RALPH HERBERT ..	70, Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, N.
3516	Oct. 1899	*BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL ..	Collingham, Newark-on-Trent.
7789	Nov. 1918	*BROOKSBANK, ROBERT ..	Cedarvale, Basford Park, Stoke-on-Trent.
1073	Jan. 1884	BROWN, ALEXANDER ..	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
6541	Oct. 1912	*BROWN, ALFRED WILLOUGHBY HOPE ..	12, Old Town, Clapham Common, S.W.
3491	Feb. 1899	*BROWN ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	11, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.
4921	Oct. 1906	*BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE ..	Park Place, Harefield, Middlesex.
7071	Oct. 1913	*BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD ..	No. 2 Section Office R.A.F., A.C.S. No. 3 Stores Depot R.A.F., Milton near Abingdon, Berks.
6542	Oct. 1912	*BROWN, EDWARD JAMES ..	5, North Terrace, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.
5632	Oct. 1909	*BROWN, GEORGE MACDONALD ..	Okeford, Tring, Herts.
3966	Oct. 1902	*BROWN, JAMES CARTER ..	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.
3796	Oct. 1901	*BROWN, JOHN ..	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
6544	Oct. 1912	*BROWN, LEONARD JOHN ..	172, Ribblesdale Road, Streatham S.W.
537	Oct. 1910	*BROWN, NORMAN ERNEST ..	9, Brook Street, W.
6363	Feb. 1913	*BROWN, RICHARD CHARLES ..	34, Holyoake Walk, Ealing, W.
3354	Oct. 1895	*BROWN, THOMAS, JUN. ..	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, Cumberland.
6177	Oct. 1911	*BROWN, THOMAS STANLEY ..	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue. Withington, Manchester.
5413	Oct. 1908	*BROWN, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	Woodside, Pollard's Hill North Norbury, S.W.
1410	Dec. 1887	*BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford, Herts. and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street, W.
2626	Feb. 1894	*BROWN, WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT	332, High Road, Kilburn. N.W.
3797	Oct. 1901	*BROWNE, EUSTACE MONTAGUE ..	c/o B.C.A. Agent, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.
3650	Oct. 1900	*BROWNING, EGBERT GEORGE ..	89, Orford Road, Walthamstow, E.
2656	Oct. 1894	*BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID ..	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchester Hants.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*BRUCE, REGINALD	15, Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1905	*B[RUZAUD, SIDNEY JOHN	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*BRYAN, ARTHUR	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*B[RYANS, MAURICE EDWARD	St. John's Vicarage, Bult, Brecknock.
Oct. 1913	*BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN	The Stalls, Worcester.
May 1883	BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1919	*§BUCKLEY, CYRIL HUGH	9, Tollington Place, N.4.
Oct. 1912	*BUCKMASTER, HERBERT HAMBLETON	29, West Hill Road, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*B[UDGEN, WILLIAM HAROLD	"Rosemead," Croham Road, South Croydon.
Oct. 1901	*BULL, THOMAS HENRY	London County Council, Architect's Department, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*BULLOCK, BURNETT	Milburn House, Mitcham, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*B[UMPSTEAD, ALBERT DENNIS	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1906	*BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY.. ..	Glindon, Knowleston Place, Matlock, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1909	*BURBIDGE, FREDERICK CHARLES	75, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hampshire.
Oct. 1906	*BURBIDGE, JOHN SAVILLE.. ..	5, Thayer Street, Manchester Square, W.1.
Oct. 1911	*BURFORD, JAMES ALFRED HEATH	Surveyor's Office, Bromsgrove U.D.C., Worcestershire.
Oct. 1903	*B[URGE, ARTHUR JOHN	428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*B[URGE, GILBERT ALBAN	19, Burlington Road, Redland, Bristol.
Oct. 1910	*B[URGESS, ARTHUR	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
Nov. 1918	*BURKITT, CECIL	3, Westbourne Road, Barnsbury, N.7.
Feb. 1906	*B[URKITT, HAROLD, M.Sc. (Durham), N.D.A.	Woodside House, Witton Park, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1908	*BURN-CALLANDER, CUTHBERT ..	Sherborne, Warwick.
Nov. 1918	*BURNETT, ANDREW STUART ..	2, High Street, Southampton.
Nov. 1918	*BURNSIDE, THOMAS LOCHHEAD	39, Cecil Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*BURRELL, FRANK	Sea Point, Wentworth Avenue, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants.
Oct. 1909	*B[URROWS, EDWARD CRAWFORD..	c/o S. E. Burrows, Clophill, Amptill, Beds.
Oct. 1897	*B[URROWS, FRANK HERBERT ..	Little Tinton, Warehorne, near Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1909	*B[URROWS, P. CHAS.	Elmdene, Runnemedes Road, Egham, Surrey.
Oct. 1903	*B[URSTOW, RALPH HENRY	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7075	Oct. 1913	*BURT, DOUGLAS ALLAN	20, Glens Avenue, Knowle, Bristol.
4382	Oct. 1904	*BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Valuation Dept., 200, Drake Street Rochdale, Lancashire.
7076	Oct. 1913	*BURTON, WALTER WILLIAM ..	159, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
6182	Oct. 1911	*BURY, WILLIAM NEVILE BROAD- BENT	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
1412	Dec. 1887	*BUSS, FLEETWOOD GEORGE WILLIAM	4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
5637	Oct. 1909	*BUTLER, REGINALD	Clyde House, 51, Romford Road Stratford, E.
5125	Oct. 1907	*BUTLER, THOMAS LIONEL	Park Hill, Ipplepen, S. Devon.
7077	Oct. 1913	*BUTLIN, HENRY SELWYN	10, Woodside, Plymouth.
5393	Oct. 1910	*BUTTERFIELD, HENRY AMBLER, A.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley Yorkshire.
1160	May 1884	BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield, Notts.
4926	Oct. 1906	*BUTTRICK, WALTER HAMMOND..	Bank Chambers, 109, High Street Scunthorpe, Lincs.
6551	Oct. 1912	*BYRON, EDMUND MOORE	c/o E. S. Cox, Esq., Beechlands, York
7078	Oct. 1913	*BYWATERS, STEWART FRANK ..	9, Torrington Square, W.C.
4927	Oct. 1906	*CALLF, GEORGE STUART	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and c/o Stua Callf and Co., Terminus Building Seaford, Sussex.
5894	Oct. 1910	*CALLOW, CLAYTON HAROLD ..	47, Havelock Road, Hastings.
7081	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, ALEXANDER CRAW- FORD	104, West Graham Street, Glasgow.
7082	Oct. 1913	*CAMERON, CHARLES GRANT ..	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshire.
8008	Oct. 1919	*CAMERON, ROBERT	5, St. Ronan's Drive, Shawlands, Glasgow.
3359	Oct. 1898	*CAMPBELL, CHARLES HOWARD ..	1, Arundel Gardens, Kensington Par Road, W.11.
8009	Oct. 1919	*SCAMPBELL, MURRAY GRANT ..	c/o Gibson, Fauldshead Road, Renfrew

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1906	*CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON	100, Donore Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	*SCANHAM, ERNEST REGINALD ..	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*CAPE, JAMES DUNCAN	Ardcairn, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
Oct. 1910	*CAPPER, WILLIAM	3, Winston Terrace, Porthill, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
Oct. 1910	*CARLISLE, WILLIAM JOSEPH ..	3, Allen House, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1913	*CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY ..	Goodrest, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
Oct. 1911	*CARNEGIE, JOHN WILLIAM PERCY	49, Mount Pleasant Villas, Stroud Green, N.4.
Oct. 1908	*CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY ..	"Lyndhurst," Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Oct. 1902	*CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1908	*CARR, CHARLES WATSON	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
Oct. 1898	*CARR, HERBERT FRANCIS	52, Golders Green Road, N.W.4.
Oct. 1911	*CARR, RANDLE WILLIAM, M.R.A.C.	16, Alfred Street, Bath.
Oct. 1913	*CARSON, WILLIAM JOHN WHITE	37, Rosemary Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1913	*CARTER, GEORGE RALPHS	District Valuer's (County) Office, Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
Oct. 1905	*CARTER, JOHN EDWARD	38, Tierney Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*CARTER, WILLIAM LESLIE CASS	61, Chelsham Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*CASS, ALEXANDER JAMES	46, Hardy Road, Westcombe Park, S.E.
Oct. 1907	*CASTELL, DOUGLAS CHARLES ..	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR ..	Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
Oct. 1913	*CATCHPOLE, WILLIE DAVID ..	46, Salisbury Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1901	*CATLEUGH, WILLIAM DENZIL ..	14, Rosevine Road, Cottenham Park, West Wimbledon, S.W.
Feb. 1903	*CATON, THOMAS LINFIELD	Walter House, 418-422, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*CATTLIN, OSMOND, A.M.I.C.E. ..	230, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*CHADWICK, SAMUEL MOORE	180, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
Jan. 1889	*CHALCRAFT, HENRY TERRELL ..	62, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*CHALLICE, JOHN	25, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
Feb. 1913	*CHALLIS, FRANK GORDON	24, Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
Oct. 1909	*CHAMBERLAIN, BENJAMIN	20, Heybridge Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES	45, Swanage Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL ..	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
Nov. 1918	*CHAMBERLAIN, REGINALD PERCY, CAPT., M.C.	12, Wentworth Road, The Fosse, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	*CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS CHANDLESS	Directorate of Lands, War Office, Charing Cross Buildings, Villiers Street, W.C.2.
Oct. 1912	*CHAMBERS, HAROLD JOHN LAVENDER	c/o W. N. Chambers, Haremore House, Faringdon, Berks.
Oct. 1913	*CHAMBERS, JOHN FRANCIS	4, Belgravia, Goole, Yorks.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3971	Oct. 1902	*¶ CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury Sidmouth, Devonshire.
7795	Nov. 1918	* CHAMPION, BRYAN ARTHUR	Maidstone, Kent.
2572	Oct. 1893	* CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
5129	Oct. 1907	*¶ CHAMPION, WILLIAM HALL..	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
5639	Oct. 1909	* CHANT, ARTHUR GUY	21, North Bar Without, Beverley, Yorkshire.
7589	Oct. 1915	*¶ CHAPMAN, ALFRED	
5640	Oct. 1909	*¶ CHAPMAN, ARTHUR HENRY	Metropolitan Water Board, South Place Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
6556	Oct. 1912	*¶ CHAPMAN, DONALD LE CRONIER	11, Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
5642	Oct. 1909	* CHAPMAN, JOHN FRANK	11, The Broadway, Church End, Finchley, N.3.
7796	Nov. 1918	*§ CHAPMAN, OSCAR ALLEN, CAPT.	18, Gladys Road, West Hampstead N.W.6.
6188	Oct. 1911	*¶ CHAPMAN, RICHARD THWAITE, A.R.I.B.A.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton Bolton, Lancashire.
1006	Dec. 1883	CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY St. JOHN	1, Laurel Road, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
4385	Oct. 1904	* CHAPPLE, JOHN GRADDON..	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
7094	Oct. 1913	* CHARITY, FREDERICK WILLIAM	47, Gloucester Road, Kew, S.W.
5643	Oct. 1909	* CHARLES, JOHN ACHESON ..	82, Park Drive, Barrow-in-Furness Lancashire.
3767	Feb. 1901	* CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Fruitlands, Eynsham, Oxon.
7095	Oct. 1913	*¶ CHARLES, RICHARD DUDLEY STAFFORD	Stonegrove Cottage, Edgware, Mid dlesex.
4931	Oct. 1906	* CHART, STEPHEN.. ..	Greenview, Mitcham, Surrey.
4145	Oct. 1903	* CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccles Suffolk.
5644	Oct. 1909	*¶ CHASEMORE, ALEC.	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
6557	Oct. 1912	*¶ CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, JOHN NEVILLE	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
6558	Oct. 1912	* CHEESEWRIGHT, ERNEST ..	56, St. Kilda Road, West Ealing, W.
6559	Oct. 1912	* CHEESEWRIGHT, FREDERICK CECIL	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
7096	Oct. 1912	* CHEESMAN, GEORGE	15, Exeter Street, Brighton.
6560	Oct. 1912	*¶ CHENNELS, ARTHUR JOHN..	52, Langham Road, West Green, N.
7097	Oct. 1913	* CHESTER, HENRY DIBBLE..	3, Carlton Place, Hewlett Road, Che tenham, Glos.
5131	Oct. 1907	* CHEW, PERCIVAL THOMAS..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall Paddington, W.
4387	Oct. 1904	* CHEW, RICHARD	15, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6189	Oct. 1911	*¶ CHEYNE, ALEXANDER	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall Durham.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1909	*CHILCOTT, ARTHUR SAMUEL FAIR-WEATHER	10, Lonsdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.
Nov. 1892	*CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
Dec. 1388	*CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
Feb. 1906	*CHILD, GEORGE MALCOLM	12, West Lodge Avenue, Acton, W.
Oct. 1897	*CHIPP, GEORGE	24, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
Oct. 1899	*CHURCH, GEOFFREY REDMORE ..	1, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge Place, Kensington, W.14.
Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, College Court, Gloucester.
Feb. 1908	*CLARK, CHARLES FOWLER	44A, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*CLARK, CHARLES WALTER	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*CLARK, CUTHBERT HARVEY	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
Oct. 1905	*CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	3, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
Oct. 1903	*CLARK, HERBERT	3, Brook Side, Montrose Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
Oct. 1905	*CLARK, LOUIS VAN	c/o F. Butcher, 7, Tressillian Crescent, St. Johns, S.E.
Feb. 1911	*CLARK, PHILIP LOCKHART	9, Palace Avenue, Llandaff, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*CLARK, ROBERT CHARLES	Alexandra House, 1, Kennington Road, Thorpe Bay, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*CLARK, SIDNEY	45, Doughty Street, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*CLARK, WILLIAM CAMPBELL	Bothal, Morpeth, Northumberland.
Oct. 1912	*CLARK, WILLIAM ERNEST	Butterley Carr, Ripley, Derbyshire.
Nov. 1918	*CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE AUSTIN	7, Springhead Terrace, Loftus, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*CLARK, WILLIAM HENRY	The Limes, Kelvedon.
Oct. 1911	*CLARKE, FRANCIS ARCHIBALD ..	Hornsey, Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, FRANK HAROLD	Hornsey, Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, JAMES ANDREW	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD	6, Carlyle Road, Lakenham, Norwich.
Oct. 1905	*CLARKE, THOMAS GUY	96, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, Glamorgan-shire.
Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, VINCENT COOPER	24, Midhurst Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1912	*CLARKE, WILLIAM ERNEST	74, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*CLARKE, WILLIAM THOMAS	Crossley Buildings, 18A, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5902	Oct. 1910	*¶CLARKSON, JOHN	74, Aberdour Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
6568	Oct. 1912	*CLAYTON, JOSHUA	High Row Chambers, Darlington, Durham.
6956	Feb. 1913	*CLEMENS, WILLIAM CECIL, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Bethnal Green, N.E.
7104	Oct. 1913	*¶CLEVELY, FRANK DAVIS	13, Fordhook Avenue, Ealing, W.
7105	Oct. 1913	*CLEWORTH, WILLIAM ARMINE ..	Bunbury, Tarporley, Cheshire.
6569	Oct. 1912	*¶CLIFTON, CHARLES	6, Clifton Road, Brighton.
6196	Oct. 1911	*CLIPSON, SAMUEL	84, Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich S.E.22.
4738	Oct. 1905	*¶CLOSE, HUBERT JOHN	18, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Green Road, N.W.
4932	Oct. 1906	*CLOUGH, HERBERT HEALEY	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
7107	Oct. 1913	*¶CLOUGH, WILLIAM HOWE	8, Simonside Terrace, Heaton, New castle-on-Tyne.
6570	Oct. 1912	*CLOWES, WILLIAM LEONARD	18, Salisbury Road, Plymouth.
5646	Oct. 1909	*¶COADE, CECIL JAMES	118, Southampton Row, Russell Square, W.C.
7798	Nov. 1918	*COALES, HERBERT WALLIS, CAPT., M.C.	Engineer's Office, Birmingham, and Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, Erdington, Birmingham.
3660	Oct. 1900	*COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM	1, Nimrod Road, Streatham, S.W.
3211	Oct. 1897	*COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER	The Gables, Bramford, near Ipswich.
7590	Oct. 1915	*¶COCHRAN, ANDREW McEWAN	Belview, Linwood, Renfrewshire.
7108	Oct. 1913	*COCKERTON, ARTHUR EDMUND	County Council Offices, 23, North Street, Horsham, Sussex.
8010	Oct. 1919	*CODLING, ALFRED JOHN	483, Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.
8011	Oct. 1919	*COGSWELL, DOUGLAS RUPERT	"Sunnicote," London Road, North End, Portsmouth.
6197	Oct. 1911	*COIGLEY, HAROLD RICHARD	40, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Green N.W.
3809	Oct. 1901	*COKER, HARRY REGINALD ELLIS	1, Hanover Street, Rye Lane, Peckham S.E.
3975	Oct. 1902	*COKER, RALPH HECTOR	St. Omer, 100, Ashburton Avenue, Addiscombe, Croydon.
7799	Nov. 1918	*¶§COLBECK, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Grange Road, Ealing, W.5. and 14, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
7800	Nov. 1918	*COLE, FREDERICK WILLIAM	10, Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.
7110	Oct. 1913	*¶COLEMAN, CYRIL FRANK	7, Blackall Road, Exeter.
5133	Oct. 1907	*COLLARD, PERCY WILLIAM	Hayburn, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
5903	Oct. 1910	*COLLINS, ISAAC	The Hectorage, Tunbridge, Kent.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	COLLINS, JAMES STANLEY	31, High Street, Guernsey, Channel Islands.
Oct. 1919	*COLLINS, PHILIP HOWARD ..	69, Redington Road, N.W.3.
Oct. 1913	*COLLINS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	1, Cecil Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912	*COLLIVER, ARTHUR HENRY ..	Nanga, Chania Bridge, B. E. Africa.
Oct. 1903	*COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Toddington, Winchcombe, Glos.
May 1890	*COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM ..	34, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire.
Oct. 1904	*COMMANDER, CHARLES CURTIS ..	Land Agent's Office, G.E.R., Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
Feb. 1909	*CONQUEST, CLAUDE DUNCOMBE ..	10, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham.
Oct. 1909	*CONRAN, WILLIAM ADAM BASTARD	Bradridge House, Diptford, South Brent, South Devon.
Oct. 1907	*CONWAY, FREDERICK JAMES KELSHAW	3/4, Market Place, Crewe.
Oct. 1899	*COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Leacroft, 3, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1900	*COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	City Engineer's Office, Oxford.
Nov. 1918	*COOK, SAUNDERSON SAUNDER ..	Wynnstay, Meadow Road, Loughton, Essex.
Oct. 1897	*COOKE, FREDERICK ROPER ..	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Oct. 1900	*COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Frickley, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1907	*COOPER, BERTIE	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
Oct. 1904	*COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN	Wootton, Northampton.
Feb. 1913	*COOPER, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	3, Wrightington Street, Wigan.
Oct. 1913	*COOPER, FREDERICK EDMUND ..	77, East Street, Bridport, Dorset.
Oct. 1911	*COPE, REGINALD, CAPT., R.E. ..	Hazelwood, Argyll Street, Kettering, Northants.
Oct. 1898	*COPE, WILLIAM GEORGE	6, Old Quebec Street, Marble Arch, W.
Oct. 1911	*CORBETT, WILLIAM	28, Arlinton Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1904	*CORBLE, ARCHIBALD HARRISON ..	Aberglaslyn, Shoot-up-Hill, Brondesbury.
Oct. 1905	*CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	1, Windsor Avenue, New Longton, near Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1919	*CORK, RONALD JOHN	The Marquess of Northampton's Estate Office, 19, Northampton Square, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*CORNELL, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	c/o Messrs. Palmer & Turner, Architects and Surveyors, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1903	*CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES ..	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Nov. 1918	*COSSINS, CHARLES GEORGE ..	42, Torridon Road, Catford, S.E.6.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
4394	Oct. 1904	*COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK..	26, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
4152	Oct. 1903	*COTTAM, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang, Lancashire.
7113	Oct. 1913	*COTTAM, HARRY	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
7114	Oct. 1913	*COUCHER, ALFRED EDWIN RENESON	51, Butler Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
6203	Oct. 1911	*COULDREY, HERBERT MILL ..	Sunniva, Paignton, Devon.
7803	Nov. 1918	*COULSON, ERIC JAMES	71, School Road, Moseley, Birmingham
6204	Oct. 1911	*COULTHARD, JOSEPH	Dalston, Cumberland.
7115	Oct. 1913	*COUNSELL, WILLIAM ANDERSON	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston, Lancs.
7804	Nov. 1918	*COURTHOPE-MUNROE, CARYL HENRY	3, Gloucester Gate, N.W.1.
4070	Oct. 1902	*COURTNAY, CHARLES PHILIP ..	11, Abbotshall Road, Catford, S.E.
6575	Oct. 1912	*COUSINS, WALTER HORACE.. ..	Eastover, Bridgwater.
5421	Oct. 1903	*COVENTRY, BERNARD SETON ..	Burgate Manor, Fordingbridge, Hants
7591	Oct. 1915	*COVER, GEORGE WILLIAM	81, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.17.
5422	Oct. 1903	*COVERNTON, CHRISTOPHER ALAN	9, Devonshire Terrace, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
2946	Oct. 1895	*COWELL, HERBERT LEE	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
5423	Oct. 1903	*COWELL, NORMAN, M.C.	District Valuer's Office, 18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
4658	Oct. 1905	*COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD ..	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
747	Feb. 1882	COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
4659	Oct. 1905	*COX, DOUGLAS HAROLD	Wakefield, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.
7592	Oct. 1915	*COX, FREDERICK TRUSCOTT ..	Springfield, Aberavon, Port Talbot, Glamorgan.
6677	Oct. 1912	*COX, GORDON WILKINSON.. ..	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
6205	Oct. 1911	*COX, NORMAN WILKINSON.. ..	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
2573	Oct. 1893	*COX, REGINALD JOHN.. .. .	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
4933	Oct. 1906	*COX, VICTOR JENNINGS	Alfriston, Hadley Road, New Barnet, Herts.
7805	Nov. 1918	*COX, WILLIAM DOUGLAS	42, Southfield Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
5187	Oct. 1907	*CRABB, ARTHUR HORACE	17, Kimberley Road, Richmond Road, Leytonstone, E.11.
6578	Oct. 1912	*CRAGG, WALTER	13, Clifton Avenue, Altrincham, Cheshire.
6579	Oct. 1912	*CRAIG, ALEXANDER BALFOUR ..	Prudential Chambers, Eastport, Dunfermline, Scotland.
6207	Oct. 1911	*CRAIG, ANDREW, JUN.	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1916	*[CRAIG, JOSEPH HUGH	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
Feb. 1909	*[CRANFIELD, GUY WILLIAM, MAJOR, M.B.E.	Bramley House, Enfield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1894	*CREGEEN, HUGH STOWELL, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Department, South Eastern and Chatham Railway, London Bridge Station, S.E.
Mar. 1881	CRESSWELL, JOHN THEODORE ROSE	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*[CRICHTON, JAMES STUART	Valuation Department, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
Oct. 1906	*CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES	Kidsgrove U.D.C., Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
Oct. 1908	*[CROFT, CHRISTOPHER	The Elms, Dallington, Northampton.
Oct. 1910	*CROMIE, ROBERT, LT.-COL.	55, Rue Maladrerie, Rouen, France.
Oct. 1899	*CROOK, HOLLIS AUGUSTUS.. ..	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
Oct. 1905	*CROSHER, WILLIAM SAMUEL	Hains, Hampstead Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.
Oct. 1894	*CROSIER, CHARLES	101, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*CROSS, CLEMENT	18, Walbrook, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*CROSS, CYRIL JOHN	Mayfield, Kirkham, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	*CROSS, PEMBROKE HENRY COCKAYNE	The Poplars, East Cosham, Hants.
Oct. 1909	*CROSSLEY, THOMAS EDGAR	68, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent
Oct. 1913	*CROSSLEY, VERNON	31, Lake Bank, Littleborough, near Manchester, Lancashire.
Nov. 1918	*CROUCH, GEOFFREY THOMAS	Bruton Lodge, Castle Avenue, Hale End, Chingford, E.4.
Oct. 1913	*CROUCH, GERALD LINFORD	Lynton, Harrow View, Harrow, Middlesex.
Oct. 1904	*CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER	2, York Row, Wisbech, Cambridge- shire.
Oct. 1911	*CRUMP, THOMAS GRAHAM.. ..	1, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*[CRUNDALL, WILLIAM HENRY	c/o Standard Bank, Nairobi, B. E. Africa.
Feb. 1910	*CUBITT, ERNEST JAMES	28, Niton Street, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*[CUBITT, HORACE WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	7, New Square, Carey Street, W.C.
Mar. 1879	CUDLIPP, WILLIAM	1, Queensdown Road, Lower Clapton, E.5.
Oct. 1912	*[CULLIFORD, LEONARD ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	33, Furnivall Street, Holborn, E.C.4.
Nov. 1918	*CULLINGTON, STANLEY CYRIL	85, Farrant Avenue, Wood Green, N.22.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4937	Oct. 1906	*CULME-SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Glenville, Bitterne, Hants.
5142	Oct. 1907	*CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM FRED- ERICK	Newstead, Southwood Road, New Eltham, S.E.9.
7121	Oct. 1913	*CURRALL, EDWARD PERCY	109, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
6585	Oct. 1912	*CURTIS, FREDERICK JOHN	82, Belleville Road, Wandsworth Commo S.W.
5907	Oct. 1910	*CURTISS, EDWARD HERBERT	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Port land Street, W.
3216	Oct. 1897	*CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON	Down Cottage, Cliff End, Purley Surrey.
4398	Oct. 1904	*CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall Marlborough, Wilts.
7593	Oct. 1915	*CUTMORE, HENRY JAMES	76, Rosebank Avenue, Harrow.
5650	Oct. 1909	*CUTTS, EDWARD JAMES	Rosebank, Homersham Road, Norbiton
5429	Oct. 1908	*DABBS, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	74, Stamford Hill, N.
6586	Oct. 1912	*DABORN, ALWYNE VICTOR	103, Malden Road, New Malden, Surre
3156	Feb. 1897	*DAFFORN, GEORGE BERTIE	25, High Street, Wimbledon Common S.W.
3815	Oct. 1901	*DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	c/o Messrs. Simmons & Co, Basing stoke, Hants.
6445	Feb. 1912	*DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR	The Cedars, Kidderminster, Worceste shire.
3869	Oct. 1898	*DANCASTER, ARTHUR	14, Tregonwell Road, Bournemouth.
7123	Oct. 1913	*DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwic
7808	Nov. 1918	*DARBY, NICHOLAS HENRY NELSON	Elm Villa, Courtenay Road, Newto Abbot, S. Devon.
4156	Oct. 1903	*DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW	50, The Avenue, Ealing West, W.13.
5908	Oct. 1910	*DARLING, JOHN	25, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
5825	Feb. 1910	*DARNELL, CHARLES TILLEY	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
7594	Oct. 1915	*DARTNALL, ERNEST VICTOR	Forest House, High Stone, Leyton stone, Essex.
6212	Oct. 1911	*DARTNALL, JAMES AMBROSE	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonston Essex.
5652	Oct. 1909	*DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD ASHFORD	Ardmay Hotel, Surbiton, Surrey.
4400	Oct. 1904	*DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL	Damerham, Salisbury.
4605	Oct. 1905	*DAVENPORT, HERBERT	75, Rectory Grove, Clapham, S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*¶ DAVEY, EDWIN CLISSOLD	42, Redbourne Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
Oct. 1893	*DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
Oct. 1902	*¶ DAVIS, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*DAVIDSON, GEORGE SPENCE, D.S.C.	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
Oct. 1897	*DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
Oct. 1911	*¶ DAVIES, ALBERT GEORGE	53, Shaftesbury Road, Ravenscourt Park, W.
Oct. 1919	*DAVIES, ARTHUR	1, St. George's Road, Hampstead, N.W.6.
Oct. 1913	*¶ DAVIES, BENJAMIN PRICE	"Bryn Awel," Ystrad Mynach, near Cardiff.
Nov. 1918	*DAVIES, DAVID WALTER	Goyallt, Llangeitho, Cardiganshire.
Oct. 1907	*¶ DAVIES, EDWARD OWEN	"Dudbrook," Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.
Oct. 1907	*¶ DAVIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	High Street, Thornbury, Gloucestershire.
Oct. 1912	*DAVIES, HARRY TUDOR	Resident Engineer's Office, Copper Mill Bridge Works, Wraysbury, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*¶ DAVIES, HERBERT BYRON	Paris House, West Street, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶ DAVIES, JOHN LLEWELLYN	Town Planning Dept., Council Offices, Barry, Glam.
Oct. 1899	*¶ DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
Oct. 1903	*¶ DAVIES, LEONARD OWEN	11, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1912	*DAVIES, PHILIP ISAAC	The Croft, Victoria, Mon.
Oct. 1919	*DAVIES, THOMAS WALTER	877, High Road, Tottenham, N.
Oct. 1907	*¶ DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE BATCHELOR	39, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Oct. 1908	*DAVIS, ARTHUR JAMES	The Cottage, Croft Lane, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1915	*¶ DAVIS, FRANCIS ROBERT EDWARD	c/o 40, Castelnau Gardens, Barnes, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*DAVIS, THOMAS HENRY CLIFFORD	Glyndwr, Cornwall Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*¶ DAVIS, WILLIAM ARTHUR	29, Westgate, Whitstable, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*¶ DAVIS, WILLIAM WINWOOD	97, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*DAVISON, LOUIS JAMES	c/o Messrs. Ellis and Palmer, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*DAVISON, PERCY	Estate Office, Wenvoe, nr. Cardiff.
Oct. 1901	*DAVY, CLIFTON ROBERT	The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6598	Oct. 1912	*DAW, EDMUND NORMAN	14, Roseberg Gardens, Crouch End, N.
6599	Oct. 1912	*DAWES, GEORGE WILLIAM FRANCIS	74, Cheapside, E.C.2.
8979	Oct. 1902	*DAWKINS, ALBERT JAMES	48, Howard's Lane, Putney, S.W.5.
6214	Oct. 1911	*DAWSON, ERIC JAMES	P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
7127	Oct. 1913	*DAWSON, ERNEST	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
7128	Oct. 1913	*DAY, CYRIL WALTER	Victoria Buildings, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
5149	Oct. 1907	*DAY, JOSEPH REYNOLDS	Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.
8017	Oct. 1919	*DAY, STANLEY ERNEST	28, Denbigh Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
7129	Oct. 1913	*DAY, STANLEY LEWIS	Etchingham Lodge, Etchingham Park Road, Finchley, N.
7683	Nov. 1916	*DEACON, EDWIN THOMAS	c/o C. F. Taylor, Horley, Surrey.
5918	Oct. 1910	*DEAKIN, FRANCIS HENRY	Fieldhead, Wesley Park Road, Selly Oak Birmingham.
6600	Oct. 1912	*DEAN, SAM	Council Offices, Hipperholme, Halifax.
6216	Oct. 1911	*DEAN, WILLIAM	42, Radford Road, Coventry.
6602	Oct. 1912	*DEWHIRST, CHARLES LESLIE	22, West Cliff Grove, Harrogate, Yorks.
6603	Oct. 1912	*DEWHURST, THOMAS HERBERT	23, Symonds Road, Preston, Lancs.
5658	Oct. 1909	*DIBDIN, ROBERT JOHN (Chairman Junior Meetings)	38, Greenham Road, Muswell Hill, N.
5654	Oct. 1909	*DICKIE, ALBERT GEORGE	30, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham S.W.
7181	Oct. 1913	*DICKIN, EDWARD LINDUP	149, Lewisham Road, S.E.13.
3534	Oct. 1899	*DICKINSON, JAMES MURGATROYD	14, Church Road, Ashford, Kent.
6604	Oct. 1912	*DICKINSON, WILLIAM GREEN-HALGH	Windsor Road, City Road, Chester.
7132	Oct. 1913	*DICKSON, DUNCAN PETER	The Brambles, Orche Hill Avenue Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
6218	Oct. 1911	*DICKSON, REGINALD HERBERT BRUCE	Speen, Newbury, Berks.
4405	Oct. 1904	*DIXON, FRANCIS EVELYN	54, King Edward Road, Hackney, N.E.
7684	Nov. 1916	*DOBSON, WILLIAM	47, Raeberry Street, Glasgow.
7183	Oct. 1913	*DOCHERTY, JOHN, JUN.	The Grange, Pontypridd, S. Wales.
6605	Oct. 1912	*DOCKING, CARLTON WILLIAM	20, Lansdown Gardens, Lansdown Road, Croydon.
6219	Oct. 1911	*DOCKSEY, SYDNEY BATEMAN	175, Highgate, Heaton, Bradford Yorks.
7135	Oct. 1913	*DODDS, PERCY	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, York.
5915	Oct. 1910	*DODGSHON, EDMUND CHARLES	99, St. James's Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
7136	Oct. 1913	*DONALDSON, JAMES	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
5656	Oct. 1909	*DONGER, WILLIAM JAMES	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*DONN, ALBERT	32B, Maida Vale, W.
Oct. 1897	*DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ..	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*DOUGLAS, NORMAN	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*DOUGLAS, ROBERT CRAWFORD ..	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead. Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*DOW, JOHN ARMOUR	Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*DOW, WALTER JAMES.. .. .	"Marazion," Eastwick, Great Bookham, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*DOYLE, GRAHAM	Valuation Department, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
Oct. 1902	*DRAKE, FRANK ARTHUR	39, Alfred Place West, South Kensington Station, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*DRAPER, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	22, Greenfield Road, Old Town, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1909	*DREW, JOHN DENYS	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
Oct. 1912	*DREW, SYDNEY VERNON	14, Lavender Sweep, Clapham Junction, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*DREWRY, GEORGE HAYWARD ..	Court Heath, Buxton, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1911	*DRING, CECIL	21, Tynemouth Road, S. Tottenham, N.15.
Oct. 1917	*DRIVER, ELLIS SAMUEL	Estate Office, L.S.W.Rly., Waterloo Station, S.E.1.
Oct. 1901	*DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT	5, Acacia Road, Leamington Spa.
Oct. 1919	*DRURY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER..	66, West Street, Harrow, Middlesex.
Oct. 1906	*DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS	Keston, Hayes, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*DUCKWORTH, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1909	*DUKE, AUGUSTUS BARNABY CYRIL.. .. .	"Maen," Dorchester.
Oct. 1908	*DUKE, HENRY EDWARD	"Maen," Dorchester.
Oct. 1914	*DUKE-WILLIAMS, RONALD, CAPT.	Dalmahoy Estate Office, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
Oct. 1912	*DUNBAVAND, EUSTACE	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool, Durham.
Oct. 1913	*DUNCAN, HARRY.. .. .	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
Oct. 1906	*DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN, M.R.I.A.I.	18, Ely Place, Dublin.
Nov. 1918	*DUNN, JOHN WILLIAM	8, Morris Place, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
Oct. 1905	*DUNN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hinton Farm, Twyford, Berks.
Oct. 1919	*DUNNAGE, GERALD ECKETT	50, The Manor House, Marylebone Road, N.W.
Oct. 1919	*DUNSTER, HENRY FRANK	11, Brigham Road, Reading.
Feb. 1900	*DUNT, JOHN HARLOW.. .. .	Trelawne, Arragon Gardens, Streatham, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5151	Oct. 1907	*DURANT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	15, High Street, Walton-on-Naze Essex.
5439	Oct. 1908	*DURDEN, STANLEY JOHN	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath Surrey.
6223	Oct. 1911	*DUTCH, ROBERT VICTOR.. ..	48, Teignmouth Road, Cricklewood N.W.
5440	Oct. 1908	*§DUTTON, JOSEPH	"Comerford," 32, Park Lane, Walling ton, Surrey.
6612	Oct. 1912	*§DYER, FRANK	35, Dudley Road, Whalley Range Manchester.
5661	Oct. 1909	*DYER, FREDERICK	27, Springfield Avenue, Bridlington Yorks.
5917	Oct. 1910	*¶DYER, WILLIAM FANSTONE ..	17, Montpelier Road, Blackheath, S.E. and c/o Dyer, Son, and Hilton, Blackheath, S.E.
6224	Oct. 1911	*EADE, CHRISTOPHER AYLME..	Branson House, Darlington.
6613	Oct. 1912	*¶EAGLES, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	Hayden House, Avenue Road, Hur stanton, Norfolk.
5441	Oct. 1908	*¶EAMER, ALFRED STANLEY.. ..	St. David's, Higher Drive, Purley Surrey.
5662	Oct. 1909	*¶EAMES, LEIGH FAIRFAX	Nakuru, British East Africa.
6225	Oct. 1911	*¶EASTMAN, EDWARD GEORGE ..	District Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
2578	Oct. 1893	*§EASTON, WALTER JOHN	82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, W
2922	Oct. 1901	*EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM..	57, Parkgate Road, Chester.
6614	Oct. 1912	*EATON, GEORGE MORLEY	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
5152	Oct. 1907	*EATON, ROWLAND WYNNE.. ..	Central Buildings, North John Street Liverpool.
6110	Feb. 1911	*¶ECCLESHALL, GEORGE BENNETT	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley Road Farnworth, Lancashire.
5919	Oct. 1910	*§EDEN, FREDERICK STEWART ..	5, Hampton Road, Chorlton-cum Hardy, Manchester.
3823	Oct. 1901	*EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (Oxon.)	Nalder Hill, Newbury, Berks.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*EDGSON, WALTER STANLEY ..	Hillier & Parker, 99, Regent Street, W.1.
Oct. 1913	*EDWARDS, EUSTACE HERBERT ..	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford, Yorks.
Nov. 1918	*EDWARDS, GEORGE FRANK ..	Estate Office, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester.
Feb. 1908	*EDWARDS, GEORGE PERCY ..	14, Whyke Road, Chichester, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	*EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD ..	Glen Lyn, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
Oct. 1911	*EDWARDS, ROBERT	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
Oct. 1904	*EDWARDS, SPENCER	160, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	*EDWARDS, THOMAS HENRY ..	248, London Road, West Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1903	*EGREMONT, JOHN	Greystones, Greenhill, Weymouth.
Oct. 1902	*ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover, Kent.
Oct. 1893	*ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON ..	Hillside, Sittingbourne, Kent.
Feb. 1913	*ELKINGTON, CHRISTOPHER GARRETT	Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*ELKINS, CHARLES HENRY ..	4A, Jewry Street, Winchester, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*ELLAM, GEOFFREY WALTER ..	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIOTT, AUSTIN HOOTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton, Nottinghamshire.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIOTT, BERNARD	12, The Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1901	*ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE ..	70, St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
Oct. 1913	*ELLIS, CLIFFORD BARTLETT ..	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*ELLIS, GEORGE EDWARD ..	1, Lithos Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*ELLIS, THOMAS GWYNNE ..	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster, Wilts.
Oct. 1911	*ELLIS, WILFRID SPENCER ..	South View, Northampton Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
Oct. 1904	*ELLYATT, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	White Croft, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.
Oct. 1906	*ELMES, FREDERICK LANSELL ..	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	*ELPHICK, RICHARD	36, St. George's Road, Abbey Road, N.W.
Oct. 1919	*ELSE, CHARLES GLOSSOP ..	Park Lodge, Fritchley, near Derby.
Nov. 1918	*ELWELL, ERIC REGINALD ..	3 & 5, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Feb. 1912	*EMERY, GEORGE MONTAGU ..	Cromwell House, Broadstairs, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*ENGLISH, ARTHUR HERBERT ..	138, Fairfax Road, Hornsey, N.
Oct. 1910	*ENGLISH, HARRY EDWIN ..	78, Victoria Park Road, South Hackney, N.E.
Oct. 1905	*ENGLISH, HENRY CECIL ..	P.O. Box 3980, Johannesburg.
Oct. 1911	*ENTWISTLE, JOSEPH	Greenmount, Milner Road, Ansdell, Lytham, Lancs.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:	Address.
7147	Oct. 1913	*ENTWISTLE, THOMAS	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
4412	Oct. 1904	*ERMENT, CUTHBERT EMIL ALBERT	Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo, via Singapore.
4585	Feb. 1905	*ERMIRICH, HENRY	43, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
8022	Oct. 1919	*ESBESTER, ERNEST HENRY ..	City Valuer's Office, The Exchange, Bristol.
5827	Feb. 1910	*ESCOLME, JOHN	56, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
4162	Oct. 1903	*EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON	Petwood Estate Office, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire.
6620	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, DAVID	Rose Hill, Gorsgoch, Llanybyther, Cardiganshire.
5573	Feb. 1909	*EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
6621	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, ERNEST	Nesscliffe, Green Walk, Whalley Range, Manchester.
7148	Oct. 1913	*EVANS, FRANK SYDNEY	33, Ranelagh Road, Westminster, S.W.
5156	Oct. 1907	*EVANS, HENRY MONTAGUE ..	City Engineer's Department, City Hall, Cardiff.
7816	Nov. 1918	*EVANS, JOHN EDGAR VAUGHAN	29, Murray Street, Llanelly, S. Wales.
5523	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, JOHN WILLIAMS PERCIVAL	4, Brynmawr Terrace, The Wotton, Brecon, S. Wales.
6233	Oct. 1911	*EVANS, PHILIP	3, Dagmar Road, S. Norwood, S.E.
3677	Oct. 1900	*EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE ..	Bank House, Stafford.
6624	Oct. 1912	*EVANS, SAMUEL BOWLIE	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea.
4413	Oct. 1904	*EVERARD, BERNARD	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
2516	Nov. 1892	*EVERETT, ARTHUR SHERMAN ..	14, Victoria Street, S.W.
8023	Oct. 1919	*EVERSHED, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	The Crest, Aldershot Road, Guildford.
8024	Oct. 1919	*EVERSHED, WILFRID LEONARD ARMITAGE	The Crest, Aldershot Road, Guildford.
5665	Oct. 1909	*EWEN, REGINALD MALCOLM, CAPT.	5, Abbey Terrace, St. Albans.
7817	Nov. 1918	*EXLEY-FISHER, THOMAS	Glenroyd, Dymond Road, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.
5625	Oct. 1912	*FAIRCLOUGH, VINCENT	The Gables, Leigh, Lancs.
4679	Oct. 1905	*FAIRWEATHER, NORMAN BLUMER	40, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
5446	Oct. 1908	FALKNER, FRANK NINUS	7, Hill's Place, Oxford Circus, W.1.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*FALKNER, JOHN WILLIAM.. ..	c/o C. E. Mawdsley, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada.
Oct. 1919	*FARNSWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES	c/o Messrs. Berry Brothers & Bagshaw, Kettering.
Oct. 1912	*FARRANT, PERCY.. ..	Westown, Hemycok. Devon.
Oct. 1904	*FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1904	*FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD	Lord Hylton's Estate, Kilmerston, near Bath, Somersetshire.
Nov. 1918	*FAULKNER, JOHN BRAFIELD ..	28, Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*FAULKNER, JOHN DENNIS.. ..	c/o W. Brown & Co., Land Agents, Tring.
Oct. 1919	*FAWCETT, ARTHUR JOSEPH ..	80, Woodland Rise, Muswell Hill, N.10.
Oct. 1911	*FAWCETT, KENNETH MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
Oct. 1919	*FAYERS, HARRY	5, Southsea Avenue, Watford, Herts.
Feb. 1913	*FEATHERSTONE, OSWALD	Cheslyn, Chepstow Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1903	*FENNING, JOHN HENRY	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*FENTON, FRANK	33, Waverley Terrace, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*FENTUM, CHARLES ALFRED ..	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, ROBERT	42, Finlay Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, WILLIAM HARVEY ..	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
Feb. 1907	*FERREY, GERALD COLSTON ..	32, St. Paul's Square, York.
Oct. 1904	*FERRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM.. ..	218, Pemberton Block, Victoria, British Columbia.
Oct. 1901	*FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN	20, Linden Grove, Gosport, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*FIELD, VICTOR	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex.
Feb. 1908	*FIELDING, ARTHUR EDWARD BRUCE	Littlethorpe Manor, Ripon, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1908	*FIELDING, KENNETH HUBERT ..	51, London Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1905	*FIFE, JAMES DONALD.. ..	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1894	*FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT.. ..	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1904	*FINCH, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
Oct. 1913	*FINCHAM, EDWARD, CAPT., M.C., A.R.I.B.A.	Mark's Tey, Colchester.
Oct. 1912	*FINISTER, HARRY.. ..	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
Oct. 1912	*FIRTH, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	Hazelholme, Buxton Road, Stockport.
Oct. 1909	*FISHER, EDWIN GRAINGER ..	60, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge.
Oct. 1912	*FISHER, JAMES THOMAS	District Valuer's Office, 32, Full Street, Derby.
Oct. 1896	*FISHER, ROBERT.. ..	10, Fairlight Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.
Oct. 1905	*FISHER, THOMAS ROTELY	Priory Estate Office, Christchurch, Hants.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7151	Oct. 1913	*FISHWICK, VICTOR CHARLES ..	98, Oxford Gardens, N. Kensington, W.
6636	Oct. 1912	*FITCH, JOHN THOMAS.. ..	City Surveyor's Department, Council House, Birmingham.
4684	Oct. 1905	*FITCH, PHILIP	Engineer's Department, 299, Barrow Mitre, Buenos Aires, South America
4419	Oct. 1904	*FITCH, SIDNEY	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.
1123	Mar. 1884	FITNESS, JOHN FRANCIS ..	80, Cheapside, E.C.
7819	Nov. 1918	*FITSIMMONS, ARTHUR ..	19, Agnew Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.23.
5926	Oct. 1910	*FLEMING, HERBERT SIDNEY ..	48, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W.
7153	Oct. 1913	*FLINT, ARTHUR	c/o Messrs. Tracey Bros., Ltd., Apartment 884, Bogotá, Columbia, S. America.
7154	Oct. 1913	*FLITCROFT, PERCY	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, near Manchester, Lancashire.
6237	Oct. 1911	*FLOOD, ALFRED WILLIAM..	228, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.
8028	Oct. 1919	*FLOWER, HENRY GEORGE STANLEY	11, Paul Street, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
7155	Oct. 1913	*FLOWER, JOHN JAMES, B.A.I..	District Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.
4949	Oct. 1906	*FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR ..	Woburn Sands, Beds., and Bletchley Bucks.
6238	Oct. 1911	*FORBES, ALEXANDER	Highmoor Lodge, Highmoor Road, Caversham, Oxon.
3939	Oct. 1902	*FORD, C. GRAHAM	Metropolitan Asylums Board, Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C.
7156	Oct. 1913	*FORD, CHARLES WILLIAM ERNEST	Woodthorpe, Summerheath Road, Hailsham, Sussex.
6239	Oct. 1911	*FORD, FRANCIS CURTIS ..	12, Rosemont Mansions, Lithos Road, Finchley Road, N.W.
7821	Nov. 1918	*FORDER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Maesyffynon, Glyn Neath, Glamorgan
5828	Feb. 1910	*FORGE, RAYMOND JAMES ..	c/o Holland & Co., Argyle Corner, West Ealing Station, W.
1888	Nov. 1890	*FORREST, WILLIAM	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan, Cardiff.
8029	Oct. 1919	*FORRESTER, HAROLD	16, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon
7822	Nov. 1918	*FORRESTER, WILLIAM.. ..	Red Lea, Roman Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
4686	Oct. 1905	*FORTUNE, SIDNEY HERBERT ..	Imperial War Graves Commission, c/o British Consul, Salonica.
3687	Oct. 1905	*FOSTER, GAIUS	Architect's Department, London County Council, New County Hall, S.E.1.
5929	Oct. 1910	*FOSTER, NORMAN BEAUMONT ..	"Northridge," Amptill, Beds.
5030	Oct. 1919	*FOSTER, RICHARD FRANCIS ..	Northcliffe, Hakin, Milford Haven, S. Wales.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1900	*¶ FOSTER, WALTER.	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
Oct. 1912	* FOULD, JOSEPH	Valuation Department, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
Oct. 1904	*¶ FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH . .	Hamilton Estates Office, The Palace, Hamilton, N.B.
Oct. 1913	* FOURACRE, FREDERICK WALTER	89, Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1905	* FOWLER, CHARLES K.	Estate Office, Killarney.
Oct. 1911	* FOWLER, ERNEST ELIAS	Head Office, Brocton Camp, Stafford.
Nov. 1918	*¶ FOX, CHARLES HORACE, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	Heathleigh, Halifax.
Oct. 1910	* FOX, JOHN HARPER GRAHAM . .	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1904	* FRANCE, ARTHUR STANLEY . .	63, Newington Butts, S.E.
Oct. 1906	* FRANCIS, BERNARD	National House, Newgate Street, E.C.
Nov. 1918	* FRANCIS, EDWARD THORPE . .	Michigan, Watring Hill, St. Austell, Cornwall.
Feb. 1902	*¶ FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM . .	65, Rock Road, Cambridge.
Oct. 1909	*¶ FRANCIS, THOMAS JOHN PHILIP .	Inland Revenue, 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Oct. 1919	*¶ FRANCIS, THOMAS PHILLIP . .	Town Hall, Pontypool, Mon.
Oct. 1906	*¶ FRANKLIN, HERBERT JOHN . .	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
Oct. 1911	* FRASER, ALEXANDER ARTHUR, THE HON. MASTER OF SALTOUN	Philorth, Fraserburgh, Scotland.
Oct. 1913	* FREARSON, THOMAS BINGLEY . .	18, Westwell Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1919	* FREEMAN, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS	18, Rugby Mansions, Addison Bridge, Kensington, W.14.
Oct. 1910	*¶ FREEMAN, DUDLEY SEARLE . .	Waterlake, Chiddingstone, Kent.
Oct. 1911	* FREEMAN, FRANK CONDY	Bushey Cottage, Harlington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1899	*§ FREEMAN, GEORGE	Kenmure, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1900	* FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL . .	Great Massingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Oct. 1913	* FREY, HENRY	68, Aldbourne Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Feb. 1902	* FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Station Gates, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*¶ FROST, ERNEST DAVENALL . .	56, Manchuria Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1912	* FULCHER, CHRISTOPHER TURTILL	Deputy Surveyor, Shoreditch Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.
Oct. 1912	* FULFORD, FREDERICK JOHN . .	134, Queen's Walk, Nottingham.
Oct. 1913	*¶ FULLER, ERNEST BENJAMIN . .	Broomleigh, Deans Grove, Grimsby, Lincs.
Oct. 1912	*¶ FULLFORD, CHARLES GEORGE . .	5, Millbrook, Salisbury.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6644	Oct. 1912	*FULTON-SMITH, GRAEME GART-SHORE	Queen's Chambers, 26A, Sankey Street, Warrington, Lancs.
751	Feb. 1882	FURBER, HENRY AUBREY.. ..	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
6216	Oct. 1911	*FURNISS, GEORGE	"The Briars," Downs Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
6645	Oct. 1912	*FYSH, PERCY WILLIAM	4, Melbourne Road, Leicester.
3992	Oct. 1902	*GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD ..	Ballyhemon, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny
4124	Oct. 1904	*GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire
7825	Nov. 1918	*GALE, HENRY NEWLYN	Estate Office, Nuneham, near Oxford
1693	Jan. 1890	*GALSWORTHY, VINCENT SOMERS	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
5670	Oct. 1909	*GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON ..	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
7165	Oct. 1913	*GAMMON, FRANK LEONARD ..	12, Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
6646	Oct. 1912	*GANDY, HAROLD	Bailey Croft House, Wirksworth, Derby
5932	Oct. 1910	*GANDY, ROBERT NEWTON.. ..	Northwich, Cheshire.
7826	Nov. 1918	*GARBUIT, HARRY CHARLES, 2ND LIEUT., M.C.	Walworth, Westwood Avenue, Middlebrough, Yorkshire.
7166	Oct. 1913	*GARDNER, HENRY, JUN.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs.
4690	Oct. 1905	*GARDNER, JAMES.. ..	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, Surrey
7685	Nov. 1916	*GARDNER, OSMOND	Hadley, Shrubbery Avenue, Worcester
6247	Oct. 1911	*GARNETT, WILFRED EWART ..	35, Holyoake Walk, Brentham, Ealing, W.5.
2670	Oct. 1894	*GARRETT, ARTHUR BERRY.. ..	42, Poultry, E.C.
6647	Oct. 1912	*GASK, JOHN HAROLD, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Housing Dept., Municipal Building, Liverpool.
6248	Oct. 1911	*GASSON, BERNARD	28, Temple Gardens, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
7168	Oct. 1913	*GASSON, NORMAN	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
6648	Oct. 1912	*GASSON, STANLEY	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
5451	Oct. 1908	*GATES, ERNEST HARRY	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
6619	Oct. 1912	*GAWTHORP, HAROLD ARTHUR..	11, Kingsland Road, Wolverhampton
5161	Oct. 1907	*GAY, FRANK.. ..	Wayside, Pettit's Lane, Romford, Essex.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1913	*GEAKE, HERBERT	12, Regent Street, Nottingham.
Oct. 1917	*GEDDES, JOSEPH WILLIAM ..	15, Wellside Place, Falkirk.
Oct. 1904	*GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE ..	22, Castle Avenue, Rochester.
Oct. 1903	*GENDERS, PERCY ROBERT ..	c/o Chief Surveyor, L.T.O., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Oct. 1907	*GEORGE, FREDERICK ALBERT ..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*GERRARD, GEORGE	34, Bettridge Road, Fulham, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*GIBBINGS, OLIVER DURANT ..	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
Oct. 1907	*GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY ..	Trinity Lodge, Fareham, Hants.
Nov. 1918	*GIBBS, HERBERT NORMAN ..	7, Mountfield Road, Finchley, N.3.
Oct. 1905	*GIBSON, ALAN KEITH... ..	c/o British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., Box 12, Mombassa, B.E.A.
Oct. 1912	*GIBSON, GEORGE PATERSON ..	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
Oct. 1913	*GIBSON, WILLIAM	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
Nov. 1918	*GIBSON, WILLIAM GARNETT ..	The Bungalow, Windermere.
Oct. 1906	*GIFFIN, CHARLES WILLIAMS ..	South View, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1919	*GIFFORD, MAURICE CLAUDE MELVILLE	26, North Audley Street, Mayfair, W.
Oct. 1913	*GILBERT, ERNEST MARK ..	Brooklyn, Enfield Highway, Middlesex.
Oct. 1894	*GILBERT, JOHN SAINSBURY ..	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Feb. 1904	*GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL ..	Station Approach, Pinner, Middlesex.
Oct. 1907	*GILBERT-LODGE, LEICESTER JAMES GARFIELD ..	30, Matheson Road, West Kensington, W.
Oct. 1909	*GILBEY, PERCY HAMMOND ..	6, Woodlands Road, Ilford, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*GILES, CHARLES MALCOLM ..	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Nov. 1918	*GILL, FRANCIS ANDREW ..	Bursledon, Dawlish, S. Devon.
Nov. 1918	*GILL, ROBERT	Town Hall, Towcester, Northants.
Oct. 1906	*GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP ..	32, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Oct. 1910	*GILLETT, EDWARD BAILEY ..	4 & 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1.
Nov. 1918	*GILLETT, HERBERT EDWARD ..	Holmwood, Bishopswood Road, Highgate, N.6.
Oct. 1911	*GILLETT, SIDNEY ERIC ..	The Homestead, Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*GILLITT, JOHN	Carlton, Debdale Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
Oct. 1908	*GIMSON, MARTIN	Public Works Department, Nicosia, Cyprus.
Oct. 1909	*GINGELL, JOHN TAYLOR ..	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
Oct. 1911	*GIRON, LOUIS FRANCIS ..	5, Charleville Road, N.C. Road, Dublin.
Oct. 1908	*GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easington, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1919	*GLASSE, ALFRED	"Westcot," Ollards Grove, Loughton, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6253	Oct. 1911	*GLEDHILL, JAMES HERBERT ..	225, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.
6447	Feb. 1912	*GLEDHILL, SIDNEY VERITY ..	75, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.
3835	Oct. 1901	*GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER..	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
4695	Oct. 1905	*GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	42, Poultry, E.C., and West Byfleet, Surrey.
6654	Oct. 1912	*GLOVER, CECIL MILLER	Warwick Road, Olton, Warwickshire.
5935	Oct. 1910	*GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
5455	Oct. 1908	*GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER ..	The Bridge House, Warwick.
5456	Oct. 1908	*GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER..	49, The Crescent, W. Croydon, Surrey.
6254	Oct. 1911	*GOLBY, ROBERT EDMUND..	93, Malvern Road, Kilburn, N.W.
6255	Oct. 1911	*GOLD, PATRICK HUGH.. ..	33, Poultry, E.C.
5673	Oct. 1909	*GOODALL, ERIC WILLIAM ALDRICH	St. David's, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
7832	Nov. 1918	*GOODENOUGH, KENNETH MACKENZIE	43, Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol.
4175	Oct. 1903	*GOODWIN, HENRY ERNEST..	39, Drakefell Road, Brockley, S.E.
4176	Oct. 1903	*GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON	Copston, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
6656	Oct. 1912	*GOPAL, RAM, M.A.	Director of Agriculture, Srinagar, Kashmir, India.
7833	Nov. 1918	*GORDON, ANDREW DONALD ..	10, Canonbury Street, N.1.
4177	Oct. 1903	*GORE, GEORGE PYM	81, Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.
956	May 1883	GORE, WILLIAM JOLL.. ..	205, Wardour Street, W.
6657	Oct. 1912	*GORSE, FRANK	
5674	Oct. 1909	*GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY..	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
6658	Oct. 1912	*GOSSLING, RUPERT EMERSON ..	66, Dakefield Road, Old Southgate, N.14.
4427	Oct. 1904	*GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	Highcroft, Stanhope Road, Croydon.
7834	Nov. 1918	*GOUDIE, ALEXANDER MACLEAN	c/o Resident Engineer, Halton Park Camp West, Bucks.
5166	Oct. 1907	*GOULD, GEORGE HARRY BERTRAM	63, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
5157	Oct. 1905	*GOULDER, ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER	Rhondda, Petersfield, Hants.
6659	Oct. 1912	*GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON ..	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland, Durham.
6660	Oct. 1912	*GOULDING, WILLIAM WHITTAKER	8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.
6556	Oct. 1911	*GOW, DAVID NEIL	48, Chandos Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
4698	Oct. 1905	*GOWLLAND, STEPHEN LEVERSHA	56, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
6661	Oct. 1912	*GRABHAM, STANLEY	20, Lorne Terrace, Sunderland.
5938	Oct. 1910	*GRACE, EDWARD NATHANIEL ..	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett, Herts.
7835	Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, EDWARD, LIEUT. ..	24, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, GEORGE ALFRED LEE, CAPT.	Talbot House, Storrington, Sussex.
Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, HENRY IRVING	Eller Bank, Harrington, Cumberland.
Oct. 1910	*GRAIN, HENRY HERBERT BRETT	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Feb. 1908	*GRAIN, PETER BOVILL	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1906	*GRANT, JOHN YATES	Bolton Hall, near Clitheroe, Lancs.
Dec. 1889	*GRANT, JOSEPH	103, George Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1910	* GRANT, LESLIE THOMAS	35, Carlton Road, Putney Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*GRAY, ARCHIBALD MORRIS	County Surveyor's Office, The Castle, Winchester.
Oct. 1919	* GRAY, JAMES	113, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1913	*GRAY, JOHN BYWELL	Bank of Ireland Chambers, 93, Ann Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1893	*GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
Nov. 1916	* GRAY, SYDNEY JOHN	Old Street House, Petersfield, Hants.
Oct. 1905	* GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
Nov. 1918	*GREEN, FREDERICK SIDNEY	106, Taylor Road, King's Heath, Birmingham
Nov. 1918	*GREEN, GRAHAM HARRY WYND- HAM, CAPT., M.C.	The Warren, Willesborough, Kent.
Oct. 1919	*GREEN, SAMUEL LEROY TOWNSEND	6, York Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.5.
Oct. 1912	*GREEN, THOMAS FRANK, A.R.I.B.A.	272, Willesden Lane, N.W.2.
Dec. 1887	*GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone.
Oct. 1910	*GREENOUGH, HARRY	74, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1897	*GREENWOOD, ERNEST	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.
Feb. 1911	*GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	20, Queen's Road, Keighley, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1913	*GREENWOOD, WILLIAM	11, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
Oct. 1910	*GREGORY, CHARLES HENRY	47, New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, N.E.
Oct. 1911	* GREGORY, DOUGLAS	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
Oct. 1913	*GREGORY, FRANK	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
Oct. 1911	*GREGORY, WILLIAM JAMES	76, Longsight Road, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*GREGSON, JOHN HAWKSWORTH	c/o Messrs. Millward & Co., Ltd., 14A, Blackfriars Street, P.O. Box 455, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	* GREY, GEORGE FORDES	54, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Nov. 1918	*GRICE, EUSTACE MAYLOR	"Caldy Rise," Irby Road, Heswall, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	* GRIFFIN, HAROLD, JUN. . . .	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W., and 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	* GRIFFITH, FRANK STANLEY	19B, Queen's Parade Mansions, Mus- well Hill, N.10.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7177	Oct. 1913	*GRIFFITH-ROBERTS, THOMAS WILLIAM	Windsor House, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
5453	Oct. 1908	*GRIFFITHS, CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM	
7723	Oct. 1917	* GRIFFITHS, DANIEL	Granville House, Pontypool, Mon.
7597	Oct. 1915	* GRIFFITHS, EDGAR REES .. .	Nicholaston, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Swansea,
2522	Nov. 1892	*GRIGGS, HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, New- port, Monmouthshire.
7841	Nov. 1918	*GRIMSHAW, ALLAN LESLIE .. .	252, Elliott Street, Tyldesley, Lancs.
5261	Oct. 1911	* GRIMWADE, FREDERICK CLIVE..	Directorate of Lands, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.
1076	Jan. 1884	GRIMWADE, HENRY	Colchester, Essex.
6668	Oct. 1912	* GRIMWOOD, HERBERT GEORGE..	Tankerville House, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
4428	Oct. 1904	* GRIPPER, JOHN BELL.. .. .	6, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
5680	Oct. 1909	* GROGAN, HAROLD KEITH .. .	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa
3686	Oct. 1900	*GROVE, RICHARD THOMAS.. .	Lincluden, Beaumont Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
5682	Oct. 1909	*GROVER, LUKE MONTAGU .. .	Hillside Farm, Ash, Aldershot.
5683	Oct. 1909	*GUDE, CHARLES, JUN.	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
7178	Oct. 1913	*†GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD ..	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basing- stoke, Hants.
6962	Feb. 1913	*GUIVER, DUDLEY..	94, South Street, Ponders End, Middlesex.
5082	Feb. 1907	* †GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON..	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
7179	Oct. 1913	*GURNER, VICTOR THORNTON ..	77, Burford Gardens, Palmer's Green, N.
5037	Oct. 1919	* GURNEY, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	20, Lewisham Road, Dartmouth Park, N.W.5.
5625	Feb. 1900	*GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE .. .	Ledbury Rural District Council, Led- bury, Herefordshire.
5946	Oct. 1910	*GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	116, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
7842	Nov. 1918	* GURNEY, WILLIAM FRANCIS ..	15, Upper Street, Islington, N.1.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*HADDEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM	118, Elthorne Avenue, Hanwell, W.7.
Oct. 1912	*HADFIELD, EDWARD	6, Old Hall Lane, Worsley, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*HAGGER, ALBERT JAMES	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
Oct. 1903	*HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN	Warwick House, Grove Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1919	*HAGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE ..	"Cargate," Bryngwyn Road, Newport, Mon.
Oct. 1913	*HAGGIS, ERNEST VICTOR	32, Whitehall Park, Highgate, N.19.
Oct. 1911	*HAILEY, VICTOR.. .. .	Delamere, Great Wymondley, Stevenage, Herts.
Oct. 1901	*HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT	Stanmore, Wye, Kent.
Oct. 1902	*HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	52, Fisherton Street Salisbury.
Oct. 1912	*HALL, CYRIL ALBERT.. .. .	Survey Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Feb. 1912	*HALL, ERNEST WILLIAM.. ..	c/o British Central Africa Co., Blantyre, Nyassaland.
Oct. 1912	*HALL, HAROLD LONDESBOROUGH	Studholme, Healey, Batley, Yorks.
Oct. 1919	*HALL, HERBERT GEORGE RHÔNE, CAPTAIN	59, Binfield Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.
Oct. 1912	*HALL, HERBERT WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Assistant Engineer, B & C. D. Railway, Queen's Quay Station, Belfast.
Oct. 1903	*HALL, MONTAGUE PRESTON	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1910	*HALL, RODERICK GLENDINNING	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1895	*HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE	Hoxne, near Eye, Suffolk.
Oct. 1913	*HALL, WALTER HOWARD	4, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1905	*HALLAM, FRANK VINCENT.. ..	55, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N 4.
Oct. 1907	*HALLIDAY, GEORGE ARTHUR	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes, Essex.
Nov. 1918	*SHALLS, ARTHUR HAROLD	2, Connaught Villas, Victoria Road, Chelmsford, Essex.
Oct. 1907	*HALSE, SIDNEY JOSEPH	13, Yuen Ming Road, Shanghai.
Oct. 1911	*HAMILL, JOHN, B.A.	7, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
Oct. 1905	*HAMILTON, EDWARD	Housing Dept. L.C.C., 116, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*HAMILTON, JAMES EASTWOOD ..	16, Lavender Gardens, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Feb. 1882	HAMILTON, JOHN PAYNTER	64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*HAMLYN, ERIC HENLEY	64, Melbury Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
Oct. 1913	*HAMMICK, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Estate Office, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
Oct. 1912	*HAMMOND, EDMUND BLAND	66, St. Mary's Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*HAMMOND, JOHN BERNARD	9, Norville Terrace, Headingley Lane, Leeds.
Oct. 1900	*SHANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN.	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7183	Oct. 1913	*HANDO, FREDERICK JOHN ..	12, Longport Street, Canterbury.
6265	Oct. 1911	*HANDS, FREDERICK ARTHUR ..	3, Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
2525	Nov. 1892	*HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ..	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
7598	Oct. 1915	*HANNAM, GUY NORTON	94, Sarsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
5173	Oct. 1907	*HANNON, JOHN MICHAEL	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6266	Oct. 1911	*HARDIE, EBENEZER ROBERT ..	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2675	Oct. 1894	*HARDIMAN, HARRY	13, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1419	Dec. 1887	*HARDING, FREDERICK ALLCROFT	60-61, New Bond Street, W.
7184	Oct. 1913	*HARDING, GEORGE POOL	19, Tankerville Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.
7815	Nov. 1918	*HARDING, HENRY NORMAN, MAJOR, M.C.	Cranmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.
7846	Nov. 1918	*HARDMAN, EDGAR AUSTIN ..	The Shrubbery, Princes Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
2953	Oct. 1895	*HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP ..	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
6965	Feb. 1913	*HARDY, ALAN	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.
5656	Oct. 1909	*HARDY, ERNEST CARLISLE ..	5, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, W.4.
3690	Oct. 1900	*HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDGWAY, A.M.I.C.E.	City Engineer's Office, 36, Fisher Street, Carlisle.
5688	Oct. 1909	*HARPUR, FRED.	197, Severn Road, Cardiff.
4433	Oct. 1904	*HARRINGTON, CHARLES POLAND	37, Sternhold Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
5950	Oct. 1910	*HARRIS, CHARLES FRANCIS NORMAN	22, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
3339	Oct. 1901	*HARRIS, DOUGLAS	7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
5689	Oct. 1909	*HARRIS, HORACE SAMUEL ..	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton, Surrey.
7185	Oct. 1913	*HARRIS, WILFRED HENRY ..	76A, Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W.
2959	Oct. 1895	*HARRISON, ARTHUR	The Hermitage, Norton, Durham.
2960	Oct. 1895	*HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ..	Swynnerton Estate Office, Stone, Staffs.
3840	Oct. 1901	*HARRISON, ERNEST	Westbrook, Bolton-le-Sands, near Carnforth, Lancs.
3311	Feb. 1898	*HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP	Newington House, Windsor Forest.
6681	Oct. 1912	*HARRISON, NORMAN SIMONS ..	Hurn Lodge, Beverley, East Yorkshire.
6268	Oct. 1911	*HART, ARTHUR REGINALD GLENDOWER	Survey Department, Uganda.
5462	Oct. 1908	*HART, HERBERT EDWARD ..	30, Granville Road, Watford.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*HART, ROBERT	Hillcrest, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	*HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT ..	1, St. Ronans Avenue, Redland, Bristol
Oct. 1912	*HARTLEY, RICHARD BASIL	
	RUTHERFORD	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*HARTRIDGE, ELIOT NOËL	19, St. Petersburg Place, W.2.
Oct. 1910	*HARVEY, JAMES MOREWOOD ..	Creglorne, Londonderry.
Oct. 1912	*HARVEY, WILLIAM AYTON	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Nov. 1918	*HARWOOD, WALTER	Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*HASKINS, FREDERICK CYRIL ..	Kenmore, Thrale Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET ..	Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.
Oct. 1898	*HASSETT, REGINALD CHARLES ..	42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*HATTON, JOHN DOUGLAS	10, King Street, Hereford.
Oct. 1912	*HAUGHTON, CECIL	21, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1893	*HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffield, E. Yorkshire.
Oct. 1904	*HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD, CAPT.	Bona Vista, Hoveton St. John, Norwich.
Oct. 1913	*HAWKER, GILBERT VICTOR	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
Oct. 1913	*HAWKINS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	Land and Estate Branch, Port of London Authority, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Oct. 1919	*HAWORTH, RICHARD TALBOT	School House, Broughton Beck, Ulverston, Lancs.
Nov. 1918	*HAWORTH, THOMAS	267, Accrington Road, Blackburn.
Nov. 1918	*HAY, CUTHBERT JOSEPH, CAPT.	Dupplin Bank, Bowerswell, Perth.
Oct. 1913	*HAY, ROBERT STEPHEN	Salisbury House, Acre Street, Nairn, N.B.
Oct. 1915	*HAYCOCK, HARRY	Great Glen, near Leicester.
Oct. 1907	*HAYES, FREDERICK PERCY	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham, Bucks.
Oct. 1903	*HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*HAYLOCK, HENRY EVENNETT	Bailey Cottage, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts.
Oct. 1913	*HAYNES, ALGERNON RICHARD	43, Bridge Street, Brigg, Lincs.
Oct. 1913	*HAYNES, ARTHUR EDWARD NORMAN	60, Latchmere Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1919	*HAYNES, HERBERT CECIL	16, Montem Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
Oct. 1901	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR BALDWIN	14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Oct. 1905	*HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6388	Oct. 1912	*HAYWARD, FRANK	3, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
4136	Oct. 1904	*HAYWARD, JOSEPH	Chitterne House, Codford, S.O., Wilts.
5693	Oct. 1909	*HAYWARD, WILLIAM HANSELL..	Silverdale, Gladstone Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
4437	Oct. 1904	*HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH	Estate Commission Office, Upper Merion Street, Dublin.
3234	Oct. 1897	*HEAD, WILLIAM ALFRED	43 and 45, Durham Street, Vauxhall, S.W.
6692	Oct. 1912	*HEALE, CHARLES HENRY ROSS..	Engineer's Office, Coleraine, Victoria, Australia.
5176	Oct. 1907	*HEALY, HARRY PRINCE	94, Castlewood Road, Stamford Hill, N.
5177	Oct. 1907	*HEATH, SIDNEY HOWARD	Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
6693	Oct. 1912	*HEATON, GUY	4, Terrace Walk, Bath.
5954	Oct. 1910	*HEATON, HERBERT	204, Deepdale Road, Preston.
6694	Oct. 1912	*HEAVEN, FRANK HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glamorgan.
1287	Dec. 1885	*HEBBLETHWAITE, CHAS. HENRY	41, Commercial Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
3842	Oct. 1901	*HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
8042	Oct. 1919	*HEDGES, OSCAR JOHN	18, Silver Street, Ely.
7850	Nov. 1918	*HEDLEY, MICHAEL THOMPSON ..	The Gill, Dalston, Cumberland.
5955	Oct. 1910	*HEDLEY, REGINALD THOMAS FENWICK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
5178	Oct. 1907	*HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK..	138, The Mount, York.
5956	Oct. 1910	*HEELAS, RAYMOND JOHN	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
7851	Nov. 1918	*HEELEY, HIXON HARRY	Estate Department, Euston Station N.W.1.
5179	Oct. 1907	*HEELEY, JOE	Estate Department, Euston Station N.W.1.
2526	Nov. 1892	*HELICAR, GEORGE THOMAS ..	47, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park N.
7852	Nov. 1918	*HELLIER, STANLEY JOHN, CAPT.	Surveyor's Dept., Municipal Offices Aberavon, S. Wales.
6696	Oct. 1912	*HEMMONS, BERNARD.. .. .	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham Middlesex.
7193	Oct. 1913	*HEMPSON, LEONARD AMIS ..	West Hill, Copdock, Ipswich, Suffolk.
5957	Oct. 1910	*HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge Kent.
6270	Oct. 1911	*HENDERSON, LIONEL EDWARD..	Beechlands, Vincent Road, Coulsdon Surrey.
5958	Oct. 1910	*HENDERSON, PERCY CHARLES ..	90, North Side, Clapham Common S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1907	*HENDERSON, REGINALD ALFRED	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Oct. 1905	*HENDRA, ALBERT JOHN	132, Melrose Avenue, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*HENDRIE, ROBERT JOHN	56, Love Street, Paisley.
Oct. 1913	*HENDY, ALFRED	Buckminster, Grantham.
Apr. 1883	HENRY, EDWARD HUGH	73, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*HENSON, FREDERICK JASPER ..	5, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1912	*HEPPEL, FRANCIS HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	74, St. Dunstan's Crescent, Battenhall, Worcester.
Oct. 1913	*HEPPER, EDWARD RAYMOND ..	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
Oct. 1905	*HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ..	75, Princess Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*HERDMAN, THOMAS ADAM.. ..	"Tynedale," Westerhope, nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1911	*HERRING, ERNEST LEONARD ..	c/o Messrs. Rumsey and Rumsey, 116, Poole Road, Bournemouth West.
Feb. 1913	*HEWETT, FRANK CHARLES.. ..	71, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1902	*HEWETT, RICHARD	Clarendon, College Hill, Steyning, Sussex.
Nov. 1918	*HEWETT, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	Rushton, The Avenue, Wimborne, Dorset.
Oct. 1913	*HEWITT, DONALD	Rowsley, Bramhall, Cheshire.
Oct. 1904	*HEWITT, FRANK	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon, Surrey, and 4, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*HEWLITT, HORACE JAMES.. ..	High Road, Weald Village, Harrow.
Oct. 1919	*HEWSON, CHARLES GEORGE	64, Victoria Embankment, Darlington.
Oct. 1910	*HEYWOOD, REGINALD	Borough Engineer's Office, 215, Balham High Road, S.W.17.
Oct. 1912	*HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	Rosslyn, Firs Glen Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
Oct. 1901	*HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ..	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1905	*HICKMAN, FRANK DAVIS	67-68, Sauer's Buildings, Loveday Street, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
Oct. 1912	*HICKMAN, HENRY RICHARD ..	18, Belsize Avenue, West Ealing, W.
May 1883	HICKS, STANLEY (<i>Professional Associate of Council</i>)	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*HICKS, STANLEY VYVIAN.. ..	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1895	*HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1904	*HIGHWAY, EVON.. ..	Glenfin Cottage, White Rose Lane, Woking, Surrey.
Oct. 1919	*HILL, JOHN STUART	South View, Draycott, Somerset.
Oct. 1912	*HILL, STANLEY	10, Cranworth Road, Winchester.
Oct. 1915	*HILL, SYDNEY NORMAN	Lansdowne, Baker Street, Enfield, Middlesex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7198	Oct. 1913	*§HILL, THOMAS CUTHBERTSON ..	Helvellyn, Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
6704	Oct. 1912	*HILL, THOMAS GOUNDRY	Woodlands, Hinkey Hill, Oxford.
7687	Nov. 1916	*§HILL, WILLIAM	79, Duke Street, Liverpool.
7855	Nov. 1918	*HILLARY, NORMAN	The Peak, Basingstoke, Hants.
3894	Oct. 1906	*HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE ..	Chelmsford.
7199	Oct. 1913	*HILLMAN, ALFRED KAMMEYER ..	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
6705	Oct. 1912	*HILLS, WALTER VAUGHAN ..	95, Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Clapton, N.E.
6706	Oct. 1912	*HILTON, OSWALD	Surveyor's Department, Council House Hounslow, Middlesex.
4967	Oct. 1906	*HINE, STANLEY GORDON	Newnham, Harpenden, Hertfordshire
6707	Oct. 1912	*§HINES, GERALD	
5466	Oct. 1908	*HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER ..	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
6274	Oct. 1911	*HIPKIN, JOHN	317, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.
6709	Oct. 1912	*HIRST, BYROM	6, Dunedin Road, Ilford, Essex.
7202	Oct. 1913	*HIRST, CHARLES HENRY	75, Digby Street, Crosby, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
5696	Oct. 1909	*HIRST, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	Claremont, Rothwell, near Leeds.
7203	Oct. 1913	*HITCHINS, STEPHEN	75, Hillfield Park, Muswell Hill, N.
6711	Oct. 1912	*HITCHINS, WALTER WILLIAM ..	University College, Reading
6275	Oct. 1911	*HOBBS, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	Trevethin, Dixon Road, Monmouth.
6276	Oct. 1911	*HOBBS, WILLIAM BEDO	The Home Farm, Sneeth, Kent.
4442	Oct. 1904	*HOBSON, FREDERICK VACHELL ..	Messrs. Hobson, Richards and Co. 79, Coleman Street, E.C.
6712	Oct. 1912	*HOCKLEY, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	130, Mount Street, W.1.
1892	Nov. 1890	*HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ..	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyre, Lancashire.
7204	Oct. 1913	*HODGKINSON, NORMAN JOSEPH ..	Hillcote, Yorke Road, Reigate, Surrey
3099	Oct. 1896	*HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD ..	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.
7856	Nov. 1918	*HODGSON, STANLEY BENIAMS ..	3, Bassett Road, North Kensington, W.10.
5184	Oct. 1907	*HODSON, ANTHONY GEORGE ..	Pendyke, Kingston Road, Lewes, Sussex.
5185	Oct. 1907	*HODSON, FREDERIC HENRY ..	26, Pretoria Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
7206	Oct. 1913	*§HODSON, HENRY MOULTON ..	Muar River Estate, Gemas, Buloh Kasap, via Johore Bahru, F.M.S.
8015	Oct. 1919	*HOGGARTH, WILLIAM EDWARD THOMAS	15, Nassau Street, Mortimer Street, W.1.
4191	Oct. 1903	*HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE ..	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
3235	Oct. 1897	*HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER ..	44, St. Mathew's Road, Cotham, Bristol.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1903	*HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY ..	Princess Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
Oct. 1910	*HOLE, WILLIAM GERALD	Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
Oct. 1908	*HOLFORD, SHELLEY	Braeside, Weald Road, Brentwood.
Oct. 1913	*HOLLIDAY, GEORGE	1, Homelea Mansions, Twickenham Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E. ..	P.W.D., Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.
Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
Oct. 1905	*HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND	District Valuer's Office, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
Oct. 1906	*HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN ..	"Brooklyn," Crescent Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*HOLMES, EDWARD MARSHALL, CAPT., M.C.	Sharrow Bank, Sheffield.
Oct. 1894	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD	309, Oxford Street, W.
Oct. 1908	*HOLT, EDWARD	Cassiobury, Southborough Drive, West-cliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*HOLTOM, WILLIAM WATKINS BUEER	8, Motcomb Street, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*HOMWOOD, HAROLD ROBERT ..	District Offices, Morley Road, Bournemouth.
Oct. 1896	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS ..	Penllyn Castle, Cowbridge, R.S.O., S. Wales.
Oct. 1919	*HOOK, ALBERT	26, Woods Lane, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.
Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, ARTHUR HENRY	57, High Street, Bruton, Somerset.
Oct. 1907	*HOOPER, HAROLD THOMAS	16, Osborne Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1904	*HOOPER, STANLEY	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea.
Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY ..	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL ..	100, Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1913	*HOPE, JOHN LEO	c/o Falconer & Baker, Amberley, Gloucestershire.
Oct. 1910	*HOPLEY, SYDNEY FRANK	Borough Engineer's Dept., Swansea.
Oct. 1913	*HOPPER, GEORGE	45, Royal Avenue, Scarborough.
Oct. 1903	*HORDER, GERALD MORLEY	21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*HOSEGOOD, FRANK	The Pophars, Minehead, Somerset.
Oct. 1908	*HOSGOOD, RALPH BRIAN	84, Osbaldeston Road, N.16.
Oct. 1905	*HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR ..	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans, Cornwall.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7214	Oct. 1913	*HOSKING, THOMAS STANLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	Ingledene, Carbis Bay, S.O., Cornwall
6449	Feb. 1912	*HUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	40, Gloucester Road, Kew, Surrey.
5068	Oct. 1910	*HOULDSWORTH, AUSTIN FRANK	20, Savile Street, Hull.
5190	Oct. 1907	*HOVENDEN, JACK REGINALD . .	172, Bishopsgate, E.C.
7857	Nov. 1918	*HOWARD, ALGERNON	c/o P. Chase Gardener & Co., 269, High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
7858	Nov. 1918	*HOWARD, SAMUEL	4, Whitehall Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
7216	Oct. 1913	*HOWARTH, HERBERT	19, East View, Preston, Lancashire.
6717	Oct. 1912	*HOWE, CLARENCE SHAW THORNTON	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
7859	Nov. 1918	*HOWELL, CHARLES GORDON . .	Brooklyn, Mount Nod Road, Streatham S.W.16.
866	Jan. 1883	HOWELL, ERNEST JOHN	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
7217	Oct. 1913	*HOWIE, JOHN	Connelstone, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
7218	Oct. 1913	*HOWKINS, GILBERT	The Elms, Crick, Rugby, Warwickshire.
7219	Oct. 1913	*HOWLETT, ARTHUR ROYCE . .	High Street, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
6719	Oct. 1912	*HOWSE, EVAN GEORGE	85, Redcliff Street, Bristol.
7220	Oct. 1913	*HOYLE, HENRY ARMITAGE . .	Fairfield House, Grange Avenue, Birkby, Huddersfield.
5969	Oct. 1910	*HUCKSTEP, JOHN EDWARD . .	Room 20, Inland Revenue, 184, Deansgate, Manchester.
7221	Oct. 1913	*HUDSON, JAMES ALEXANDER . .	Hill Top House, Wetherby, Yorks.
7860	Nov. 1918	*HUGHES, ARCHIBALD CECIL, CAPT.	The Ingle, Wokingham, Berks.
6721	Oct. 1912	*HUGHES, BASIL, CAPT., A.R.I.B.A.	The Conifers, Woldingham, Surrey.
7688	Nov. 1916	*HUGHES, ERNEST	61, Warren Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire.
7222	Oct. 1913	*HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM . .	11, Broom Hill Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
7601	Oct. 1915	*HUGHES, GEORGE WILLIAM . .	2, Hanch Place, Walsall, Staffs.
8048	Oct. 1919	*HUGHES, LESLIE	c/o Messrs. Talbot & White, 34, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
7861	Nov. 1918	*HUGHES, THOMAS HAROLD, CAPT., F.R.G.S.	59, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
6284	Oct. 1911	*HUGHES, WILLIAM DONNE PRICE	Metropolitan Bank, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.
7223	Oct. 1913	*HUGHES, WILLIAM EDWYN . .	Valuation Office, 7, King Street, Carmarthen.
5475	Oct. 1908	*HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY . . .	Bodlondeb, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
6114	Feb. 1911	*HUGHESDON, GERALD EDWARD . .	2, Abingdon Road, Kensington High Street, W.
8049	Oct. 1919	*HUMPHERY, WILLIAM OVERTON	Council Offices, Fakenham, Norfolk.
7224	Oct. 1913	*HUMPHREYS, REGINALD	Hazelhurst, Neath Road, Maesteg, Glam.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*HUMPHRIES, JOHN BUCKLE ..	368, Great Horton Road, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*HUNT, HARRY	c/o Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1904	*HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM..	Winterfield, Bedale, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	*HUNTER, JOSEPH	308, Byres Road, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*HUNTINGTON, ROBERT FRANCIS RAYNER	22, Sumburgh Road, Clapham Common, S.W.12.
Oct. 1905	*HURCOMB, HAROLD FRANCIS ..	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*HUTCHINGS, ALAN	134, Westbourne Terrace, W.2.
Oct. 1911	*HUTSON, EWART GRAY	Dresden House, Victoria Road, Broomhall Park, Sheffield.
Oct. 1913	*HUYSHE, ROWLAND RADCLIFFE	The Manor, Clysthydon, near Exeter, Devon.
Oct. 1912	*HYND, JOHN	23, Westbourne Grove, Withington, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*IBBETSON, THOMAS HENRY ..	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1905	*IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYROM ..	Brookhill Park Road, New Barnet, Herts.
Oct. 1911	*INCE, ALFRED ETHELBERT..	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton, Lanes.
Oct. 1912	*INGHAM, ARTHUR.. .. .	Rockcliffe, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	*INGHAM, GEORGE TAYLOR..	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, nr. Manchester.
Oct. 1911	*INGHAM, WALTER	Lark Hill, Ilkley, Yorks.
Oct. 1906	*INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES, N.D.A.	
Nov. 1918	*INGLIS, ROBERT CUMMING ..	37, Lawrence Street, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
Oct. 1907	*INGRAM, EDWARD CECIL	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
Oct. 1912	*INMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES..	Ash Villa, North Street, Hornchurch.
Nov. 1890	*INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET MITCHELL	Sandrock Hill, Playden, Sussex.
Oct. 1919	*IRELAND, ALAN	3, Clarence Road, Manor Park, E.12.
Oct. 1911	*IRELAND, ERNEST ARTHUR..	c/o W. E. Arnold, Ashfordby House, Ashfordby, near Melton Mowbray.
Oct. 1905	*ISARD, ERNEST	115, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5701	Oct. 1909	*¶ ISITT, FREDERICK HARVEY.. ..	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
4728	Oct. 1905	*¶ ISITT, SAMUEL GILBERT, N.D.A. ..	Hillside, Queen's Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.
7863	Nov. 1918	*IVEY, FREDERICK PERCIVAL ..	5, Chantry Road, Clifton, Bristol.
2682	Oct. 1894	*JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST.. ..	Town Hall, Southport, Lancashire.
2683	Oct. 1894	*JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY.. ..	Rearsby, Windermere, Westmorland.
6728	Oct. 1912	*JACKSON, JOHN EDWARD	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Manchester.
5972	Oct. 1910	*¶ JACKSON, LAMBERT	74, Church Street, Inverness, N.B.
7280	Oct. 1913	*JACKSON, NORMAN	7, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
4007	Oct. 1902	*¶ JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS ..	38, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent.
6729	Oct. 1912	*JACKSON, THOMAS HORNSBY ..	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth, Leeds.
8051	Oct. 1919	*JACKSON, WILLIAM MARTIN ..	"Normandale," Bradford Road, Wakefield, Yorks.
5702	Oct. 1909	*¶ JAMES, FRANK J.	151, Wymering Mansions, Maida Vale.
5703	Oct. 1909	*¶ JAMES, FREDERICK OSCAR.. ..	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
6730	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, HARRY	77, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
5973	Oct. 1910	*JAMES, HERBERT CECIL	Municipal Offices, 15, Great Alie Street, Whitechapel, E.
6292	Oct. 1911	*¶ JAMES, JOEL JENKINS.. ..	PantypPhillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshire.
7865	Nov. 1918	*JAMES, JOHN GEOFFREY	8, Newgate Street, Morpeth.
7232	Oct. 1913	*JAMES, THOMAS STANLEY GOMER	45, Brook Street, Kennington Road, S.E.
7233	Oct. 1913	*¶ JAMES, WALTER ASHMAN	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
5195	Oct. 1907	*JAMES, WILLIAM GEORGE	14, Augustus Road, Wimbledon Park S.W.
6731	Oct. 1912	*JAMES, W. ROWLAND.. ..	6, Nott Square, Carmarthen.
7234	Oct. 1913	*¶ JAMIESON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Weymouth Dorset.
7235	Oct. 1913	*JAMRACH, HENRY CHARLES ..	The Laurels, Avenue Road, Anerley S.E.
4732	Oct. 1905	*¶ JAMES, WALTER JOSEPH	47, Santos Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
2630	Feb. 1894	*JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
6115	Feb. 1911	*¶ JARVIS, ERNEST HENRY.. ..	Greycot, Brome, Eye, Suffolk.
7236	Oct. 1913	*JARVIS, LOUIS JOHN WALLACE..	6, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple E.C.4.
4733	Oct. 1905	*JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS..	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington, Surrey.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*JEFFERIES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Observatory Road, East Sheen, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*JENKINS, ALBERT HENRY HOPKIN	Blackmill, nr. Bridgend, Glam.
Oct. 1912	*JENKINS, CEDRIC	Hazlemount, Rotherham, Yorks.
Oct. 1919	*JENKINS, FREDERICK LESLIE . .	Railway Hotel, Washford, near Taunton, Somerset.
Oct. 1913	*JENKINS, GEORGE DENHAM . .	Foydean, Carysfoot Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Hants.
Nov. 1918	*JENKINS, REGINALD ARTHUR BLEWITT	4, College Street, Swansea.
Oct. 1904	*JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL . .	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
Oct. 1906	*JENKINSON, SAMUEL STEWART . .	G.E.R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*JENNINGS, DANIEL STRACHAN . .	District Valuer's Office, 10, Esplanade, Dover.
Oct. 1910	*JENNINGS, FREDERICK GEORGE . .	22, Wote Street, Basingstoke, Hants.
Oct. 1909	*JENNINGS, WALTER HENRY . .	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*JENNINGS, WILLIAM ALFRED . .	7, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
Oct. 1911	*JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD . .	National Oil Refineries, Ltd., Skewen, Neath.
Oct. 1911	*JOHNSON, ALBERT PERCY . .	Land and Estate Offices, Wandsworth Common Station, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM . .	District Valuer's Office, 23, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
Oct. 1900	*JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN . .	1, Fairfax Road, Hertford.
Oct. 1907	*JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES . .	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1910	*JOHNSON, HERBERT THOMAS . .	Meersbrook, Elsee Road, Rugby, War- wickshire.
Oct. 1911	*JOHNSTON, ROBERT JAMES . .	110, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
Oct. 1913	*JOLLIFFE, REGINALD	6, Shooter's Hill, Cowes, I. of W.
Oct. 1911	JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	St. Audrey's Mill Home, Thetford, Norfolk.
Feb. 1887	*JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL . .	27, Market Hill, Cambridge, and 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
Oct. 1900	*JONES, ARTHUR BAYLY	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	*JONES, ARTHUR DEW	City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Nov. 1918	*JONES, ARTHUR RYLAND	62, Home Park Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.
Oct. 1908	*JONES, CHARLES THOMAS	124, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1908	*JONES, DAN IVOR	Voelgaer, Denbigh, N. Wales.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7239	Oct. 1913	*JONES, DAVID LLEWELLYN ..	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
7240	Oct. 1913	*JONES, ERNEST HYWEL ..	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
7241	Oct. 1913	*JONES, EVAN ROBERT PULESTON.. ..	Stanwick, Fairbourne, Merioneth.
6297	Oct. 1911	*JONES, GEORGE	247, High Street North, Dunstable Beds.
7242	Oct. 1913	*JONES, GERALD FRANCIS ..	24, Sunnyside Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
5706	Oct. 1909	*JONES, LEWIS FAREWELL ..	13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
7243	Oct. 1913	*JONES, OSCAR WYNNE ..	Moelydon, South Beach, Pwllheli N. Wales.
6298	Oct. 1911	*JONES, RICHARD LEWIS ..	Penwenallt, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.
6735	Oct. 1912	*JONES, ROBERT JOHN.. ..	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
6736	Oct. 1912	*JONES, ROLAND THOMAS ..	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
6968	Feb. 1913	*JONES, RONALD KELSEY ..	2, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
7603	Oct. 1915	*JONES, STANLEY WARREN..	South Prospect, Terrace Road, Swansea Glam.
7244	Oct. 1913	*JONES, WALTER	32, Richmond Road, Abergavenny Mon.
5201	Oct. 1907	*JONES, WALTER GEORGE ..	14, Beauval Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
1018	Dec. 1883	JORDAN, GEORGE HENRY ..	7, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.
7245	Oct. 1913	*JOWETT, HENRY SAVILE ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue Huddersfield.
2461	Nov. 1891	*JOYCE, HARRY WARD, B.SC. ..	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
6737	Oct. 1912	*JOYCE, HORACE FRANCIS ..	46, Digby Mansions, Hammersmith, W.
6738	Oct. 1912	*KAY, GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester
1894	Nov. 1890	*KAY, WALTER ROBERT ..	Highway Board, Douglas, Isle of Man.
8053	Oct. 1919	*KEASLEY, WILLIAM ERIC ..	"Homeleigh," Robin Hood Lane Sutton, Surrey.
4456	Oct. 1904	*KEAY, RALEIGH WILLIAM McLAREN	35, Great James Street, Bedford Row W.C.I.
4016	Oct. 1902	*KEELE, JOHN DANIEL.. ..	62, Canonbury Park South, N.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*¶ KEEN, ARNOLD GREY	Birkdale, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1913	* KEEN, ARTHUR AUGER	153, Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, N.
Oct. 1894	*¶ KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY	St. Albans, Icen Road, Radipole, Weymouth.
Oct. 1901	* KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL	60, Albion Street, Burnley, Lancashire.
Feb. 1913	* KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL, JUN.	Bleak House, Manchester Road, Burnley, Lancs.
Oct. 1911	*¶ KEKEWICH, STANLEY BUCK	27, Bedford Square, Brighton.
Oct. 1901	* KELLEWAY, HERBERT DAVIES	20, Hanover Square, W.1.
Oct. 1900	*¶ KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH	108, Finchley Road, N.W.
Oct. 1899	* KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	"Southend," Stockport Road, Timperley, Cheshire.
Oct. 1907	* KEMP, HARRY GRAEME	"The Elms," Aldringham, Saxmundham, Suffolk.
Oct. 1913	* KEMP, RICHARD FRANK	219, Addison Way, Temple Fortune, N.W.4.
Oct. 1900	* KEMSLEY, NORMAN BOLTON	Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Oct. 1895	* KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH	Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.
Nov. 1918	* KENDON, DAVID GILDERSLEVE	78, Alfriston Road, S.W.11.
Oct. 1909	* KENNARD, ALFRED JAMES	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Nov. 1918	* KENNARD, CECIL	20, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	* KENNARD, FREDERICK HARRISON	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1893	* KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR	c/o Messrs. R. McAlpine & Sons, 61, Lord Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1903	* KENT, PHILIP, JUN.	Town Hall, Baldock, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶ KENT, STANLEY HENRY GLADSTONE	67, Union Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶ KENYON, HAROLD DUMELLO	7, De Grey Street, York.
Oct. 1903	* KER, ARTHUR PRESTON	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Jan. 1884	KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Castle Hill, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1897	*¶ KIBBLEWHITE, HENRY JAMES TRELEAVEN	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*¶ KIFT, GEORGE ANSLEY	25, Nassau Street, Barnes, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶ KILFORD, WILLIAM GEORGE	4, Field Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶ KILLENDER, HENRY CLAUDE	39, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpool.
Oct. 1906	* KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1919	* KING, DUDLEY BERTRAM	42, Earlsfield Road, S.W.18.
Oct. 1901	* KING, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS	32, Isledon Road, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶ KING, GILBERT RIGLEY	Town Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1910	*¶ KING, HERBERT JAMES	1, Woodland Road, New Southgate, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7251	Oct. 1913	*KING, HERBERT WALTER	11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
4930	Oct. 1906	*KING, JOHN LEONARD.. ..	c/o Dr. H. D. King, Sudbury, Suffolk.
7252	Oct. 1913	*KING, NOEL WARD	53, Talgarth Road, West Kensington W.
4737	Oct. 1905	*KING, PERCY JAMES CHURCH ..	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley Leeds.
1387	Mar. 1887	*KING, WILLIAM ISAAC.. ..	The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.
5983	Oct. 1910	*KINGSTON, ARCHIBALD LAWRENCE	The Links Estate Office, Tooting S.W.
4981	Oct. 1906	*KINTON, HAROLD ERNEST.. ..	42, Cloncurry Street, Fulham, S.W.
6848	Oct. 1912	*KIRBY, CARL FREDERICK GEORGE	c/o Messrs. Michael Faraday & Co. 77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7253	Oct. 1913	*KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY.. ..	c/o Messrs. Berry Bros. & Bagshaw Market Place, Kettering.
5207	Oct. 1907	*KIRK, ALLAN	c/o Chief Engineer, Royal Engineer's Office, Hong Kong.
5710	Oct. 1909	*KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER ..	Kirkwood & Medrington, Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.
7870	Nov. 1918	*KIRSOPP-REED, WILLIAM HENRY	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on Tyne.
5711	Oct. 1909	*KISCH, AUGUSTUS MAITLAND ..	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
5712	Oct. 1909	*KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampton
6740	Oct. 1912	*KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED.. ..	Long Marton, Carlisle.
5984	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Meadowside, North Allington, Bridport, Dorset,
5486	Oct. 1908	*KNIGHT, ROBERT MALTMAN ..	66, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
5985	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER ..	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on Sea, Essex.
6741	Oct. 1912	*KNOWLES, THOMAS EDWARD BUTLER	Valuation Office, Howard Place, Hanley, Staffs.
5208	Oct. 1907	*KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.
4984	Oct. 1906	*LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY ..	Fairfield, Hemming Road, Edgware.
4985	Oct. 1906	*LAIRD, JOHN.. ..	High Street, Marlow, Bucks.
7254	Oct. 1913	*LAIRD, WALTER ROSS.. ..	13, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*§ LAKER, WILLIAM JOHN	6, Kelmscott Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11.
Oct. 1911	* LAMB, CHARLES ALFRED	189, The Grove, Hammersmith, W.
Oct. 1904	* LAMBLE, WILLIAM HERBERT	1, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, E.C.2.
Oct. 1909	*¶ LAMOND, JOHN	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1895	*¶ LAMPRILL, WILLIAM THOMAS	15, Carey Mansions, Vincent Square, S.W.1.
Feb. 1913	*¶ LANE, FRANK DONOVAN	2, Church Street, Christchurch, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*¶ LANE, FREDERICK CHARLES	Valuer's Office, 4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1912	* LANGLANDS, CHARLES JOHN LAWRENCE	Hazon House, Epsom, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*¶ LANGLEY, FRANK CURTIS	Tower House, Crawley Down, Sussex.
Jan. 1891	* LANSDOWN, GEORGE ARTHUR, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶ LARGE, JOHN GERALD	High Street, Attleborough, Norfolk.
Mar. 1891	* LARKIN, RICHARD WEBSTER	8 and 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1914	* LLAURANCE, JOHN BIDWELL	c/o The London City & Midland Bank, Peterborough.
Oct. 1906	*¶ LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	"Watersmeet" Training School, Harnham, Salisbury.
Nov. 1918	* LAWRENCE, DAVID MALCOLM	55, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.7.
Oct. 1911	* LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON	Elmfield, Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
Oct. 1911	* LAWTON, ROBERT ALLISON	28, Hilton Crescent, Prestwich, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	*¶ LEAH, WILLIAM	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
Nov. 1918	* LEATHERDALE, FRANCIS HAROLD	13, Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	* LEDGARD, JOHN BROOKE	The Manor House, Thorne, Leeds.
Feb. 1909	* LEE, ALFRED FREDERICK	15, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Oct. 1908	*¶ LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	22, High Street, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1911	* LEE, LESLIE STUART	The Grove, Woodford, E.
Oct. 1910	*¶ LEE, NORMAN ALFRED	Coombehurst, Wallingford.
Oct. 1913	* LEEDHAM, MORRIS	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, near Halifax, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1902	* LEES, RANDLE BURLSLAM	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶ LEGG, KENNETH BOLTON	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Railway, London Bridge, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*¶ LE GRAND, CECIL WREN	21, Regent's Park Terrace, N.W.
Feb. 1901	* LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY	Palmeira House, Palmeira Gardens, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Oct. 1909	* LEONARD, EDWARD	The Nook, Mortimer Road, Ealing, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7261	Oct. 1913	* LEONARD, EUGENE	24, Highcroft Gardens, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
1971	Jan. 1891	*LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN ..	77, Station Road, Sidcup, and 19-20, Walbrook, E.C.
7646	Oct. 1912	* LEWIS, FRANCIS	Floral Villa, Swanley Junction, Kent.
6747	Oct. 1912	*LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS ..	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
8055	Oct. 1919	*LEWIS, ORPHEUS WILLIAM HENRY, M.B.E... ..	St. Maur, Hawthorn Avenue, Swansea.
7262	Oct. 1913	*LIBERTY, WALTER JAMES..	38, Maples Street, Nottingham.
7263	Oct. 1913	*LICKELY, ALEXANDER	12, Perth Road, Dundee.
3562	Oct. 1899	* LICKIS, LEONARD.. ..	7, Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W.
5991	Oct. 1910	*LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh, Northumberland.
6742	Oct. 1912	*LIDDLE, LAURENCE HENRY ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
5492	Oct. 1908	* LIGHTBOWN, ALFRED STUART ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
6809	Oct. 1911	*LILBURN, HARRY KENT ..	Dunedin, Antrim Road, Belfast.
7874	Nov. 1918	*LINDSLEY, HENRY WATSON, CAPT., M.C.	St. Fillans, Ashwood Terrace, Sunderland.
6310	Oct. 1911	* LINE, FREDERICK JAMES ..	32, Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
4460	Oct. 1904	* LINE, HENRY WILLIAM ..	30, Orchard Road, St. Margaret's, East Twickenham.
6311	Oct. 1911	* LING, RICHARD BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	119, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
7264	Oct. 1913	* LINGARD, WILLIAM	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, Stockport.
6749	Oct. 1912	*LINNELL, HENRY JOHN ..	29, Rathcoole Parade, Hornsey, N.
5494	Oct. 1908	*LISTER, ERNEST EDWARD..	48, Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.
7875	Nov. 1918	*LISTER, SIDNEY ALBERT ..	50, Broomwood Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
7475	Feb. 1914	*LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES ..	c/o Messrs. Alaister, Davidson & Co., 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
2531	Nov. 1892	*LITTLE, HENRY	79, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3711	Oct. 1900	*LIVING, CHARLES, JUN. ..	75, The Grove, Stratford, E.
8056	Oct. 1919	*LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM ..	11, Mulcaster Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle Cumberland.
7265	Oct. 1913	*LLOYD, CYRIL HERBERT POWELL	45, Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
6312	Oct. 1911	* LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS ..	Mansion House, 24, Severn Street, Welshpool.
5211	Oct. 1907	* LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON ..	Holcote, Fernside Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1906	*¶ LOADES, FRANK CHARLES.. ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Southport, Lancs.
Feb. 1913	*¶ LOCHHEAD, ARTHUR SYDNEY ..	30, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
Oct. 1909	*¶ LOCK, CHARLES	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Nov. 1918	*¶ LOCKWOOD, GEOFFREY OWEN, MAJOR, M.C.	Assistant Engineer, The Castle, Winchester.
Oct. 1908	*¶ LOE, SYDNEY JOHN	238, Lewisham High Road, St. John's, S.E.4.
Oct. 1919	* LOGAN, MICHAEL LOAM	25, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	* LOGSDON, HORACE STEWART ..	4, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8.
Oct. 1912	* LONE, R. WILCOX	Turn Lee, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1911	* LONG, ALFRED CHARLES.. ..	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
Oct. 1913	* LONGBOTTOM, HAROLD	Council Offices, Petersfield, Hants.
Oct. 1905	* LORAM, JOHN ANNING	Government Ordnance Survey Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1906	*¶ § LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 20, South Parade, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1908	* LORIMER, GORDON	7, Houbeck Road, Oxton, Cheshire.
Oct. 1901	* LOVE, JAMES BARR	Terrona, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.
Oct. 1913	* LOVEGROVE, EDWARD TYLER ..	"Stoneleigh," Burton Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1907	*¶ LOVELUCK, EDWARD	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire.
Nov. 1918	* LOWDEN, DAVID, JUN.	Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
Jan. 1887	* LOWE, CHARLES ROBERT	Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*¶ LOWE, JOHN	66, Swinley Road, Wigan.
Oct. 1910	* LOWICK, HENRY CAPELL	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1911	*¶ LUCAS, ARTHUR LITTLEJOHNS ..	23, Budge Row, E.C.
May 1877	LUCAS, JOSEPH	22, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea
Oct. 1913	*¶ LUCE, WILLIAM MAUGER	29, Bridge Street, Moipeth, Northumberland.
Jan. 1896	* LUCK, GEORGE EDWARD	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N.
Oct. 1913	* LUKEY, GEORGE EDWARD	293, Holmesdale Road, S.E.25.
Oct. 1898	* LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
Oct. 1902	* LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	* LUTON, ALBERT GORDON	14, Forest Lane, Stratford, E.15.
Oct. 1908	* LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN, A.M.I.C.E.	County Hall, Northallerton.
Oct. 1905	* LYNE, HARRY	Miramar, Tregolls Road, Truro, Cornwall.
Oct. 1894	* LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL.. ..	Estate Office, Rugeley, Staffordshire.
Feb. 1912	*¶ LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER.. ..	Sun Hotel, Brill, Thame.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6316	Oct. 1911	*J. MACAULAY, JAMES	Edgefauld House, Springburn, Glasgow.
6754	Oct. 1912	*J. MCBAIN, JOHN	463, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
4466	Oct. 1904	*MCALL, JACOBUS STEWART JOHNSON	Director of Agriculture, Zomba, Nyassaland.
5790	Oct. 1909	*J. MCCALLUM, DANIEL	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
1144	Apr. 1894	MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE ..	Holy Bush House, Osmaston Road Derby.
6317	Oct. 1911	*McCANN, FELIX CHARLES	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
6758	Oct. 1912	*McCREDIE, HUGH	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Hill Glasgow.
5499	Oct. 1908	*MACE, CHARLES MARRINER ..	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton Surrey.
2592	Oct. 1893	*MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	El Lodge, Holly Park, Finchley, N.
7274	Oct. 1913	*MACFARLANE, ANDREW	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
7880	Nov. 1918	*McFIE, BERNARD JOHN STEWART	18, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.
8863	Oct. 1901	*McGAW, ANDREW KIDD	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie Tasmania.
7275	Oct. 1913	*MacGREGOR, PETER GRANT ..	Duncryne, Coltpark Avenue, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
5721	Oct. 1909	*MACHATTIE, JOHN MACINTOSH ..	Superintendent Architect's Dept., County Hall, Westminster.
7276	Oct. 1913	*J. MACKAY, DAVID MEIKLE	54, Castlehill Road, Ayr.
7277	Oct. 1913	*MACKAY, WILLIAM	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.
3312	Feb. 1898	*MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL	12, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
4498	Oct. 1904	*J. MCKERROW, JAMES WEIR, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall North Shields, Northumberland.
5501	Oct. 1908	*J. MACKINNON, ALEXANDER DENT OSWALD	Hollycroft, Falkirk, Scotland.
3712	Oct. 1900	*MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ..	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
7881	Nov. 1918	*McLACHLAN, DUNCAN	614, Pollokshaws Road, Stratbungo Glasgow.
6318	Oct. 1911	*McLAREN, HENRY	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
6319	Oct. 1911	*J. MACLAY, CHARLES	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	* MACLEAN, PETER MACKINNON ..	c/o Messrs. Castiglione and Scott, 32, S. Castle Street, Edinburgh,
Oct. 1912	* McMICHAEL, JAMES, JUN. ..	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	* McMILLAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	8, St. George's Road, Newton-on-Ayr.
Nov. 1918	* McMURRAY, ROBERT, LIEUT., M.C.	35, Ivy Terrace, Edinburgh.
Nov. 1918	* McNICOL, JOHN ..	8, Park Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.
Oct. 1912	* MACRAE, CHARLES ..	3, Station Road, Ormskirk, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	* McSHEEHY, JOHN EDWARD GERARD	"Donoman," The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.
Nov. 1918	* McVICAR, CHARLES MORRISON GUTHRIE ..	20, Ashgrove Street, Ayr, N.B.
Oct. 1907	* McWILLIAM, JOHN ALEXANDER	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1907	* MADDOCK, GEORGE ..	c/o J. F. Walsh, 10, Harrison Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1900	* MAGER, SYDNEY, C.B.E. ..	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Oct. 1919	* MAHONY, JAMES BURKE ..	138, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
Oct. 1900	* MAIDES, PERCY THOMAS ..	"Homestead," Morland Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1912	* MAILE, SYDNEY HERBERT ..	34, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1909	* MAIR, WILLIAM FRASER ..	The Elms, Stretford, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	* MALLET, JOHN GRAHAM ..	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1915	* MALLET, ROY TERENCE ..	27, Nightingale Place, Woolwich, S.E.
Oct. 1896	* MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	* MAMMATT, GERALD ARTHUR ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Nov. 1918	* MANFIELD, JOHN HENRY ..	12, Fairfield Road, Crouch End, N.8.
Oct. 1912	* MANGAN, WILFRID CLARENCE ..	18, Guildhall Street, Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	* MANN, ALFRED HENRY ..	Cairncroft, Dovercourt Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
Oct. 1894	* MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES THOMAS ..	Woking, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	* MANN, HENRY ..	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth, Middlesex.
Oct. 1908	* MANSON, EDWARD BERESFORD ..	c/o Mr. Registrar Manson, Bankruptcy Buildings, E.C.
Oct. 1913	* MANTON, GEOFFREY CHARLES ..	54, Bridge Street, Walsall, Staffs.
Oct. 1898	* MARCUS, WILLIAM MORTIMER ..	15, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.
Oct. 1913	* MARKS, JOHN BARKLY ..	The Rhedan, Farnham, Surrey.
Oct. 1902	* MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD ..	Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1915	* MARNS, ALBERT HENRY ..	151, Turners Road, Burdett Road, E.
Oct. 1901	* MARRIAN, HAROLD GREENWOOD, A.M.I.C.E. . .	28, Park Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.
Oct. 1912	* MARRIOTT, WILLIAM MASON ..	Hopton Grange, Mirfield, Yorks.
Oct. 1912	* MARSDEN, HORACE JOHN ..	203, Osborne Road, Brighton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3767	Oct. 1912	*MARSH, ERNEST GEORGE	Hotham Lodge, 9, Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.
3768	Oct. 1912	*MARSHALL, ALBERT GEORGE ..	Moorlands, Firs Glen Road, Bourne- mouth, Hants.
4028	Oct. 1902	*MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST ..	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley, Sheffield.
5998	Oct. 1910	*MARSHALL, TOM OWEN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
5972	Feb. 1913	*MARSHALL, WALTER KINSMAN ..	Radbourne Estate Office, near Derby.
5724	Oct. 1909	*MARSHALL, WILLIAM THOMAS, M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Thorn Tree, Matlock.
6110	Oct. 1896	*MARTIN, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ..	The Laurels, Marden Road, South Tottenham, N.
7887	Nov. 1918	*MARTIN, DAVID BURN	Rosenberg, Glasgow Road, Perth.
5219	Oct. 1907	*MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK ..	District Valuer's Office, 1, Bury Street, Guildford.
4097	Oct. 1906	*MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD	394B, Richmond Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
7283	Oct. 1913	*MARTIN, WALTER RIDDELL	12, College Square East, Belfast.
4998	Oct. 1906	*MASLEN, THOMAS PATRICK VIN- CENT	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Port- land Street, W.
4756	Oct. 1905	*MASON, ARNOLD STEWART	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
4471	Oct. 1904	*MASON, FRANCIS SCOTT	1052 Amphion Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
7607	Oct. 1915	*MATHEW, ROBERT CHARLES	34, Harpenden Road, West Norwood, S.E.
6220	Oct. 1907	*MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS PERCIVAL	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers Princess Square, Plymouth.
7284	Oct. 1913	*MATTICK, HERBERT	Market Place, Radstock, Somerset.
2533	Nov. 1892	*MAUGHAN, JOHN (<i>Professional Associate of Council</i>)	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middle- ham, S.O., Yorks.
4030	Oct. 1902	*M ⁺ M ⁺ AW, PERCIVAL TRENTAM ..	Sandown, Byron Road, Worthing.
6322	Oct. 1911	*M ⁺ AXWELL, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	162, Tufnell Park Road, N.7.
5727	Oct. 1909	*MAY, CYRIL ERNEST	12, St. James's Terrace, S.W.1.
7285	Oct. 1913	*MAY, FRANK SIDNEY EDWARD ..	39, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
4472	Oct. 1904	*MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART	The Lion Hotel, Abingdon, Berkshire.
6323	Oct. 1911	*MAYHEW, WILLIAM JOSEPH GEORGE	68, Savernake Road, Hampstead, N.W.
6772	Oct. 1912	*MAYNARD, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Cannock R.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Penkridge, Stafford.
7888	Nov. 1918	*MAYNARD, JOHN EDWARD	1, Collington Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea Sussex.
6002	Oct. 1910	*SMAYNE, ARTHUR JOHN	West Hendford House, Yeovil, Somerset.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1898	*MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE ..	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire
Nov. 1918	*MEARNS, PETER	c/o Miss Dunn, 4, Whirlbutt Street, Dunfermline.
Oct. 1910	*MEARS, JOHN ARTHUR.. .. .	St. Hilda's, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.
Oct. 1914	*MEDRINGTON, ARTHUR CHARLES PERCY, LIEUT., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1911	*MERRING, ERNEST FRANK.. ..	Naseby Cottage, High Road, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1893	*MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK ..	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
Oct. 1904	*MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW..	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*MELLOWS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1911	*MELVILLE, HENRY DUNCAN ..	Broomlands, Kelso, Scotland.
Oct. 1913	*MELVIN, CHARLES JOHN	43, High Street, Teddington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1895	*MENMUIR, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony, South Africa.
Oct. 1913	*MENNIE, FREDERICK EDWARD A.R.I.B.A.	214, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Nov. 1918	*MENZIES, RONALD VICTOR.. ..	271, High Street, Exeter.
Oct. 1910	*MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	Knighton, Boston Square, Hunstanton, Norfolk.
Oct. 1899	*MEREDITH, PERCY WILLIAM ..	11, Rochester Row, S.W.1.
Oct. 1906	*MERRETT, HAROLD THRIFT ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Apr. 1884	MERRETT, JAMES.. .. .	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*MERRINGTON, FREDERICK ARTHUR	22, Clifton Gardens, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
Nov. 1892	*MEW, ROBERT HEATH.. .. .	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill, Surrey.
Oct. 1919	*MEYSEY-THOMPSON, ALGAR DE C. C.	Nunthorpe Court, York.
Nov. 1918	*MIDDLETON, ALAN EDWIN, CAPT.	47, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
Nov. 1918	*MIDDLETON, HUMFREY	32, Park Road, Southborough, Kent.
Nov. 1918	*MIDDLETON, JOHN ELLIS	Alandale, Redcar Road, Blackpool, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN.	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland, Durham.
Oct. 1912	*MILES, HANNAM EDWARD	Slades, East Knoyle, Salisbury.
Oct. 1919	*MILES, OWEN	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.
Oct. 1913	*MILLAR, GEORGE	Cuthford, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1906	*MILLAR, PETER	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
Oct. 1913	*MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	Princes Road, Northfields, Stamford, Lincs.
Oct. 1904	*MILLER, FRED	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cambridge.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2697	Oct. 1894	*MILLER, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, S.E.
6328	Oct. 1911	*MILLER, THOMAS HARTLEY ..	Worsthorne Estate Office, Todmorden Road, Burnley, Lanes.
7291	Oct. 1913	*MILLER, WILLIAM ADAM ..	Londonderry Estate Office, Newtownards, Co. Down.
6776	Oct. 1912	*MILLS, ARTHUR CORFE ..	c/o Mrs. Percy Austin, Petworth, Sussex.
5730	Oct. 1909	*MILLS, BASIL RUPERT ..	22, St. George's Square, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
7292	Oct. 1913	*MILLS, HENRY GRAHAM HUNT ..	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
5507	Oct. 1908	*MILLS, ROBERT HENRY ..	Friern Manor, Mill Hill, N.W.7.
7894	Nov. 1918	*MILLYARD, GEORGE, CAPT. ..	Littlebridge, Bromyard.
5222	Oct. 1907	*MILNE, JAMES LOGIE ..	Valuer's Office, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
4213	Oct. 1903	*MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD STREATFELD	Easton Fruit Farm, Easton, Wickham Market, Suffolk.
752	Feb. 1882	MILNES, ROBERT ..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
7293	Oct. 1913	*MILTON, FREDERICK ..	79, High Street, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
7895	Nov. 1918	*MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN. ..	Wootton, Bridgnorth, Salop.
4214	Oct. 1903	*MINORS, ERNEST B SC. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
3870	Oct. 1901	*MITCHELL, HERBERT ARTHUR ..	Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, N.S.W.
8061	Oct. 1919	*MITCHELL, JOHN RICHARD DANIEL ..	77, Abbey Street, Derby.
5731	Oct. 1909	*MITCHELL, WILLIAM CHALMERS	Henham Estate Office, Wangford, Suffolk.
3574	Oct. 1899	*MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	Portland Cottage, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
3494	Feb. 1899	*MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE ..	Lingfield, Smitham Bottom Lane, Purley, Surrey.
5003	Oct. 1906	*MONTGOMERY, GEORGE ..	24, Montpelier Road, East Finchley, N.
5503	Oct. 1908	*MOODY, HERBERT LINE ..	72, Belle Vue Road, Salisbury.
7603	Oct. 1915	*MOODY, WALTER NORRIS ..	37, Eastcombe Avenue, Charlton, S.E.7.
6330	Oct. 1911	*MOODY, WALTER RICHARD ..	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone, Kent
6331	Oct. 1911	*MOON, HENRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Melbourne Road, Merton Park, S.W.
3050	June 1896	*MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE ..	Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
4218	Oct. 1903	*MOORE, RICHARD CHARLES ..	72, Amburst Park, Stamford Hill, N.16.
5732	Oct. 1909	*MORE, JOHN NOVIS ..	Crown Lodge, Harlech, North Wales.
6779	Oct. 1912	*MORGAN, DAVID EDGAR ..	Glyn Tawe, Vicarage Road, Morriston Glam.
5733	Oct. 1903	*MORGAN, IFOR JOHN ..	Butts, Ilminster, Somerset.
7896	Nov. 1918	*MORGAN, IVOR WALTER ..	1, Wellington Place, Brecon, S. Wales

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*MORGAN, WILLIAM NOEL	c/o Parry, Adkin & Parry, 82, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1913	*MORLEY, RICHARD	8, Oakdale Road, Sheffield, Yorks.
Oct. 1909	*MORRIS, ALEXANDER GEORGE ..	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1910	*MORRIS, CLIFFORD	West House, Chirbury, Salop.
Feb. 1913	*MORRIS, ELLIS	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*MORRIS, HENRY ROWLAND ..	Small Holdings Dept., Shire Hall, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*MORRIS, HUBERT LLOYD	9, Leopold Street, Sheffield.
Feb. 1894	*MORRISON, DANIEL	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*MORRISON, JOHN BAXTER.. ..	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
Oct. 1912	*MORRISON, NORMAN THOMAS ..	431, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
Feb. 1903	*MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER.. ..	Kirtlington, Oxford.
Oct. 1910	*MORTON, THOMAS CHALMERS ..	5, Cross Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	*MORTON, WILLIAM DAVID	2, Salisbury Road, Dover.
Oct. 1913	*MORTON, WILLIAM PERCY	61, Hunter Road, Southsea.
Nov. 1918	*MORWOOD, ARTHUR	Engineer's and Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1912	*MOSS, HARRY	65, Victoria Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
Nov. 1916	*MOSS, SIDNEY ROBERT	28, Ashlin Grove, Lincoln.
Oct. 1912	*MOWBRAY, CLYDE BERNARD ..	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
Oct. 1913	*MUIR, ANDREW, JUN.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*MUIRHEAD, JOHN	Sherborne, Northleach, Gloucestershire.
Oct. 1898	*MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS.. ..	7, Belgrave Terrace, St. Alban's Crescent, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*MUMFORD, FRANK SEPTIMUS ..	Tan-y-coed, Acton Road, Wrexham.
Feb. 1907	*MUNDY, HUGH ALGERNON GODFREY	College of Agriculture, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Oct. 1913	*MURLAND, JAMES GERALD	Badby House, Daventry, Northants.
Oct. 1907	*MURRAY, ARTHUR MALCOLM ..	Doric Villa, Dukes Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, and H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*MURRAY, LAWRENCE JOSEPH ..	c/o Superintending Valuer, Victoria Road, Great Malvern.
Oct. 1908	*MURRAY, PENRY JOHN, CAPT., B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	W.D. Land Agent's Office, 7, Blackall Road, Exeter.
Oct. 1902	*MURTOUGH, JOSEPH	56, Stubbington Avenue, North End, Portsmouth.
Oct. 1914	*MUSGRAVE, HAROLD	Higham, Stockton Lane, York.
Oct. 1912	*MUSGRAVE, THOMAS HAROLD ..	21, Holly Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6012	Oct. 1910	*NASH, EUGENE FLEETWOOD ..	Heathfield, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
7305	Oct. 1913	*NAYLOR, WILLIAM ANDERTON ..	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool, Lancs.
6785	Oct. 1912	*NEAL, WALTER BOUGHTON ..	Inland Revenue (C District), 2nd Floor 4, Howard Street, Sheffield.
7306	Oct. 1913	*NEALE, THOMAS ARCHIBALD ..	8, Church Avenue, Water Orton, Birmingham.
4033	Oct. 1902	*NEAME, FREDERICK IVO ..	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham Kent.
6786	Oct. 1912	*NEEDHAM, WALTER WILLIAM ..	The Common, Brimington, near Chesterfield.
5737	Oct. 1909	*NETTELTON, OSCAR TRAVES ..	P.W.D. Nuwara, Eliya, Ceylon.
2700	Oct. 1894	*NEUBRONNER, HARRY ALFRED, A.R.I.B.A.	Penang, Straits Settlement.
8082	Oct. 1919	*NEVILLE, ERIC BERNARD ..	6, Birkbeck Road, Acton, W.3.
5510	Oct. 1908	*NEW, ELLIOTT JOHN, LIEUT., R.E	Castle House, Eynsford, Kent.
5227	Oct. 1907	*NEWBERY, GEORGE HERBERT ..	14, Mount Street, W.
6788	Oct. 1912	*NEWELL, LEOPOLD MONK..	c/o J. Newell, Esq., J.P., Intabene Upton Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
5229	Oct. 1907	*NEWHOUSE, EDWARD..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
6789	Oct. 1912	*NEWILL, WILFRED MARSTON ..	Clun, Shropshire.
4040	Oct. 1902	*NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K.	Sunnyside, Patcham, Sussex.
6790	Oct. 1912	*NEWLING, ARTHUR GWYN..	26, Hawarden Avenue, Liscard, Cheshire.
7609	Oct. 1915	*NEWMAN, CLAUDE EDWIN SANDYS	Hawkrige Rectory, Dulverton, Somerset.
7899	Nov. 1918	*NEWMAN, JOHN ALBERT ..	7, Swinley Road, Wigan, Lancs.
5511	Oct. 1908	*NEWMAN, PERCIVAL CORNEY, A.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
3718	Oct. 1900	*NEWMAN, WALTER PHILIP..	121, Victoria Street, S.W.
4483	Oct. 1904	*NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford Hertfordshire.
4223	Oct. 1903	*NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE ..	Thornedene, Homesdale Road, Bromley Kent.
6015	Oct. 1910	*NICHOLLS, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	29, Bryn-y-mor Crescent, Swansea.
6333	Oct. 1911	*NICHOLLS, DOUGLAS RICHARD, MAJOR, R.E.	Pear Main, Alphinton Road, Exeter.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7 Oct. 1913	*NICHOLS, HEDLEY WILLIAM ..	Englehurst, Yale, Glos.
3 Feb. 1897	*NICHOLSON, EBENEZER BERNARD	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
9 Oct. 1913	*NICHOLSON, THOMAS	14, Coniger Road, Parson's Green, S.W.
0 Oct. 1914	*NICOL, FRANK CLAUDE	31, Petherton Road, Canonbury, N.
0 Nov. 1918	*NIGHTINGALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	South Hatch, Epsom, Surrey.
2 Oct. 1912	*NIXON, ERNEST	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3 Oct. 1912	*NIXON, FREDERICK	27, Fortismere Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
9 Oct. 1909	*NOBLE, WALTER HUBERT.. ..	Engineer's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
6 Jan. 1889	*NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden, Essex.
0 Oct. 1915	*NORMANTON, JOE	46A, St. Peter's Road, Leicester.
1 Oct. 1913	*NORTHCOTT, FRANCIS FREDERICK	County Architect's Dept., Exeter.
2 Oct. 1913	*NYE, GEORGE VINCENT	4, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Park, S.W.
4 Oct. 1901	*OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD.. ..	22, Clare Street, Bristol.
1 Oct. 1907	*ODAM, GEORGE MAXWELL.. ..	County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.
2 Oct. 1908	*ODDY, JOSEPH RONALD RIDLEY	12, Victoria Avenue, Shipley, Yorkshire.
3 Oct. 1911	*ODELL, JOHN FREDERICK	2, Linslade Villas, Dorset Road, Mottingham, Kent.
2 Oct. 1907	*OFFLOW, ARTHUR ROWLAND ..	30, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
5 Feb. 1909	*OGDEN, FREDERICK SORESBY ..	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
5 Oct. 1905	*OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY	66, London Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
7 Oct. 1911	*OLDFIELD, GEORGE HARRY ROBERT	9, Hammett Street, Taunton, Somerset.
3 Oct. 1896	*OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (Cantab.)	Portswood, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.
1 Oct. 1913	*OLIVER, EDWIN HAMERTON ..	Land Agent, R. E. Office, 6, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
Oct. 1911	*OLIVER, HARRY HUTT.. .. .	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*OLIVER, WILLIAM MARSH	19, St. Michael's Street, West Bromwich, Staffs.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4042	Oct. 1902	*ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
3410	Oct. 1898	*ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	Creech St. Michael, Taunton, Somerset.
3935	Feb. 1902	*O'REILLY, HENRY JAMES	Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
6017	Oct. 1910	*ORR, ROBERT	10, Aubert Park, N.5.
4226	Oct. 1903	*ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE	c/o Sir J. F. L. Rolleston and Co. Grey Friars, Leicester.
5741	Oct. 1909	*OSBORN, GEORGE	Oakhill House, Parker's Road, Sheffield.
7317	Oct. 1913	*O'SULLIVAN, TERENCE JAMES	High Bank, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
5233	Oct. 1907	*OVENDEN, HUGH	Holmfild, Whitestake, near Preston Lancs.
4043	Oct. 1902	*OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM	c/o Owen, Blois and Owen, Newcastle Staffs.
7901	Nov. 1918	*OWEN, HENRY THOMAS	2, Gelert Street, Carnarvon.
7318	Oct. 1913	*OWEN, PHILIP	16, Blomfield Street, Paddington, W.
7319	Oct. 1913	*OWEN, THOMAS	Meddiant, Conway, N. Wales.
7611	Oct. 1915	*OWEN, THOMAS BURWOOD	12, West Street, Walsford, Wimborne
5006	Oct. 1906	*PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
7690	Nov. 1916	*PAGE, ALAN CAWTHORN	Rating and Estate Office, L. B. & S. C. Railway, London Bridge, S.E.
6796	Oct. 1912	*PAGE, ARTHUR REGINALD	Stretton, Hall Green, nr. Birmingham
4487	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, BERNARD CULMER	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
4488	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent.
4489	Oct. 1904	*PAGE, HERBERT	
4766	Oct. 1905	*PAGE, JOSEPH	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armley Leeds.
3250	Oct. 1897	*PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Water Surrey.
5744	Oct. 1909	*PAIN, COARD HENRY	Bebington, Cheshire.
4809	Feb. 1904	*PALMER, ARTHUR	Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
4767	Oct. 1905	*PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON	c/o District Valuer, High Bridge Lincoln.
5234	Oct. 1907	*PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES	20, Connaught Avenue, Mortlake, S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶ PALMER, ROBERT SIDNEY	8. Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
Oct. 1907	* PALMER, SIDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, St. Ives, Cornwall.
Oct. 1908	* PALMOUR, FREDERICK JOHN CLIFFORD	71, New North Road, Huddersfeld.
Oct. 1910	*¶ PANARIO, FRANCIS MICHAEL ..	236, Leahurst Road, Hither Green, S.E.13
Feb. 1910	*¶ PARAMOR, WILLIAM	H.M. Office of Works King Charles Street, S.W.
Oct. 1913	* PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR ..	Waterworks Lodge, Heigham, Norwich.
Oct. 1912	* PARHAM, ARTHUR DOUGLAS ..	Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1913	* PARK, EDWARD	Anad Foot, Ulverston, Lancs.
Oct. 1910	*¶ PARKER, ARCHIE MONTGOMERY ..	46A, Gloucester Road, S.W.
Oct. 1913	* PARKER, CHARLES	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cambridge.
Oct. 1910	*¶ PARKER, FRANK GRANGER ..	Mildenhall, Suffolk.
Oct. 1900	*†§ PARKER, FREDERIC WILLIAM	Parks Department, London County Council, Aldine House, Bedford Street, W.C.2.
Oct. 1913	* PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.
Nov. 1918	* PARKER, HERBERT WILLIAM, CAPT.	Claremont, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1900	* PARKER, HOWARD	Pine Coulu P.O., via Gull Lake, Saskatchewan.
Oct. 1907	*¶ PARKER, JOHN	Lealholm, Branksome Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	* PARKER, KINGSLEY CROFT ..	Prestbury, Holland Avenue, Sutton, Surrey.
Nov. 1918	* PARKER, ROBERT, CAPT., M.C. ..	Mostyn Estate Office, Llandudno.
Oct. 1913	* PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD ..	Besford Bridge, Pershore, Worcester-shire.
Oct. 1895	* PARKS, WALTER	51, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
Oct. 1897	* PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
Oct. 1908	*¶ PARRATT, ALBERT MARTIN ..	91, Sternhold Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Feb. 1912	* PARROTT, CHARLES CLAYTON ..	Devonia, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Oct. 1903	* PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1913	* PARRY, DAVID MORRIS	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
Oct. 1905	* PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	4, Hillaries Road, Gravelly Hill, Erdington, Warwickshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6021	Oct. 1910	*PASCOT, HERBERT	Sandon House, Duke of York Street, Wakefield, Yorks.
5746	Oct. 1909	*PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN	46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
6803	Oct. 1912	*PATERSON, WILLIAM	The Cottage, Biggar, Lanark.
5576	Feb. 1909	*PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
5008	Oct. 1906	*PATON, HUGH	Arley Green, Northwich, Cheshire.
7904	Nov. 1918	*PATTEN, ALAN STEWART	c/o Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., & Co. 39, Pantion Street, Haymarket, W.
7328	Oct. 1913	*PATTEN, JOHN	Hulm Park, Alnwick, Northumberland.
6804	Oct. 1912	*PATTINSON, JEFFREY	58, Albany Mansions, Battersea, S.W.
4048	Oct. 1902	*PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Witham, Essex.
5240	Oct. 1907	*PAUL, FRANCIS	Red Cottage, Holybourne, near Alton, Hants.
6022	Oct. 1910	*PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Guntton Park, Norwich.
2980	Oct. 1895	*PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM	31, Bedford Row, W.C.
5747	Oct. 1909	*PAWLEY, TOM EDMUND	14, Rodway Road, Bromley, Kent.
6805	Oct. 1912	*PAWSON, ARTHUR CLIVE	Howe Combe, Watlington, Oxon.
7329	Oct. 1913	*PAYNE, FREDERICK GEORGE	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
7905	Nov. 1918	*PAYNE, RALPH RICHARD BEDFORD	Chesham House, Hitchin, Herts.
5748	Oct. 1909	*PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
3116	Oct. 1896	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK	71, Edgware Road, W.
6806	Oct. 1912	*PEARCE, DOUGLAS	
4232	Oct. 1903	*PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY	Architect's Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W., and Polruan, Conway Road, Southgate, N.
4869	Feb. 1906	*PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Swanage, Dorset.
5009	Oct. 1906	*PEARCE, DOUGLAS DAVISSON	West Hill House, Weybridge, Surrey.
7330	Oct. 1913	*PEARCE, CLIFFORD JAMES	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
5516	Oct. 1908	*PEARMAN, FRANCIS MAY	Old Bars House, Boughton, Chester.
7331	Oct. 1913	*PEARSE, MARTIN	Abinger, Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.
6807	Oct. 1912	*PEARSON, BENJAMIN JOHN	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Liverpool.
6023	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER	Estate Office, Grittleton, Chippenham, Wilts.
6024	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
4051	Oct. 1902	*PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
5749	Oct. 1909	*PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	West View, Evesham Road, Reigate.
6975	Feb. 1913	*PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH	Peel Estate Office, Accrington, Lancashire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1894	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS.. ..	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
Oct. 1907	*PEIRCE, RICHARD GEORGE.. ..	22, George Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1907	*PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES ..	18, Errington Road, Colchester.
Oct. 1913	*PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY ..	Redwell, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.
Oct. 1919	*PENNINGTON, ERNEST	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1913	*PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON	11, Enys Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
Oct. 1910	*PENNINGTON, STANLEY MUNCASTER	10, Merton Road, Bootle, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*PENTLETON, ROBERT HENRY ..	Revelstoke, Salisbury Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*PERCIVAL, ALEXANDER WILLIAM	13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
Oct. 1909	*PERCIVAL, FRANK NEVILLE ..	Estate Office, Singleton Park, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire.
Feb. 1913	*PERCY, GEORGE REGINALD, M.C.	Silvermead, 5, Queen's Road, Twickenham.
Oct. 1912	*PERKIN, CHARLES	8, Newbould Road, Cheadle, Cheshire.
Oct. 1902	*PERKIN, DANIEL WARD	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock, Devon.
Oct. 1911	*PERKIN, REGINALD JEFFRIES ..	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth, Staffs.
Nov. 1890	*PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
Oct. 1906	*PERKINS, SAMUEL BARCLAY ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*PERRIN, FRANK JANES	Meadow View, Park Lane, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
Nov. 1918	*PERRIN, JOEL WILLIAMSON HENRY	Crossfell, Tilehurst Road, Reading, Berks.
Oct. 1900	*PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM ..	23, Halifax Road, Ainsdale, Southport.
Oct. 1904	*PERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	18, Spencer Avenue, Bowes Park, N.
Oct. 1904	*PETER, ARTHUR GRANVILLE ..	Northernhaye, Launceston, Cornwall.
Feb. 1904	*PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES	London and South Western Bank Chambers, Woking, Surrey.
Feb. 1912	*PETLEY, BERTRAM	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
Oct. 1911	*PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
Nov. 1916	*PETTETT, HERBERT CHARLES ..	46, Haverstock Hill, South Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*PETTINGALE, CHARLES EDWARD	c/o Surveyor of Taxes, Wakefield.
Dec. 1883	*PEWTRESS, HERBERT WILMHURST	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1911	*PHILCOX, CECIL LODGE	Pré Fleuri, Woking, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*PHILLIPS, CUTHBERT EMRYS VAUGHAN	4, Headingley Terrace, Leeds.
Oct. 1894	*PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1129	Mar. 1884	PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL ..	Chelmsford.
6812	Oct. 1912	*PHILLIPS, SAMUEL CHARLES ..	170, Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park, N.4.
5245	Oct. 1907	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM NEWTON ..	Croft Cottage, Ferryside, Carmarthen shire.
6813	Oct. 1912	*PHILLIPS, WILLIAM RITCHIE, CAPT.	119, Marylebone Road, N.W.
7907	Nov. 1918	*PICK, STANLEY GEORGE, CAPT. . .	140, Earlsam Road, Norwich.
7337	Oct. 1913	*PICKERSGILL, ALFRED ..	205, Goodwin Terrace, Currock Carlisle
5752	Oct. 1909	*PIERCE, EDWARD LEMUEL. . .	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Romford, Essex.
6347	Oct. 1911	*PIERCE, THOMAS HARLE ..	12, Terfyn Terrace, Port Dinorwig, N. Wales.
6814	Oct. 1912	*PIERPOINT, LEONARD ..	R.E. Office, Lathom Park, Ormskirk, Lancs.
7908	Nov. 1918	*PIERPOINT, REGINALD ..	Cintra Lodge, Hale, Cheshire.
7338	Oct. 1913	*PIKE, JOHN PERCY ..	City Hall, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, S. Africa.
7909	Nov. 1918	*PIKESLEY, ALFRED ..	1, Sandfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
4497	Oct. 1904	*PILBEAM, FRANCIS NEWCASTLE. .	19, Feilding Road, West Kensington, W.14.
6815	Oct. 1912	*PILLEY, HERBERT ANTHONY ROSSER	Milton Villa, Herschell Square, Walmer, Kent.
3254	Oct. 1897	*PINFOLD, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Ry., London Bridge Terminus, S.E.
8064	Oct. 1919	*PINKERTON, JOHN CASSELS, M.C.	24, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
7910	Nov. 1918	*PINKHAM, COURTENAY SHORT ..	Yniswern, Mumbles, Swansea, Glam.
6348	Oct. 1911	*PIPE, HENRY JAMES ..	Bickley, Druce Road, Dulwich, S.E.
7911	Nov. 1918	*PLATT, CHARLES EDWARD. . .	The Lindens, Newport, Shropshire.
7912	Nov. 1918	*PLATT, JOHN CRAWFURD ..	18, Wolverton Gardens, W.6.
5013	Oct. 1906	*PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON ..	11, Saxe Coburg Street, Leicester.
5014	Oct. 1906	*PLUMSTEAD, HENRY WILLIAM LEWIS ..	126, The Avenue, Highams Park, N.I.
7339	Oct. 1913	*POINTON, HAROLD JESSE ..	13, Albert Street, Newcastle, Staffs.
7913	Nov. 1918	*POLLINGTON, EDWARD VICTOR. .	86, Brucefield Avenue, Dunfermline.
7914	Nov. 1918	*POOLE, GEORGE ..	3, Parkfield Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.
6027	Oct. 1910	*POORE, JOHN ..	Priory Lodge, Andover, Hants.
4771	Oct. 1905	*POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM ..	c/o A. Pope, 94, Kings Road, Kingston-on Thames, Surrey.
4239	Oct. 1903	*PORTER, SYDNEY LAWRENCE ..	
7915	Nov. 1918	*PORTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, M.C., N.D.A.	Agricultural Dept., 6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
7340	Oct. 1913	*POTTER, EDGAR WILLIAM ..	36, St. Andrew's Square, Surbiton, Surrey.
3580	Oct. 1899	*POTTER, SHIRLEY HERBERT ..	2, Stanhope Gardens, Highgate, N.6.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
Oct. 1910	*POTTIER, ALFRED	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purley, Surrey.
Feb. 1911	*POTTS, GILBERT ACKROYD ..	34, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*†POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.
Oct. 1905	*POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD ..	The Myrtles, London Road, Newbury, Berks.
Oct. 1919	*POWELL, HUMPHREY CROFTS ..	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
Oct. 1906	*PPOWELL, WALLACE GERALD ..	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
Oct. 1904	*POWER, RICHARD REILLY ..	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*P†PRESTON, ERIC WATSON ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*P†PRESTON, WALTER RONALD ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*PREVATT, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHE	163, Belmont Circular Road, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.
Feb. 1898	*P†PRICE, CAPEL HEReward ..	Marlpit House, Edenbridge, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*PRICE, ERIC ARTHUR	92, Holden Road, Woodside Park, N.
Oct. 1912	*PRICE, GEORGE STANLEY ..	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
Oct. 1907	*PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach, Cheshire.
Oct. 1907	*PRICE, REGINALD HENRY KING	23, Clare Street, Bristol.
Oct. 1913	*PRICE, THOMAS GEORGE	Black Lion, Cross Hands, Llanelly, Carm.
Oct. 1910	*PRICE, WILLIAM HARRY LYNE ..	6, Byron Villas, Knighton Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*P†PRIDAY, ARTHUR KENNETH ..	102, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*PRIEST, BERNARD	The Estate, Riddlesworth Hall, Thetford.
Oct. 1898	*PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE ..	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*PRIOR, ARTHUR SPARKS	46, Buckingham Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1911	*PRIOR, GORDON STEWART ..	223, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*P†PRITCHARD, WILLIAM, JUN.	Housing Dept., Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
Oct. 1911	*P†PROSSER, ROGER, B.S.C. ..	Bronwydd, Alexandra Road, Brecon.
Oct. 1913	*PROUD, STANLEY SISSON ..	Surveyor's Department, Union Offices, Sedgfield, Co. Durham.
Dec. 1889	*PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN ..	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.
Oct. 1907	*P†PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL ..	The Cedars, Addiscombe, Surrey.
Nov. 1918	*PULLEN, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	21, Dickenson Road, Crouch Hill, N.S.
Oct. 1909	*P†PUNCHARD, THOMAS WILLIAM	11, Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster.
Oct. 1912	*P†PUNTER, PERCIVAL ALAN ..	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
Oct. 1917	*P†PURRY, ERNEST STEPHEN ..	51, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.
Oct. 1912	*PURSGLOVE, ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6030	Oct. 1910	*PUSSER, DANIEL ROBERT	77, Bexhill Road, Crofton Park, S.E.
7725	Oct. 1917	*PUZEY, SIDNEY THEODORE	46, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.5.
2985	Oct. 1895	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-o- Mersey, Cheshire.
4502	Oct. 1904	*QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID	64, Crescent Lane, Clapham, S.W.
7346	Oct. 1913	*QUILTER, HENRY	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-o- Thames, Middlesex.
7918	Nov. 1918	*QUIRKE, RAYMOND FITZWILLIAM	22, Compton Avenue, Brighton, Sussex
6355	Oct. 1911	*RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED	Hill View, Harrow Weald, Middlesex
5758	Oct. 1909	*RADBURN, SYDNEY CHARLES	64, Lyford Road, Wandsworth Co- mon, S.W.
7347	Oct. 1913	*RADFORD, NORMAN HAROLD	Aylsbury, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lan-
7348	Oct. 1913	*RAINSFORD, ROBERT WORHAM	42, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester
7919	Nov. 1918	*RALPH, EDWARD, CAPT.	Brantwood, Durham Road, Broml- Kent.
6357	Oct. 1911	*RALPHS, WALTER	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, B- irmingham.
6825	Oct. 1912	*RAMPTON, PERCY WILLIAM	32, St. Phillip's Avenue, Worces- Park, Surrey.
7349	Oct. 1913	*RAMSAY, ERNEST WILLIAM	16, Whiteley Road, Upper Norwo- S.E.
7920	Nov. 1918	*RAMSDEN, GEORGE	10, Haigh Avenue, Rothwell Hai- Leeds.
6226	Oct. 1912	*RANDALL, ERNEST JOHN JAMES	18, Howard Street, Gloucester.
3531	Oct. 1899	*RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD	27, Maddox Street, W.1.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
7	Oct. 1912 *RATCLIFF, WILLIAM WATTS ..	The Willows, West Drayton, Middlesex.
8	Oct. 1912 *RAWLENCE, ARTHUR RAYMOND ..	Dyrham, Sherborne, Dorset.
1	Oct. 1898 *RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ..	Surveyor's Office, Imperial Buildings
7	Oct. 1919 *RAYDEN, JOHN MARKETT ..	Rotherham.
		Covert Cottage, Whitechurch Hill,
		Reading.
1	Oct. 1903 *RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN ..	7, The Park, Yeovil, Somerset.
1	Oct. 1913 *RAYNER, KENNETH ..	17, Dryborough Road, Putney, S.W.15.
2	Oct. 1913 *RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA ..	18, Capps Road, Norwich.
2	Oct. 1910 *RAYSON, WILLIAM JAMES ..	179, Park Lane, Tottenham, N.17.
3	Oct. 1913 *READ, ALBERT EDWARD ..	19, Garden Avenue, Streatham Road,
		Mitcham.
2	Nov. 1916 *READ, VAUGHAN ..	11, East Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol.
7	Oct. 1898 *REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	11, East Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol.
		c/o Foster and Redfern, 7, Temple
		Row West, Birmingham.
3	Oct. 1903 *REED, EDWARD B. ..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
30	Oct. 1912 *REED, FRANK ..	14, Cressy Road, Hampstead, N.W.
31	Oct. 1912 *REED, STANLEY GORDON ..	The Estates and Valuation Department,
		L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
26	Oct. 1917 *REES, ERNEST JOHN ..	104, London Road, Neath, S. Wales.
39	Oct. 1911 *REES, MORGAN ..	Penydre House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
37	Oct. 1901 *REES, WILLIAM HAROLD ..	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
32	Oct. 1912 *REEVE, HENRY GEORGE ..	c/o T. Reeve, The Paddock, Little
		Stambridge, Rochford, Essex.
54	Oct. 1913 *REEVES, CHARLES WESTCOTT ..	Bramshaw, Uplands Park, Enfield,
		Middlesex.
68	Oct. 1919 *REEVES, LEONARD ..	"Oldcott," Golden Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.
55	Oct. 1913 *REID, ALEXANDER EWING, N.D.A.	314, Renfrew Street, Charing Cross,
		Glasgow.
60	Oct. 1911 *REID, EDWARD DECIMUS ..	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunder-
		land, Co. Durham.
33	Oct. 1910 *REID, ROBERT DONALD ..	23, Fotheringham Road, Ayr.
60	Oct. 1909 *RENTON, THEODORE ROLAND	Tenter Lodge, Knaresborough, Yorks.,
	VICTOR	and 3, Princes Square, Harrogate.
21	Nov. 1918 *REX, FRANCIS NICHOLSON ..	Ferndale, Harpenden, Herts.
33	Oct. 1912 *RHODES, BERTRAM ..	Lilpho, Groby Road, Altrincham.
39	Oct. 1919 *RHYS, JOHN PERCIVAL ..	Woldingham, Surrey.
56	Oct. 1913 *RICCOMINI, JAMES ARTHUR ..	Bredgar, near Sittingbourne, Kent.
34	Oct. 1912 *RICE, CHARLES SPRING ..	Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall,
		S.W.
25	Oct. 1908 *RICHARDS, DANIEL HERBERT ..	c/o Orr's Zinc White, Ltd., Widnes,
		Lancs.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
5526	Oct. 1908	*RICHARDS, JOHN SYDENHAM ..	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
5761	Oct. 1909	*§ RICHARDS, ROBERT HERBERT ..	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
3583	Oct. 1899	*RICHARDSON, ERNEST EDWARD	35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
7922	Nov. 1918	*RICHARDSON, ERNEST GILBERT	14, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
7357	Oct. 1913	*RICHARDSON, FREDERICK	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
4777	Oct. 1905	*RICHARDSON, GEORGE	74, Southfield Road, Middlesbrough.
5022	Oct. 1906	*RICHARDSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	9, Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, N.W.
5257	Oct. 1907	*¶ RICKARDS, CLEMENT ARCHBOLD ROSS	30, Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds.
4508	Oct. 1904	*RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY	18, St. John's Terrace Road, Redhill, Surrey.
3584	Oct. 1899	*¶ RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
6836	Oct. 1912	*RIDDLE, WILFRID PATTERSON ..	Guildhall, Hull, Yorks.
6337	Oct. 1912	*¶ RIDE, WILLIAM HENRY	Katey Glen, Wyggeston Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
6035	Oct. 1910	*¶ RIGBY, REGINALD	Rose Bank, Prestwich, Manchester.
5762	Oct. 1909	*¶ RIGGALL, JABEZ ALLAN	Swastika, Rosebery Avenue, Skegness.
7923	Nov. 1918	*RILEY, RICHARD HOLDEN	Hillcrest, York Road, Langho, Blackburn.
4311	Feb. 1904	*RINGLAND, WILLIAM EWART ..	8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
6362	Oct. 1911	*RINTOUL, ANDREW JEFFREY ..	Allerton House, Jeddburgh.
4509	Oct. 1904	*¶ RIPPON, HERBERT	21, Campden House Road, Kensington, W.
5764	Oct. 1909	*RISDON, JOHN PEART	c/o Risdon & Leversha, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.
7924	Nov. 1918	*RITCHIE, WILLIAM TODD	14, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
4510	Oct. 1904	*¶ RIVERS, FRANK WILFRED	23, Bedford Row, W.C.
7614	Oct. 1915	*¶ ROBB, THOMAS WRIGHT	50, Kelbourne Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
3419	Oct. 1898	*¶ ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS ..	12, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
6455	Feb. 1912	*ROBERTS, ARTHUR CECIL	5, The Pavement, Bright Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
5765	Oct. 1909	*¶ ROBERTS, CHARLES MINTO	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
4511	Oct. 1904	*ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH	23, Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
7531	Oct. 1914	*¶ ROBERTS, EDWARD THOMAS ..	Llanfair Buildings, St. Mary Street, Swansea, S. Wales.
6036	Oct. 1910	*ROBERTS, FREDERICK LEONARD	18, Guilford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
7358	Oct. 1913	*ROBERTS, HERBERT JOHN	Manor Office, Chy-an-Eglos, Marazion, S.O. Cornwall.

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
59	Oct. 1913	* ROBERTS, HOWARD	Cisendune, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
88	Oct. 1901	* ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
63	Oct. 1911	* ROBERTS, WILLIAM HUGHES ..	14, Platts Avenue, Watford, Herts.
70	Oct. 1919	* ROBERTSON, HUBERT ALEXANDER	27, Camberwell Green, S.E.5.
38	Oct. 1912	* ROBINSON, ALFRED KEON	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincs.
25	Nov. 1918	* ROBINSON, BENJAMIN GRANT ..	16, Beale Street, Stourbridge, Worcester.
58	Oct. 1907	* ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER ..	30, Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.
28	Oct. 1908	* ROBINSON, LESLIE	1, Station Road, Balham, S.W.
60	Oct. 1913	* ROBSON, JOHN TEMPLE	Sunnylea, Westfield Road, Bishop Auckland, Durham.
61	Oct. 1913	* ROBSON, THOMAS JOHN	Orchard House, Great Chart, Ashford. Kent.
15	Oct. 1915	* RODERICK, BENJAMIN	Ashbrook House, Aberdare, S. Wales.
40	Oct. 1912	* RODERICK, WILLIAM DAVID ..	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
83	Oct. 1905	* RODWELL, LIONEL HELM	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
59	Oct. 1907	* ROGERS, EDGAR ARTHUR	Helmhurst, High Road, Laindon, Essex.
29	Oct. 1908	* ROGERS, JOHN	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly, Carmarthen.
60	Oct. 1907	* ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL	6, High Street, Maldon, Essex.
41	Oct. 1912	* ROGERS, MATTHEW SPENCER ..	12, Avondale Road, Truro, Cornwall.
30	Oct. 1908	* ROLFE, CHARLES BERTRAM ..	60, Butter Road, Harrow.
64	Oct. 1913	* ROME, JOHN	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, Ayr- shire.
24	Oct. 1906	* RONALD, THOMAS ROWAN	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
39	Oct. 1910	* ROOME, FRANK MORRIS	22, Lancaster Road, Brighton, Sussex.
14	Oct. 1904	* ROPER, JOHN WILLIAM	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
30	Mar. 1884	ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
79	Feb. 1913	* ROSE, FREDERIC CHARLES	2, Oriel Place, Cheltenham.
26	Nov. 1918	* ROSE, RONALD CHARLES	Stuart Road, High Wycombe.
46	Oct. 1903	* ROSEVEAR, JOHN ASHBURNHAM ..	335, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, S.W.
42	Oct. 1912	* ROSS, JOHN	7, Derby Road, Watford, Herts.
27	Nov. 1913	* ROSSITER, EDWARD THOMAS ..	56, Oakmead Road, Balham, S.W.12.
38	Feb. 1905	* ROWE, GILBERT CHARLES	c/o Maunsell and Rowe, 47, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
71	Oct. 1919	* ROWELL, CLIFFORD WILLIAM ..	44, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
55	Oct. 1911	* ROWETT, FREDERICK JOSEPH LANCASTER	12, Beacontrie Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4785	Oct. 1905	ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS ..	1, Highfield Road, Purley, Surrey.
5025	Oct. 1905	* ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W. ..	Shabbington, Thame, Oxon.
1695	Jan. 1890	*ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR ..	Royston, Hertfordshire.
5360	Feb. 1908	* ROYDS, GEORGE FREEMAN ..	Westview, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.
5361	Feb. 1908	* RUAULT, CLAUDE EDWYN ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4061	Oct. 1902	* RUDDLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	233, Brockley Road, S.E.
7928	Nov. 1918	*RUDKIN, HENRY CECIL ..	4, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham, Lincs.
6040	Oct. 1910	* RUDLER, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Piercefield, Ennerdale Road, Richmond Surrey.
4517	Oct. 1904	*RULE, THOMAS	33, Melling Road, Southport, Lancashire.
6366	Oct. 1911	*RUSH, EDWARD ALEXANDER ..	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbridge Wells.
4788	Oct. 1905	* RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgeworth Herts.
4518	Oct. 1904	* RUSS, ERNEST, CAPT., R.E. ..	Villa Moschini. Arcugnano, Vicenza Italy.
7929	Nov. 1918	*RUSSELL, ROBERT	18, Garrick Avenue, Golder's Green N.W.4.
4519	Oct. 1904	*RUTHEN, ERNEST SIDNEY	64, Croftdown Road, Highgate Road N.W.5.
6844	Oct. 1912	*RUTHERFORD, ALEXANDER KIRK- WOOD	C.E. in C. Dept., Admiralty Archway Block South, S.W.1.
6845	Oct. 1912	* RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR ..	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham Nottingham.
3587	Oct. 1899	*RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
6456	Feb. 1912	*RYAN, BERNAL JOHN	18, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
4520	Oct. 1904	*RYAN, JOHN A., A.M.I.C.E. (<i>Ireland</i>)	34, Thomas Street, Limerick.
5262	Oct. 1907	* RYLAND, LORENCE	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
5767	Oct. 1909	* RYLATT, WALTER PUCKERING, A.R.I.B.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage, Derbyshire

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4062	Oct. 1902	*¶SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES..	20, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
3257	Oct. 1897	*ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLESWORTH, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
6367	Oct. 1911	*SAISE, WALTER	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
2605	Oct. 1893	*SALE, ARTHUR REED	Excise Office, P.O. Box 694, Cape Town.
5264	Oct. 1907	*SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	25, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
4252	Oct. 1903	*¶SALWEY, ARTHUR	14, Upper Lattimore Road, St. Albans, Herts.
8072	Oct. 1919	*§SAMSON, HORACE LUCAS	County Land Agent, Cross Street, Peterborough, Northants.
7693	Nov. 1916	*¶SAMUEL, RONALD ASTLEY.. ..	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea, Glam.
6846	Oct. 1912	*¶SAMUEL, WILLIAM WILFRID	10, Gwydr Crescent, Swansea.
7727	Oct. 1917	*¶SANDERS, DENIS CHARLES WILLIAM	2nd Lieut. R.F.A., attd. R.F.C., Clipstone House, Market Harborough.
5768	Oct. 1909	*¶SANDERS, JOHN ROBERT	Argyle Hotel, 31, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C.1.
3937	Feb. 1902	*¶†SANDS, HUBERT COVELL, LIC.R.I.B.A.... ..	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
1728	Feb. 1890	*SACHELL, HERBERT A., F.R.I.B.A.	3, Staple Inn, W.C.
5265	Oct. 1907	*SAUNDERS, EDWARD YOUNGS	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnstaple.
4254	Oct. 1903	*SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT.. ..	36, Moston Road, Middleton Junction, Manchester.
7930	Nov. 1918	*SAVILL, EDWIN LYDALL	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
6044	Oct. 1910	*¶SAWARD, SIDNEY CARMAN.. ..	St. Heliers, Woodford Road, South Woodford, E.18.
7931	Nov. 1918	*SAWBRIDGE, DANIEL	Kensington House, Wigan Lane, Wigan.
7932	Nov. 1918	*SAWYERS, SYDNEY MILTON	5-7, Grafton Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5769	Oct. 1909	*¶SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	53, Morley Road, East Twickenham.
5532	Oct. 1908	*¶SCANTLEBURY, WILLIAM SETH	62, Wisteria Road, Lewisham, S.E.
5533	Oct. 1908	*¶SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN.	c/o Scarlett and Goldsack, 5, Cecil Square, Margate.
5267	Oct. 1907	*¶SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT.. ..	The Bungalow, Eastmead Avenue, Greenford, Middlesex.
6016	Oct. 1910	*¶SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS.. ..	366A, London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.
7691	Nov. 1916	*¶§SCHOFIELD, ALFRED.. ..	Wheatley Hall, Doncaster.
5268	Oct. 1907	*¶SCHOLLES, JOHN GREAVES	6, Walton's Parade, Eastbourne.
2712	Oct. 1894	*SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
6368	Oct. 1911	*SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Boughton House, Kettering, Northants.
4523	Oct. 1904	*SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK	
5849	Oct. 1912	*SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON	The Orchard, Lemington-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
270	Oct. 1907	*SCRIVEN, JOHN PEARCE	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
7366	Oct. 1913	*SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR	6, Glumau Gate, Chesterfield, Derby shire.
4793	Oct. 1905	*SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
2566	Oct. 1903	*SEALE, PERCY JAMES	c/o F. Griffin & Co., 311, California Street, San Francisco.
3073	Oct. 1919	*¶SEARLE, GILBERT ODELL	Bourn Hall Lodge, Old North Road, Longstowe, Cambs.
5850	Oct. 1912	*¶SEATON, THOMAS HARDMAN	16, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Essex.
3369	Oct. 1911	*¶SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
2468	Nov. 1891	*SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM	Elnothington, Hollingbourne, Kent.
1729	Feb. 1890	*SELBY, FRANK	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1231	Dec. 1884	*§SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
3733	Oct. 1900	*SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
5272	Oct. 1907	*¶SEWELL, FRANK HERSEY	26, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
7367	Oct. 1913	*§SEXTON, GEORGE WILLIAM FRANCIS	Rosmount, Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
4534	Oct. 1904	*SHARMA, LAKSHMI CHAND	Partalgarh, Oudh, United Provinces, India.
4794	Oct. 1905	*SHARP, HERBERT FIRTH	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
7368	Oct. 1913	*SHARP, WILLIAM ALFRED	1, High Street, Roehampton, S.W.
7369	Oct. 1913	*SHARPE, HENRY ERNEST	The Ferns, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
5535	Oct. 1905	*¶SHARPLESS, ARTHUR	22, St. Margaret's Road, Wanstead Park, N.E.
1425	Dec. 1887	*SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
5536	Oct. 1905	*SHAW, FREDERICK JOHN	Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon
7370	Oct. 1913	*SHAW, ROBERT WILLIAM	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, Surrey.
5537	Oct. 1908	*SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY	Culverton Lodge, Dorking, Surrey.
3262	Oct. 1897	*SHEARER, JAMES HUGHAN, A.R.I.B.A.	31, Montpelier Rise, Golders Green, N.W.4.
3371	Oct. 1911	*¶SHEATH, ALBERT GEORGE	Richmond Park Avenue, Bourne- mouth, Hants.
3047	Oct. 1910	*SHEDDEN, EDWARD CLAUDE	Spring Hill, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
7616	Oct. 1915	*¶SHELDON, FREDERICK CHARLES	29, Fountain Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
3424	Oct. 1898	*¶SHELDON, HAROLD	Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.
5452	Oct. 1912	*¶SHELLEY, WILLIAM LINCOLN	28, Beatrice Road, Finsbury Park, N.
4796	Oct. 1905	*¶SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS, LIEUT.	387, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
7371	Oct. 1913	*SHEPHERD, JOHN LINN	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.

Imp. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
030	Oct. 1906	*SHEPPARD, JOHN MORTIMER ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
933	Nov. 1918	*SHERLOCK, EDWARD DENTON ..	12, Egerton Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.
577	Feb. 1909	*SHERWIN, CYRIL JOSEPH ..	94, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
934	Nov. 1918	*SHERWIN, SAMUEL WILLIAM ..	c o J. B. Lofting, 44, Bedford Row, W.C.
734	Oct. 1900	*SHETTLE, EDWARD GURNEY ..	6, Princes Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
854	Oct. 1912	*SHINER, FREDERIC WALTER ..	Blackshott Lodge, nr. Grays, Essex.
372	Oct. 1913	*SHINER, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER ..	
		DAVID	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
891	Oct. 1901	*SHIPWRIGHT, WILLIAM GEORGE ..	218, Welmeadow Road, Hither Green, S.E.
		LIC.R.I.B.A.	
045	Oct. 1910	*SHIRLEY, HENRY TOWNSEND ..	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordanhill, Glasgow.
263	Oct. 1897	*SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ..	1, Talfourd Avenue, Reading.
833	Feb. 1910	*SHORT, JOHN RODWELL ..	9, Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.12.
373	Oct. 1913	*SHORTALL, JOHN FRANCIS ..	c o Commanding R.E., Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.
855	Oct. 1912	*SHORTREED, WILLIAM ..	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.
981	Oct. 1910	*SHUTTLEWORTH-KING, CHARLES ..	
		JOHN	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
772	Oct. 1909	*SICH, PERCY BERTRAM WARDELL ..	Norfolk House, The Mall, Chiswick, W.
935	Nov. 1918	*SILCOCK, EDWARD HEWSON ..	10, Park Row, Leeds.
074	Oct. 1919	*SILVESTER, SIDNEY BARTLETT ..	"Kinlough," Purley Downs Road, Purley, Surrey.
374	Oct. 1913	*SINKIN, ROWLAND IVE ..	63, North Hill, Colchester, Essex.
857	Oct. 1912	*SIMMONS, GEORGE HERBERT ..	10, High Street, Doncaster, Yorks.
375	Oct. 1913	*SIMMS, HAROLD COUSER ..	Bridge Street, Banbridge, Co. Down.
050	Oct. 1910	*SIMPSON, CHRISTOPHER ..	33A, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.8.
617	Oct. 1915	*SIMPSON, HARRY TREVOR ..	Carlton, West Park Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.
117	Feb. 1911	*SIMS, NUGENT WOOLCOTT ..	25, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.W.
936	Nov. 1918	*SINGLETON, JAMES NEIL ..	21, Royal Avenue, Scarborough.
774	Oct. 1909	*SISSONS, WILLIAM WYRILL ..	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leeds.
714	Oct. 1894	*SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL ..	Beausejour Estate, Choiseul, St. Lucia, B.W.I.
775	Oct. 1909	*SKEEN, ERNEST ALEXANDER ..	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
615	Oct. 1905	SKEFFINGTON, THOMAS ASHFORD ..	397, Morley Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
526	Oct. 1901	*SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL ..	62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, E.
166	Feb. 1897	*SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES ..	Valuer's Office, 5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.

Ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
77	Oct. 1913	*SKINNER, RUSSELL EDWARD ..	Penolver, Ridgeway Road, Redhill, Surrey.
59	Oct. 1912	*SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD ..	55, London Street, Norwich.
78	Oct. 1913	*SKITMORE, THOMAS	Rugeley, Staffs.
81	Feb. 19 3	*SKITT, ROWLAND COLLEY	The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Zeidab, Sudan,
27	Oct. 1904	*SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE ..	Hove Edge, Lightcliffe, Yorks.
50	Jan. 1884	SLADE, ISAAC	The Hey, Claremont Road, West Kirby, Cheshire.
66	Oct. 1902	*SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES	P.W.D., Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.
29	Oct. 1904	*SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Surveyor's Office, Farnborough, near Orpington.
79	Oct. 1905	*SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES ..	Streatley-on-Thames, Berkshire.
95	Nov. 1916	*SMITH, ALFRED ERNEST	3, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
79	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, ARTHUR DOUGLAS NOEL	30, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
62	Oct. 1912	*SMITH, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	19, Lancaster Road, New Southgate, N.
65	Oct. 1902	*SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON	c/o Messrs. Robins & Hine, 12A, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
37	Nov. 1918	*SMITH, ARTHUR WILFRID LUCIUS	The Old Residence, Ripon.
80	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT ..	30, Brookland Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
91	Oct. 1899	*SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford Estate Office, Thwaite, Erping- ham, Norfolk.
81	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, EDWIN, A.R.I.B.A. .. .	26, London Road, Neath, S. Wales.
73	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST DISRAELI .. .	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
30	Oct. 1904	*SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD .. .	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford, Kent.
74	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST LEONARD .. .	7, King's Avenue, New Malden, Surrey.
70	Oct. 1911	*SMITH, EWART WALLACE	512, Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol.
26	Oct. 1903	*SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham, Norfolk.
38	Nov. 1918	*SMITH, FREDERICK DUKES .. .	221, Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
54	Oct. 1914	*SMITH, GEOFFREY	Prinstead Cottage, Winchester, Hants.
28	Oct. 1895	*SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
75	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield, Sussex.
32	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HAROLD	6, Tennyson Road, Bedford.
51	Oct. 1910	*SMITH, HAROLD EZRA	8, Pittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea.
76	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY	East Hall, Boughton-Monchelsea.
33	Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HARRY	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley, Yorks.
26	Oct. 1903	*SMITH, HARRY VINCENT	75, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
79	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.

P. D.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3	Oct. 1912	*[SMITH, HERBERT GORDON.. ..	Sunnyside, Monkseaton, Northumber- land.
8	Oct. 1915	*[SMITH, JAMES DOUGAN	Cairnmount N., Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.
3	Oct. 1906	*SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradford.
7	Oct. 1907	*SMITH, JOHN HAROLD.. ..	Fernleigh, Queen'- Road, Uxbridge, W.
0	Oct. 1905	*SMITH, PERCIVAL.. ..	Valley Farm, Coddtenham, near Ips- wich.
5	Oct. 1919	*[SMITH, VICTOR CHARLES COMPTON	Malford Lodge, Malford Grove, Snares- brook, E.18.
6	Nov. 1916	*[SMITH, WALTER DANIEL	51, Queen's Road, Leytonstone, E.
2	Oct. 1905	*[SMITH, WILLIAM BOULTON, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
5	Oct. 1913	*SMYTH, JAMES	22, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
6	Oct. 1911	*[SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK GEORGE	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton, N. Devon.
5	Nov. 1890	*SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ..	Church Street and Wingfield Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.
6	Oct. 1913	*[SNELL, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Brierwood, Mountfield Road, Church End, Finchley, N.
9	Oct. 1909	*SNOOK, HOWARD VIRTUE	Maisonette, Sicklefield Road, Haslemere, Surrey.
6	Oct. 1897	*SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
4	Oct. 1912	*SORRELL, GODFREY ALFRED VICTOR	19, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
4	Oct. 1906	*SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE..	38, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
7	Oct. 1897	*SOUTHCOMBE, JOHN CHARLES ..	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devon.
9	Nov. 1918	*SOUTHGATE, CHARLES CROUCH..	65, Alfred Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
8	Oct. 1911	*SOUTHGATE, FREDERICK JOHN..	11, Acacia Road, Norbury, S.W.16.
6	Oct. 1912	*[SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE.. ..	Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, near Wareham, Dorset.
5	Feb. 1899	*SPEAKMAN, JOHN MCCLURE ..	Quarantine Service, Tor, via Suez, Egypt.
7	Oct. 1912	*SPEED, SYDNEY CHARLES	7, Chase Green Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex
6	Nov. 1890	*SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX	Bank Plain, Norwich.
8	Oct. 1912	*[SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Winttingham House, 76, Chaplin Road, Wembley, N.W.
8	Feb. 1909	*SPENCER, AUBREY VERE, D.S.O.	15. Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
7	Oct. 1903	*SPENCER, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS	Architect's Department, London County Council, S.W.
9	Oct. 1911	*SPINK, JAMES	18, Maclise Road, West Kensington, W.
0	Oct. 1911	*SPRY, WILLIAM MURRAY STRADDAR	Engineer's Office. Headquarters, Vic- toria Barracks, Brisbane, Queensland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3430	Oct. 1-98	*STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO ..	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffron Walden, Essex.
5036	Oct. 1906	*STAMFORD, ALFRED ARTHUR ..	23, Lower Green Road, Esher, Surrey
5037	Oct. 1906	*[STAMPER, THOMAS HENRY GILBORN	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
6870	Oct. 1912	*[STANBRIDGE, ARCHIBALD ROBERT	22, Watery Lane, Merton Park, S.W.19.
5540	Oct. 1908	*STANIER, THOMAS MACPHERSON	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
6381	Oct. 1911	*STANLEY, GEORGE	P.W.D., Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
6054	Oct. 1910	*[STANLEY, GERALD	Sunny Croft, Trowbridge, Wilts.
6055	Oct. 1910	*STANLEY, OWEN GEOFFREY ..	Waverley, Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey.
5542	Oct. 1905	*STAPLETON, GEORGE AUBREY ..	33, St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.
6871	Oct. 1912	*STARLEY, BERNARD	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.
8076	Oct. 1919	*STEARN, FRANK	The Rookery, Old Newton, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
7388	Oct. 1913	*STEDDY, HARRY CHARLES	7, Elm Gardens, Brook Green, W.
6066	Oct. 1910	*STEDEFORD, JOHN BRITTON ..	189, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.
3897	Oct. 1901	*STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	Brunswick, North Road, Woking, Surrey.
7389	Oct. 1913	*[STEDMAN, ERNEST WALTER ..	Ennerdale, Brownlow Road, Redhill, Surrey.
4535	Oct. 1904	*STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE ..	c/o Couchman & Steeds, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
6055	Oct. 1910	*STEEL, ALEXANDER MCKEAND ..	The Holt, South Road, Taunton.
7620	Oct. 1915	*[STEPHEN, DUNCAN JOSEPH ..	Mollington, Chester.
5780	Oct. 1909	*STEPHENSON, CHAMBRE CORCOR STILLINGTON	Tan Galle, Ceylon.
7940	Nov. 1918	*STEPHENSON, JOHN PICKERING ..	Tynedale, Haltwhistle, Northumberland.
4536	Oct. 1904	*STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon Tyne.
7390	Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, ALFRED GEORGE ..	Survey Department, Cadastral Branch Nairobi, B. E. Africa.
8060	Oct. 1910	*[STEVENS, LEWIS JOHN	78, Milton Road, Hanwell, W.
7391	Oct. 1913	*STEVENS, ROLAND HONYEL ..	39, Hilton Road, Leeds.
8061	Oct. 1910	*[STEVENSON, ALEXANDER EWING	Blawarthill, Scotstown West, Glasgow
7477	Feb. 1914	*STEWART, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Rio Preto S.P.N., Estado de São Paulo Brazil.
6872	Oct. 1912	*[STEWART, ALEXANDER WYPER ..	18, Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
374	Oct. 1912	*¶ STEWART, NEIL	3, Gourie Place, Perth Road, Dundee.
393	Oct. 1913	*¶ STEWART, WILLIAM HINTON ..	Rowanlea, Truscott Avenue, Winton, Bournemouth, Hants.
077	Oct. 1919	* STICKLAND, ALBERT EDWARD ..	52, Britannia Road, Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex.
394	Oct. 1913	* STILES, ARTHUR	Lincoln House, Ponder's End, Middlesex.
281	Oct. 1907	*¶ STILES, HERBERT	20, Temple Sheen Road, East Sheen, S.W.
307	Oct. 1905	*¶ STIMSON, DOUGLAS CECIL	52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
330	Feb. 1900	*¶ STIMSON, EDWARD FREDERICK	88, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W
270	Oct. 1897	*¶ STIMSON, HERBERT PERCY ..	12, New Kent Road, S.E.
737	Oct. 1900	* STOCKINGS, ARTHUR PERRY, MAJOR, O.B.E.	17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
382	Oct. 1911	* STOKES, EDGAR EDWARD	Shire Hall, Nottingham.
738	Oct. 1900	*† STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Lyngate, Belmont Road, Reigate, Surrey.
941	Nov. 1918	* STONE, GEORGE SARBATT NOKE	24, Eldeslie Road, Eltham Park, S.E.9.
782	Oct. 1909	* STONE, HENRY WALCOTT	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street, Taunton, Somersetshire.
395	Oct. 1913	* STONE, LEONARD VICTOR	Hazeldene, Shawfield Park, Bromley, Kent.
282	Oct. 1907	* STONEHAM, FREDERIC MARTYN	32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., E.C., and 48, St. Thomas' Rd., Brentwood, Essex.
783	Oct. 1909	* STOPHER, GEORGE	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
396	Oct. 1913	*¶ STOREY, JOHN RAWLINSON ..	110, Haxby Road, York.
942	Nov. 1918	* STOREY, VERNON LESLIE	School House, Wouldham, Rochester, Kent.
75	Oct. 1912	*¶ STORRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCOTT	3, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
63	Oct. 1910	*¶ STOTT, HERBERT WHARTON ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Market Square, Lancaster.
28	Dec. 1882	STOWER, JOSEPH	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
64	Oct. 1910	*¶ STRACHAN, ROBERT GORDON ..	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
65	Oct. 1910	*¶ STRATTON, PHILIP	Fernleigh, Merridale, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
97	Oct. 1913	*¶ STRETTON, JOHN WILLIAM ..	196, Strand, W.C.
21	Oct. 1915	*¶ STRICKLAND, WILLIAM	London Road, Hungerford, Berks.
24	Oct. 1907	* STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
36	Oct. 1910	*¶ STROUD, ALBERT WILLIAM ..	51, Graemesdyke Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3739	Oct. 1900	*¶ STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ..	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
4273	Oct. 1903	*¶ STRUDWICK, PHILIP	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham, Kent.
4274	Oct. 1903	*¶ STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitlands, Witham, Essex.
6876	Oct. 1912	*¶ STUART, FRANCIS DONALD ..	Valuation Office, 1, Victoria Road, Darlington, Durham.
5134	Oct. 1896	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ..	14, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
6067	Oct. 1910	*STUBINGTON, ROBERT ALAN ..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
6384	Oct. 1911	*STUBINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
1578	Feb. 1889	*STUCKE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
1296	Jan. 1886	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge, Kent.
4808	Oct. 1905	*STURT, LESLIE	Highgate Station (G.N.R.), N.
6785	Oct. 1909	*SUGDEN, ALBERT JOWETT	The Cottage, Newton Hill, Wakefield.
1978	Jan. 1891	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7535	Oct. 1914	*¶ SUMMERSELL, JAMES GLEED ..	51, High Road, Chiswick, W.
5039	Oct. 1906	*SUNDERLAND, AMOS	113, Sydenham Road North, Croydon.
8900	Oct. 1901	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
7398	Oct. 1913	*SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	31, Staines Road, Walsden, near Todmorden, Lancs.
4872	Feb. 1906	*SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD, M.B.E.	Estate Office, Brockenhurst, Hampshire.
3433	Oct. 1898	*SWAN, HARROLD	18, Wandle Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
6335	Oct. 1911	*SYKES, CYRIL	93, Mortimer Street, W.
7943	Nov. 1918	*§ SYMES, ALFRED GEORGE	55, Wynndale Road, South Woodford, Essex.
4809	Oct. 1905	*¶ SYMES, JAMES GORDON	Surveyor's Department, South Eastern Railway, 84, Tooley Street, London Bridge, S.E.
4076	Oct. 1902	*SYMES, WILLIAM CHARLES	22, Elgin Road, Alexandra Park, N.
7944	Nov. 1918	*SYMONDS, CHARLIE VINCENT ..	The Mount, Swanage, Dorset.
6387	Oct. 1911	*SYMONS, CECIL FREDERICK ..	Snapper, Barnstable, Devon.
5040	Oct. 1906	*¶ § SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE ..	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Chester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
399	Oct. 1913	*TACK, ARTHUR WILLIAM	68, Damems Road, Keighley, Yorkshire.
817	Nov. 1909	*TAIT, JOHN WILSON	34, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
286	Oct. 1907	*TALBOT-PONSONBY, ARTHUR HUGH BRABAZON	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
941	Oct. 1906	*TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS	1, Bold Square, Chester.
946	Nov. 1918	*TANSLEY, DAVID THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
400	Oct. 1913	*TAPLIN, GEORGE AUBREY	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
540	Oct. 1904	*TATE, HENRY TINDALL	County Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire.
288	Oct. 1907	*TAYLOR, ALFRED MOULTON	21, Church Hill, Leamington, Warwick- shire.
070	Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, ARTHUR BRASSEY	Wynchwood, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.
622	Oct. 1915	*TAYLOR, FREDERIC DENNISON	Melbourne House, Portsmouth Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
788	Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, FREDERICK HALE	4, Osborne Terrace, Brynmill, Swansea.
546	Oct. 1908	*TAYLOR, GEORGE ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Bedwellty U.D.C., Aberbargoed, Mon.
078	Oct. 1919	*TAYLOR, GEORGE AUSTEN	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cam- bridge.
789	Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, GEORGE D.	50, Upper English Street, Armagh.
401	Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, GEORGE SCARBOROUGH	Coleshill House, High Street, Berk- hamsted, Herts.
799	Oct. 1909	*TAYLOR, HAROLD TOM	15, Windsor Tee, Uplands, Swansea.
274	Oct. 1897	*TAYLOR, JOHN FRANCIS WHITE	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
289	Oct. 1907	*TAYLOR, JOHN HENLEY	"Ingleside," Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.
879	Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, JOHN HOWARTH	The Croft, Hilton Lane, Little Hulton, Lancs.
947	Nov. 1918	*TAYLOR, LEONARD JOE	The Grange, Rowley Regis, Birmingham.
904	Oct. 1901	*TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
905	Oct. 1901	*TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	Priory Bank, Monmouth.
880	Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, SHEPHERD HOAD, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.
073	Oct. 1910	*TAYLOR, WALTER FLOYD	c/o Housing Commission, 8, Bucking- ham Gate, S.W.
811	Oct. 1905	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM GRAHAM	59, Lynton Road, Springfield Park, Acton.
881	Oct. 1912	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM JOHN PALMER	25, Clare Street, Bristol.
402	Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM KENNETH WENTWORTH	18, Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7403	Oct. 1913	*TAYLOR, WILLIAM THOMAS PERCY	Ivy Cottage, Warwick.
4812	Oct. 1905	*TEARE, JOSEPH ERNEST	17, Farrant Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
4813	Oct. 1905	*TEASDALE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Skeena, Park Drive, Swansea.
6882	Oct. 1912	*TEBBIT, CHARLES LEONARD ..	Brainton, Hatfield, Broad Oak, Harlow, Sussex.
4542	Oct. 1904	*TEMPLE, ALFRED	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
6391	Oct. 1911	*TEMPLE, RICHARD, JUN.	Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.
6392	Oct. 1911	*TEMPLETON, STANLEY JAMES ..	56, Criffel Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.
3596	Oct. 1899	*TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York.
6074	Oct. 1910	*THAKE, ROBERT FREDERICK WILLIAM	London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Chambers, Market Place, Newbury, Berks.
6982	Feb. 1913	*THATCHER, IVAN JAMES	Ingle Neuk, Liskeard Gardens, Blackheath, S.E.3.
7404	Oct. 1913	*THAYER, JOHN DIAMOND	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
6393	Oct. 1911	*THICKPENNY, CHARLES REGINALD, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Hendford Grove, Yeovil, Somerset.
6118	Feb. 1911	*THOBURN, HUGH FORSYTH	30, Station Road, Anerley, S.E.
6983	Feb. 1913	*THOMAS, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER LLEWELLYN	Grove Lodge, Hunton, Kent.
4855	Feb. 1906	THOMAS, ALFRED WILLIAM	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
4814	Oct. 1905	*THOMAS, ARTHUR JOHN	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
7948	Nov. 1918	*THOMAS, BERNARD CAMPBELL ..	Bank Chambers, 222, Great Dover Street, S.E.
4277	Oct. 1903	*THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES	140, High Street, Gosport, Hampshire.
6075	Oct. 1910	*THOMAS, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Stanford, Churchfields, Woodford, Essex.
7406	Oct. 1913	*THOMAS, FREDERICK MOWBRAY	Lindale, Greenford, Middlesex.
5791	Oct. 1909	*THOMAS, JAMES HUGH TREMAYNE	7, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.
8079	Oct. 1919	*THOMAS, JOHN RODERICK	County Surveyor's Dept., Shire Hall Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.
4081	Oct. 1902	*THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND ..	10, St. John Street, Bristol.
6883	Oct. 1912	*THOMAS, THOMAS DAVID	182, High Street, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.
6884	Oct. 1912	*THOMAS, WILLIAM REGINALD ..	222, Great Dover Street, S.E.1.
5291	Oct. 1907	*THOMPSON, ALFRED ALEXANDER	Trym, Putney Heath Lane, Putney, S.W.
6078	Oct. 1910	*THOMPSON, ARNOLD JOHN	15, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
6885	Oct. 1912	*THOMPSON, ARTHUR TAYLOR ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs.
2720	Oct. 1894	*THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
7697	Nov. 1916	*THOMPSON, FRANCIS LONGSTRETH	4, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
2611	Oct. 1893	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT	20, Corn Market, Derby.
5292	Oct. 1907	*THOMPSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM	39, Cato Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
728	Oct. 1903	*† THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW.. ..	Westerby House, Smeeton, Leicester.
721	Oct. 1894	* THOMPSON, JOSEPH ATHERDEN..	8, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
547	Oct. 1908	* THOMPSON, NEWTON DUKINFIELD	Caterham Valley, Surrey.
735	Mar. 1895	* THOMPSON, ROLAND O'BRIEN ..	Messrs. J. Rider, Hunt and Co., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
323	Oct. 1915	* THOMPSON, THOMAS JUN... ..	Red House, Methley, near Leeds.
044	Oct. 1906	* THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON	Estate Office, Swarcliffe, Birstwith, via Leeds.
887	Oct. 1912	* THOMSON, DAVID.. .. .	2, Lytton Street, Dundee.
888	Oct. 1912	* THOMSON, GEORGE	Chapelthorpe, Wakefield, Yorks.
889	Oct. 1912	* THOMSON, JAMES BLACK, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Southall, Middlesex.
079	Oct. 1910	* THORNLEY, HAROLD VICTOR ..	72, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
395	Oct. 1911	* THORPE, ARTHUR RALPH	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
410	Oct. 1913	* THORPE, RAYMOND WILLIAM ..	East Lynne, Leicester Road, New Barnet, Herts.
949	Nov. 1918	* THORPE, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	17, Cardwell Road, Tufnell Park, N.
950	Nov. 1918	* THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham, Herts.
599	Oct. 1899	* THURGOOD, LEONARD FIELDER	18, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
545	Oct. 1904	* THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ..	59, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
524	Oct. 1915	* TIDDY, DAVID GEORGE REGINALD.. .. .	2, Alexandra Place, Totnes, Devon.
083	Oct. 1902	* TIDEY, HERBERT GORDON.. ..	3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.
045	Oct. 1906	* TIDMARSH, CHARLES BAILLIE ..	163, Cromwell Road, S.W.1.
396	Oct. 1911	* TIFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
411	Oct. 1913	* TIPPEN, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
536	Oct. 1914	* TILL, TOM RYMER	11, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
051	Nov. 1918	* TINSLAY, THOMAS PERCIVAL ..	53, Bradbourne Street, Parson's Green, S.W.6.
090	Oct. 1912	* TIPLADY, FREDERICK CHESTER..	16, Mosshall Villas, North Finchley, N.
325	Oct. 1915	* TITCHMARSH, STANLEY RAY ..	63, St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E.
008	Oct. 1901	* TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
017	Oct. 1905	* TIVENDALE, THOMAS	Highgate Station, G.N.R., N.
052	Nov. 1918	* TIVY, RYDER VAUGHAN	42, Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
048	Oct. 1904	* TOBIAS, MAURICE.. .. .	Architect's Dept., L.C.C. New County Hall, S.E.1.
091	Oct. 1912	* TODD, BENJAMIN JOSEPH GRAVES	1, Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.
050	Oct. 1904	* TOLEY, ERNEST ALBERT	61, Drayton Bridge Road, Hanwell, W.
097	Oct. 1911	* TOLEY, FRANK	154, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7412	Oct. 1913	*TOLL, STANLEY	69, Calcott Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
5046	Oct. 1906	*TOMKINS, SAMUEL EDWARD ..	Kennington, Mill Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
4280	Oct. 1903	*TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN. .. .	Hollydene, Birchington, Kent.
8080	Oct. 1919	*TOMMIS, GEORGE HAROLD .. .	"Lindfield," Wilmslow, Cheshire.
6893	Oct. 1912	*TOMSON, MAYNARD	Bedford House, Luton.
6398	Oct. 1911	*TONG, FREDERICK NORMAN ..	44, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton, Lancs.
3136	Oct. 1896	*TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE ..	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5793	Oct. 1909	*TOWNLEY, HERBERT LIONEL ..	94, Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.
8745	Oct. 1900	*TOWNLY, RONALD STARKEY ..	
6984	Feb. 1913	*TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP ..	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berks.
5293	Oct. 1907	*TOWNSEND, EDWARD ALDRIDGE	45, Riverway, Palmer's Green, N.
6399	Oct. 1911	*TRACY, BERNARD DAVID, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O., Herts.
7413	Oct. 1913	*TRENCH, WALDO TALBOT ..	Penjerick, Falmouth, Cornwall.
7626	Oct. 1915	*TRINDER, WILLIAM MERRICK ..	44, Claremont Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
5795	Oct. 1909	*TROLLOPE, FRANCIS HENRY MOORE	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
6081	Oct. 1910	*TROLLOPE, ROBERT JOHN ..	25, Mount Street, W.
6897	Oct. 1912	*TROTTER, GERARD	Witham, Essex.
5295	Oct. 1907	*TROWBRIDGE, FRANK WILLIAM	18, Borough High Street, London Bridge, S.E.
7953	Nov. 1918	*TUDHOPE, JAMES NEWBIGGING ..	2, Florence Drive, Giffnock, Renfrewshire.
4551	Oct. 1904	*TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST ..	Wilton Estate Office, Salisbury.
6898	Oct. 1912	*TURNELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS ..	3, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.
5296	Oct. 1907	*TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES ..	Springdale, Glebe Villas, Hove, Sussex.
8401	Oct. 1911	*TURNER, ALEXANDER WAKE- FIELD	Highfield House, Guildford, Surrey
6082	Oct. 1910	*TURNER, ARTHUR	"Derncleugh," Grove Park, Wanstead, N.E.
6083	Oct. 1910	*TURNER, AUGUSTUS GARDNER ..	Westbourne House, Richmond Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
7415	Oct. 1913	*TURNER, DOUGLAS WARNER ..	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
3278	Oct. 1897	*TURNER, DRYSDALE	18, Waterloo Road, Southampton.
3601	Oct. 1899	*TURNER, HENRY	121, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, near Preston, Lancs.
4819	Oct. 1905	*TURNER, HENRY CHARLES PETTIT	204, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3279	Oct. 1897	*TURNER, HERBERT	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
3796	Oct. 1909	*TURNER, JOSCELIN MAITLAND	c/o H. Hasluck, Ofverum, Sweden.
7954	Nov. 1918	*TURNER, LEONARD CECIL	61, Polefield Road, Prestwich, Lancashire.
1394	May 1887	*TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
3746	Oct. 1900	*TURNER, VINCENT	Town Hall, Dudley, Worcestershire.
5402	Oct. 1911	*TURNER, WILFRID ARCHER ..	The Gables, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
6900	Oct. 1912	*TWEEEDIE, JAMES IRVING, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Sandringham Terrace, Greenock.
612	Oct. 1893	*TYLER, WILLIAM BOTT	Estate Department, L. and. N. W. Ry., Euston Station, N.W.
6404	Oct. 1911	*TYMMS, DOUGLAS JAMES	"Woodroyd," Nob Lane, Shipley, Yorks.
4875	Feb. 1906	*TYSER, GRAFTON LESLIE	38, Clifton Hill, N.W.
6084	Oct. 1910	*TYSON, GEORGE ALFRED	42, Witherington Road, Highbury, N.
1168	May 1884	UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
5298	Oct. 1907	*ULLYETT, LESLIE GEORGE STANTON	13, Pinewood Road, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
4520	Oct. 1905	*UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT	66, Station Road, Horsham, Sussex.
6085	Oct. 1910	*VANSTONE, FREDERICK WILLIAM ELLIOTT	2, Palace Chambers, Paignton, Devon.
4552	Oct. 1904	*VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER	54, Norfolk Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
7420	Oct. 1913	*VEAL, WILFRED HENRY	Awkley, Sterte, Poole, Dorset.
8280	Oct. 1897	*VEIT, LEONARD JAMES	7, Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4553	Oct. 1904	*VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.
6405	Oct. 1911	*VILLAR, PHILIP LOVIBOND ..	Taunfield House, Taunton, Somerset.
3910	Oct. 1901	*VINCE, CLEMENT HARWOOD ..	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
5799	Oct. 1909	*VINCE, FREDERIC HAROLD ..	41, St. John's Road, Watford, Herts.
6406	Oct. 1911	*VINT, JAMES HENRY WHITE ..	111, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
7421	Oct. 1913	*VINTER, PAMPLIN MAULDIN ..	5, High Road, Wood Green, N.
4554	Oct. 1904	*VOISEY, PERCY DEERING ..	Casilla, 455, Antofagasta, Chili.
5555	Oct. 1904	*VOYCE, JOHN	3, Toleman Avenue, Lower Bebington, Cheshire.
6985	Feb. 1913	*WADDELL, GAVIN	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie, N.B.
6407	Oct. 1911	*WADDINGTON, WILLIAM	10, Shaftesbury Road, Walthamstow, Essex.
1464	Feb. 1888	*WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
6087	Oct. 1910	*WADE, REGINALD SIDNEY ..	Red House, Overhill Road, Lordship Lane, S.E.
7955	Nov. 1918	*WADE, WILLIAM BERTRAM ..	The Hawthorns, Garforth, near Leeds.
5299	Oct. 1907	*WADMAN, ALBERT JOHN	6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, Egypt.
5800	Oct. 1909	*WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES ..	27, Dover Street, Hull.
5300	Oct. 1907	*WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT ..	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden, Herts.
7423	Oct. 1913	*WAGGETT, CYRIL FREDERICK WILLIAM	40, Addison Gardens, W.14.
7627	Oct. 1915	*WALES, EDWARD ARTHUR ..	19, The Hope, Stanton Lacy, Ludlow, Salop.
6088	Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	Surrey County Council Small Holdings Committee, 86, Eccleston Square, Westminster, S.W.1 [Surrey Branch].
6089	Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT ..	78, Cardigan Road, Leeds
5302	Oct. 1907	*WALKER, HENRY HAVELOCK ..	Richmond Chambers, Railway Road, Sheringham, Norfolk.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
56	Nov. 1918	*WALKER, IRWIN	10, Myddleton Street, Carlisle.
07	Oct. 1912	*WALKER, JAMES CHALMERS ..	16, Panmuir Road, Cottenham Park, S.W.
01	Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JOHN WILLIS	Oaklands, Efail-Isaf, near Pontypridd, Glam.
08	Oct. 1911	*WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY ..	26, East Parade, Leeds.
81	Oct. 1919	*WALKER, WILFRID ARTHUR ..	2, Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.
27	Oct. 1913	*WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT ..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, York.
57	Nov. 1918	*WALKER, WILLIAM LEONARD, CAPT.	6, Montague Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
24	Jan. 1896	*WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES ..	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
87	Oct. 1903	*WALL, IRVING	Ivydene, New North Road, Hudders- field, Yorkshire.
88	Oct. 1903	*WALLACE, HERBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG	City Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
58	Nov. 1918	*WALLACE, JOHN CRAIG	Roseholm, Hurlford, Ayrshire.
56	Oct. 1904	*WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
2-	Oct. 1913	*WALLIS, AUSTIN SERJEANT ..	Town Hall, St. Marylebone, N.W.
57	Oct. 1904	*WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Ardenconnel, Fallow Court Avenue, North Finchley, N.
9	Oct. 1903	*WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES	17, Essex Street, Strand. W.C.
59	Nov. 1918	*WALTER, THOMAS HAROLD ..	5, Marler Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 23.
59	Oct. 1913	*WALTERS, PERCY THOMAS ..	61, Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
52	Oct. 1906	*WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID ..	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig, Glamorgan- shire.
30	Oct. 1913	*WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON ..	The Manor House, Chilwell, Notting- ham.
10	Oct. 1911	*WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON ..	Pool House, Lilecroft, Cumberland.
86	Feb. 1913	*WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	Hewton, Bere Alston, R.S.O., S. Devon.
82	Oct. 1919	*WARD, ARMAND DOUGLAS ..	"Normandy," Grange Avenue, Wood- ford Green, Essex.
81	Oct. 1913	*WARD, CECIL GORDON	44, Headland Park, Plymouth, Devon.
85	Oct. 1902	*WARD, EDWARD JOHN	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
87	Oct. 1914	*WARD, FRANK, JUN.	Burnville, Tavistock, Devon.
03	Oct. 1907	*WARD, JOHN ELDON	74, Bradford Street, Bolton, Lancs.
98	Nov. 1916	*WARD, PATRICK JAMES	Farney, Glen Road, Belfast.
80	Nov. 1918	*WARDER, DONALD	25, St. Donatt's Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.
32	Oct. 1913	*WARDILL, HERBERT ROY	Glaidsdale, Hill Road, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.
92	Oct. 1910	*WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN	Harfields, Fareham, Hants.
98	Oct. 1912	*WARREN, JOHN WATKIN	District Valuer's Office, 36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
88	Oct. 1917	*WASTELL, CHARLES HEDLEY ..	4, Temple Street, Bristol.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6411	Oct. 1911	*¶ WATERS, ALBERT EDWARD ..	162, Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.
3752	Oct. 1900	* WATERS, FRANK	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
7538	Oct. 1914	*¶ WATKINS, JOHN OLIVER ..	Siddall House, Alexandra Road, Swansea, Glam.
6909	Oct. 1912	* WATKINS, ROBERT	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminster, Bristol.
6412	Oct. 1911	*¶ WATKINSON, HAROLD EDWARD ..	9, Hemdean Road, Caversham, Reading Berks.
7433	Oct. 1913	*¶ WATNEY, RONALD DENDY ..	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
6093	Oct. 1910	* WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD ..	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twickenham, Middlesex.
6910	Oct. 1912	* WATSON, ARTHUR BRIGGS ..	52, College Drive, Rock Ferry, Cheshire
6911	Oct. 1912	* WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	"Trelawney," Avenue Road, Trowbridge.
7434	Oct. 1913	*¶ WATSON, FREDERICK PERCY ..	74, Elsham Road, Kensington, W.
5054	Oct. 1906	* WATSON, NOEL BRADY	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull, Yorks.
8083	Oct. 1919	* WATT, ALEXANDER	Wyndham Cottage, Maisondieu Place, Elgin.
3912	Oct. 1901	*¶ WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ..	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass, Cumberland.
7699	Nov. 1916	*¶ WATT, SYDNEY CHARLES ..	68, Drayton Park, Highbury, N.
6912	Oct. 1912	*¶ WATTS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER ..	West House, Cowbridge, Glam.
6414	Oct. 1911	* WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY ..	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
4292	Oct. 1903	*¶ WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING ..	38, Sloane Street, S.W.
6913	Oct. 1912	* WATTS, WILLIAM HARRY ..	18, Brookfield Avenue, Bishopston, Bristol.
3138	Oct. 1896	* WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
5805	Oct. 1909	* WEAVER, LIONEL HUNTER ..	30, Nassau Road, Barnes, S.W.13.
1540	Dec. 1888	* WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL ..	Board of Agriculture, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
6914	Oct. 1912	* WEBB, REGINALD ACHESON ..	P.O. Box 466, Lagos, Nigeria.
6095	Oct. 1910	* WEBB, ROBERT DUNCAN ..	c/o Mrs. Hattfield, 121, Bearwood Road, Smethwick, Staffs.
6915	Oct. 1912	*¶ WEBB, ROLAND DRURY ..	59, Flag Meadow Walk, Worcester.
5551	Oct. 1908	* WEDDELL, ROBERT HOUSTON ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
3441	Oct. 1898	* WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER ..	Estate Offices, Guildford.
5056	Oct. 1906	*¶ WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM ..	32, Hopwood Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
6917	Oct. 1912	* WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College, Brighton.
7436	Oct. 1913	* WEIR, WILLIAM LOGAN ..	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
6918	Oct. 1912	*¶ WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH ..	The Folly, Dunmow, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
961	Nov. 1918	*WELCH, JAMES COLIN	Warwick Road, Hale, Cheshire.
437	Oct. 1913	*WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY	St. Huberts, South Godstone, Surrey.
084	Oct. 1919	*WELLER, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	25, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
438	Oct. 1913	*WEST, PHILIP	104, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
919	Oct. 1912	*WEST, SIDNEY ARTHUR HENRY ..	D Co., Kensington Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Horsham, Sussex.
754	Oct. 1900	*WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hove, Sussex.
920	Oct. 1912	*WEST, SYDNEY HENRY	Belwood, Hayling Island, Hants.
067	Oct. 1906	*WESTBROOK, BERNARD ANSON ..	Fire Brigade, Head Quarters, Calcutta.
293	Oct. 1903	*WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD	Calverley Parade, Tunbridge Wells.
941	Apr. 1883	WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS ..	83, High Street, Bedford.
962	Nov. 1918	*WESTROP, ARTHUR RICHARD, MAJOR, M.C.	Camden Lodge, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
755	Oct. 1900	*WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, Surrey.
085	Oct. 1919	*WHALLEY, JOHN RICHARD BRIMALL	Shipley Glen, 7, Andover Road, Southsea, Portsmouth.
439	Oct. 1913	*WHEELER, ARTHUR CARRUTHERS	54, Brook Green, W.
630	Oct. 1915	*WHEELER, ERNEST BOSTOCK ..	Eaton Chambers, 50, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
553	Oct. 1908	*WHEELER, HERBERT HENRY ..	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
729	Oct. 1917	*WHEELER, JOHN CAFFIN	116, Walton Road, East Molesey, Surrey.
097	Oct. 1910	*WHEELER, LEONARD CHARLES ..	Woodville, Orchard Road, Havant, Hants.
825	Oct. 1905	*WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE	"Easebourne," Midhurst, Sussex.
098	Oct. 1910	*WHESKER, JOHN EDWARD	27, Trinity Road, Wood Green, N.
963	Nov. 1918	*WHIPP, JOHN ROLAND	Edale, Carlton Road, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.
119	Feb. 1911	*WHITAKER, GEORGE	Engineer's Department, Fylde Water Board, Sefton Street, Blackpool, Lancashire.
090	Oct. 1902	*WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
555	Oct. 1908	*WHITE, HERBERT PRATT	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
416	Oct. 1911	*WHITE, JOHN, JUN.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
826	Oct. 1905	*WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
086	Oct. 1919	*WHITE, ROYNON HANSFORD ..	35, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
964	Nov. 1918	*WHITE, TALIESYN GWYN, CAPT., M.C.	Caecerrig, Pontardulais, Glam.
025	Jan. 1896	*WHITE, WILLIAM	137, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
921	Oct. 1912	*WHITEFIELD, STANLEY PARKIN ..	94, The Avenue, Ealing, W.
914	Oct. 1901	*WHITEHEAD, ERNEST MORTIMER	Carlton House, Regent Street, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5612	Oct. 1899	*WHITELEY, CYPRIAN CHARLES OSWALD, CAPT., O.B.E.	82, Queen Street, E.C.
6923	Oct. 1912	*WHITELEY, ROBERT HENRY	Whitwood Hall, Normanton, Yorks.
6457	Feb. 1912	*WHITNEY, EUSTACE SCOTT	11, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
6418	Oct. 1911	*WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT CECIL	2, Zetland Terrace, Norton, Malton, Yorks.
7441	Oct. 1913	*WHITTLE, HENRY	4, Queen's Square, Blackpool.
4092	Oct. 1902	*WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.
7965	Nov. 1918	*WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST	7, Bench Street, Dover.
5309	Oct. 1907	*WHYTE, THOMAS	8, Battlefield Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.
4827	Oct. 1905	*WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED	City Surveyor's (Building) Department, Council House, Birmingham.
6100	Oct. 1910	*WICKER, JOHN OWEN	9, Belmont Road, Wallington, Surrey.
6925	Oct. 1912	*WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY	Congelow House, Yalding, Kent.
6926	Oct. 1912	*WICKS, STANLEY WILLIAM LINDSAY	35, Stapleton Hall Road, Crouch Hill, N. Surrey.
5310	Oct. 1907	*WIDDOWSON, GEORGE CLIFFORD	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
6927	Oct. 1912	*WIGGINTON, FRANCIS ARTHUR	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
5556	Oct. 1908	*WIGHTMAN, AUGUSTUS FRED- ERICK	2, Savile Terrace, Stanley Road, Wakefield
3167	Feb. 1897	*WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	30, Carolgate, Reford, Notts.
7966	Nov. 1918	*WILD, ALBERT	16, Church View, Hyde, Cheshire.
3026	Jan. 1896	*WILDE, SIDNEY ALGERNON	29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
4295	Oct. 1903	*WILKES, JOHN FISKE, M.A. (Cantab.)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden, Essex.
5807	Oct. 1909	*WILKES, GEORGE THOMAS	71, Oakhill Road, East Putney, S.W.
7443	Oct. 1913	*WILKES, SIDNEY MARSHALL	45, Lady Margaret Road, Southall, W.
7967	Nov. 1918	*WILKINS, EUSTACE HARRY	4, Normanby Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
6419	Oct. 1911	*WILKINS, HERBERT RANDOLPH	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
6420	Oct. 1911	*WILKINS, SIDNEY THOMAS	c/o Young and Gilling, Promenade, Cheltenham, Glos.
6421	Oct. 1911	*WILKINSON, ANDREW WOOD	District Valuer's Office, 9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
7444	Oct. 1913	*WILKINSON, FRED	162, Long Lee, Keighley, Yorks.
6422	Oct. 1911	*WILKINSON, PERCY MACDONALD	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
7445	Oct. 1913	*WILKS, MARK	c/o J. R. Eve & Son, 45, Parliament Street, S.W.1.
7446	Oct. 1913	*WILLETT, HUGH	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
00	Oct. 1903	*¶ WILLIAMS, CHARLES	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
28	Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD	Salop House, Oswestry, Shropshire.
36	Oct. 1897	*¶ WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH	6, Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
47	Oct. 1913	* WILLIAMS, EDGAR DAVID	14, Grafton Road, Bedford.
57	Oct. 1908	* WILLIAMS, FRANK MCCLURE	Brainshaugh House, Acklington, Northumberland.
68	Nov. 1918	* WILLIAMS, HAROLD CEDRIC	72, Victoria Road, Birkenhead.
4	Oct. 1913	*¶ WILLIAMS, HOWARD	Westbury, Plasterton Avenue, Cardiff.
6	Oct. 1904	*¶ WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM	54, Church Street, St. Helens, Lan- cashire.
50	Oct. 1913	* WILLIAMS, MORRIS HUGHES	26, Segontium Road South, Carnarvon.
44	Oct. 1898	* WILLIAMS, PETER LLOYD ARM- STRONG	Map Dept., Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
29	Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIAMS, RICHARD JOHN	13, North Villas, Camden Square, N.W.
87	Oct. 1919	* WILLIAMS, THOMAS VICTOR	Byfield, Clydach, Swansea Valley.
30	Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIAMS, TOM LAWRENCE	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth, Staffs.
12	Oct. 1907	* WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY	32, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
59	Oct. 1908	* WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC	Guildhall, Nottingham.
31	Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIAMSON, EDWIN LAWRENCE	North End, Stromness, Orkney.
32	Oct. 1912	*¶ WILLIS, GEORGE	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manchester.
33	Oct. 1912	* WILLIS, STANLEY SCOTT	Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.
31	Oct. 1905	*¶ WILLMOTT, JAMES PERCEVAL	65, Goldhawk Road, W.
40	Oct. 1896	*¶ WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES ALBERT	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
83	Jan. 1884	WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES WILLIAM	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
96	Oct. 1902	*¶ WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	Estate Office, Merstham, Surrey.
48	Oct. 1919	*¶ WILSON, BERTRAM	Lyndhurst, Tadcaster, Yorks.
69	Oct. 1904	*¶ WILSON, GEORGE LEOPOLD	c/o Palmer and Turner, Union Buildings, No. 4, The Bund, Shanghai.
51	Oct. 1913	* WILSON, GERALD HERBERT	Walton Lodge, Pannal, near Leeds.
72	Nov. 1891	* WILSON, JAMES CALVERT	Newcastle Estate Office, The Park, Nottingham.
55	Nov. 1892	* WILSON, JOHN HAYES	11, Penford Street, Camberwell, S.E.
23	Oct. 1911	* WILSON, MARSHALL LANG	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.
87	Feb. 1913	* WILSON, REGINALD MAITLAND	Hodnet Estate Office, Hodnet, Salop.
60	Oct. 1906	*¶ WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE	Springhead, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury, Dorset.
52	Oct. 1913	*§ WINEBAUM, GOODMAN GEORGE	13, Shiplake Buildings, Calvert Avenue, Bethnal Green, N.E.
63	Feb. 1908	* WINTLE, ARTHUR	Walter House, 418, Strand, W.C.
62	Oct. 1908	* WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES	Kenmure, Reynolds Road, Beacons- field, Bucks.
52	Oct. 1913	* WOMACK, OSWALD CEDRIC	115, Alexandra Road, South Hamp- stead, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8919	Oct. 1901	*WONNACOTT, HOWARD JOHN ..	40, Elsie Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
5809	Oct. 1909	*WONNACOTT, JAMES PALMER ..	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
6424	Oct. 1911	*WOOD, FRANK HOUSEDEN ..	97, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.
7454	Oct. 1913	*WOOD, HARRY GEORGE ..	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
8920	Oct. 1901	*WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT ..	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O., Northumberland.
7455	Oct. 1913	*WOOD, JOHN LIONEL	Ingleside, Ombersley Road, Worcester.
6425	Oct. 1911	*WOOD, JOHN OGDEN	62, Outwoods Street, Burton-on-Trent.
8089	Oct. 1919	*WOOD, PERCY JOHN	103, Florence Road, Stroud Green, N.
6937	Oct. 1912	*WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	39, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
7456	Oct. 1913	*WOODBURN, WILLIAM	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dum-bartonshire.
6426	Oct. 1911	*WOODCOCK, WILLIAM	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone, Kent.
7457	Oct. 1913	*WOODMAN, GREENWOOD	Valuation Offices, Bank Chambers, Wigan, Lancs.
7458	Oct. 1913	*WOODROFFE, NORMAN FREDERIC	5, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
6427	Oct. 1911	*WOODS, HENRY EDWARD ANZANI	23, High Street, Chippenham, Wilts.
6938	Oct. 1912	*WOOLCOCK, WILLIAM THOMAS HARRY	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1.
6103	Oct. 1910	*WOOLDRIDGE, ARTHUR MAIN-WARING	34, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
7631	Oct. 1915	*WOOLF, EMANUEL	12, Devonport Street, Hyde Park, W.2.
6939	Oct. 1912	*WOOLLASTON, THOMAS WILLIAM	51, Edgbaston Road, Smethwick, Bir-mingham.
7541	Oct. 1914	*WOOLLEY, JOHN LEYLAND ..	Rectory Place, Loughborough, Leicester-shire.
7632	Oct. 1915	*WOOLLEY, JOHN STANLEY ..	New Sarum House, Salisbury.
8168	Feb. 1897	*WOOLNOUGH, TOM	Oakleigh, 182, Chase Side, Southgate, N 14.
7542	Oct. 1914	*WOOSNAM, RALPH WILLIAM ..	Cefnllysgwynne, Builth-Wells, Brecon-shire.
7460	Oct. 1913	*WOOTEN, CHARLES STANLEY ..	16, Osterley Park Road, Southall, W.
6426	Oct. 1911	*WOOTTON, THOMAS SYDNEY LEWIS	St. Benet Chambers, 1, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
8142	Oct. 1896	*WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER ..	Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey.
5579	Feb. 1909	*WORLAND, HENRY JOHN	"Rushton," Robinhood Road, Brent-wood, Essex.
4834	Oct. 1905	*WORLEY, FREDERICK HORACE ..	Parr's Bank Buildings, George Lane Woodford, Essex.
4673	Oct. 1904	*WORRALL, BERTRAM	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Aston Oxford.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
31	Oct. 1913	*WORRALL, JOSEPH RATCLIFFE ..	28, Northwick Park Road, Harrow,
			Middlesex.
40	Oct. 1912	*¶WORSSAM, CECIL	c/o J. R. Eve and Son, 2, St. Paul's
			Square, Bedford.
10	Feb. 1911	*¶WORTH, GEORGE PEARCE ..	The Homestead, Windmill Road,
			Ealing, W.
32	Oct. 1906	*¶§WRAIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK	
		HAROLD	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
14	Oct. 1909	*¶WRIGHT, CHARLES ERNEST ..	265, Manningham Lane, Bradford,
			Yorks.
33	Oct. 1897	*WRIGHT, ERNEST BERESFORD	
		FITZHERBERT	
43	Oct. 1914	*¶WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS ..	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Col-
			chester.
41	Oct. 1912	*¶WRIGHT, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	"Melbury," Grange Road, Bushey,
			Herts.
25	Oct. 1894	*WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD ..	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
04	Oct. 1910	*¶WRIGHT, REGINALD LESLIE ..	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thames,
			Oxfordshire
34	Oct. 1915	*¶WRIGHT, SAMUEL WARE	97, Lichfield Road, Great Yarmouth,
			Norfolk.
32	Oct. 1913	*WRIGHT, WILLIAM NOEL	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe,
			Newark, Notts.
33	Oct. 1913	*WYLLIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	81, Ashley Road, Aberdeen.
35	Oct. 1915	*¶WYNNE, THOMAS STANLEY ..	County Surveyor's Office, County
			Buildings, Shrewsbury.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6432	Oct. 1911	*YEO, WILLIAM HENRY	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
3616	Oct. 1899	*¶YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Richmond.
6105	Oct. 1910	*¶YORK, WILLIAM HENRY	"Clarendon," Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
5065	Oct. 1906	*YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.
5834	Feb. 1910	*YOUNG, DAVID FERNÉ	East Street, Barking, Essex.
7465	Oct. 1913	*¶YOUNG, DAVID WILBERFORCE, M.B.E.	c/o R. Mackie, Stratherwick, Finchley, N.3.
4836	Oct. 1905	*¶YOUNG, HERBERT HENRY.. ..	11, Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W.
5320	Oct. 1907	*YOUNG, JAMES WEIR.. ..	Kinneil Estate Office, Boness, Scotland.
4837	Oct. 1905	*¶YOUNG, SIDNEY	Selborne Villa, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
2999	Oct. 1895	*YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
7466	Oct. 1913	*¶YOUNG, WILLIAM GEORGE.. ..	13, Branksome Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
5068	Oct. 1906	*§YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton, N.B.
6424	Oct. 1911	*¶YOUNGS, SIDNEY.. ..	61, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.

Total number of Professional Associates, 2588.

Associates.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1910	BEALE, SIR JOHN FIELD, K.B.E.	16, Great George Street, S.W.
Oct. 1906	BEALE, SYDNEY WILLIAM PHIPSON	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1907	BIDDER, HAROLD FRANCIS, B.A.	9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1899	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK, O.B.E.	The Cottage, Bromsgrove, Worcester.
Oct. 1899	BOOTH, ERNEST WITTON, A.M.I.C.E.	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1913	BOYLE, SIR EDWARD, BART. ..	1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1884	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS, C.B.E.	Shire Hall, Worcester.
Feb. 1908	CARDALE, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Old Catton, Norwich.
Jan. 1891	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	31, Tavistock Square, W.C., and c/o P. S. King and Sons, 2, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1917	COURTHOPE, GEORGE LLOYD, MAJOR, M.C., M.P.	House of Commons, S.W.
Feb. 1900	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, SIR HARRY, K.C., M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C., and The Manor House, Kelsale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk.
Jan. 1896	COWARD, SIR JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1913	CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD ..	3, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1910	DIBDIN, LEWIS GEORGE	9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1898	DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MAC- KENZIE	Alton, Hants.
Feb. 1907	FLETCHER-MOULTON, HUGH LAURENCE.. .. .	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
June 1919	FORD, SOLOMON	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.
Feb. 1878	FREEMAN, GEO. MALLOWS, K.C. (Associate of Council)	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Mar. 1878	FRESHFIELD, EDWIN	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
Feb. 1899	GRAHAM, WILLIAM VAUX, M.I.C.E.	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Jan. 1874	GRANTHAM, RICHARD FUGE, M.I.C.E. (Associate of Council)	5, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1907	GRANTHAM, WILLIAM WILSON ..	6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1903	GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL ..	Caperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Hill, Cheshire.
Feb. 1909	GWYER, MAURICE LENFORD ..	25, Argyll Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1906	HARPER, RICHARD WILLIAMSON	5, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1897	HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.)	Estate Office, Greystoke, Penrith, Cumberland.
Oct. 1913	HILES, EUSTACE GILBERT, K.C...	Library Chambers, Middle Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1907	HOUGHTON, GEORGE BOYDELL. K.C.	11, King's Bench Walk, E.C.4.
Jan. 1887	HUDSON, ALFRED ARTHUR, K.C...	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1905	JEEVES, WILLIAM JOHN	Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.
May 1887	KINCH, EDWARD	Komaba, Haslemere, Surrey.
Nov. 1916	LLOYD, EDWARD HONORATUS, K.C.	22, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Oct. 1919	MACASSEY, SIR LYNDEN LIVING- STONE, K.B.E., K.C.	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1905	MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES JOSEPH	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
Oct. 1912	MEAD, LAWRENCE	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1891	MENCE, PHILLIP ALLAN	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1906	MOON, ERNEST ROBERT, K.C., C.B.	48, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Feb. 1906	MOULD, GRAHAM HARLEY.. ..	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1905	PAGE, ERNEST, K.C.	104, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1895	PAIN, ARTHUR CADLICK, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
Jan. 1882	RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C.	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Sussex.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1889 Jan. 1896	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD . . . SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey. 121, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Feb. 1909 Nov. 1918	THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>) TURNER, SYDNEY GEORGE . .	Nicoll Farm, Edgware, Middlesex, and Inner Temple, E.C. 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
June 1914 Dec. 1917	WHESTON, WRAY WILKINS . . WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM . .	No. 4, Eastnor Grove, Leamington Spa. 30, Seaside Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Total number of Associates, 48.

Colonial Fellows.

The names of those Colonial Fellows who have qualified by Examination for the Class of Professional Associate are distinguished thus *

The names of those Colonial Fellows who have qualified by Examination for the Class of Fellows are distinguished thus †

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
7636	Oct. 1915	ABRAHAM, PERCY LYONS ..	Surveyor to the Jamaica Government Railway, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
5324	Oct. 1907	ABRAHAMS, CHARLES VICTOR	City Surveyor's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
3939	Feb. 1902	ALLEN, RAYMOND CECIL, C.M.G., A.M.I.C.E.	Director of Surveys and Land Officer, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.
3781	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. April 1905	*ANDERSON, HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing Cross, S.W.
7732	Oct. 1917	ANDERSON, JOHN EDWARD, MAJOR	212 Field Co. R.E., B.E.F., France.
5620	Oct. 1899	BAKER, WILLIAM ANTHONY..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
4677	Oct. 1904	BANCROFT, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	Stokes Hall, Golden Grove, Jamaica, B.W.I.
6159	A. Oct. 1911 C.F. Oct. 1915	*BARKER, HOWARD WILLIAM	The College of Engineering, Madras.
2968	A. Oct. 1895 C.F. April 1911	*BELL-JOHN, HARRY	District Engineer, Public Works Department, Johannesburg.
7637	Oct. 1915	BLANDFORD, STANLEY CHARLES HOOPER	Minas Schwager, Colonel, Chile, S. America.
4634	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. April 1914	*BLOMFIELD, CHARLES GEOFFREY	13, Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.
6093	Oct. 1919	BONE, CHANDOS ERIC	40, Berry Street, East Melbourne, Victoria.
6115	A. Oct. 1907 C.F. April 1913	*BRADLEY, BENJAMIN	High Hurstwood, near Uckfield, Sussex.
3079	A. Oct. 1896 C.F. July 1917	*BRADSHAW, ARTHUR STANLEY, A.M.I.C.E.	12, Elams Road, East Sheen, S.W.
5633	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. Dec. 1919	*†BUNNY, JOSEPH	The Knoll, St Peter's Hill, Caversham, Reading.
1922	F. Jan. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1910	BURCHELL, SIDNEY HERBERT	504, West Fen Avenue, Redlands, California, U.S.A.
4645	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1910	*BURSTAL, ARTHUR CYRIL ..	32, Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.
7544	Oct. 1914	CHALMERS, JAMES SUTHERLAND	8, Ravensbourne Park, Catford, S.E.
7638	Oct. 1915	CHAPMAN, ARTHUR	The Blue Bungalow, 11, Peak Road, Hong Kong.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
4147	A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909 C.F. Oct. 1913	*CLARK, HUDSON OWEN ..	73, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
3209	A. Oct. 1897 C.F. Oct. 1910	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	3, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
5564	Oct. 1908	COGHLAN, HENRY LAKE ..	"Holme Chase," St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.
4838	Oct. 1905	COOPER, JOSEPH A. W., A.M.I.M.E., CAPT.	Dharwar, India.
6044	Oct. 1912	COUSIN, ROBERT	The Neuk, Danehill, Sussex.
6945	Oct. 1912	COWLING, JOHN WILLIAM ..	Public Works Department, Pretoria, South Africa.
5835	Feb. 1910	CUERDEN, FREDERICK JAMES	Government Engineering School, Nagpur, Central Provinces, India.
6436	Oct. 1911	DE SILVA, CHARLES PETER ..	Carlton House, Moratuwa, Ceylon.
4408	A. Oct. 1904 C.F. Nov. 1909	*EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON ..	Royal Survey Dept., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
5565	Oct. 1908	FIRR, THOMAS FREEMAN ..	Zomba, Nyassaland, British Central African Protectorate.
4595	Feb. 1905	FOSTER, EDWARD	The Cottage, Montego Bay, P.O., Jamaica.
4168	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. Oct. 1910	*GAIRDNER, KENNETH GRAEME	The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Bangkok, Siam.
3327	A. Oct. 1897 C.F. July 1916	*GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD ..	107, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.
4316	Feb. 1904	GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAIN- WRIGHT	Admiralty Experimental Station, Shandon, Dumbartonshire.
3926	Oct. 1901	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Commissioner of Public Works, Shanghai.
2257	F. Nov. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1911	GREGSON, WILLIAM	10264, 100th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
4179	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904 C.F. July 1907	*GRIFFITHS, OWEN	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril del Sud, Calle Guanahani, 322, Plaza Constitución, Buenos Aires.
4317	Feb. 1904	GURNEY, JAMES STRATTON ..	Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, India.
4707	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1915	*HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN	c/o C. Harrison, 179, Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.
4183	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. June 1912	*HARRISON, WILLIAM	Box 200, Bloemfontein, South Africa.
5961	A. Oct. 1909	*HEALD, HARRY MAIR	Ministry of Agriculture, Damantur, Lower Egypt.
5961	A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Oct. 1914	*HINGSTON, CECIL VICTOR ..	Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Olive Street, Calcutta.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
3388	A. Oct. 1898 C.F. July 1913	*HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST	Public Works Dept., Union Buildings, Pretoria, Transvaal.
3094	Oct. 1919	HUSBAND, CHARLES THOMAS MAIN	Tunstall, Victoria.
4202	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1919	*LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE ..	Lydford, Cassel Road, Sea Point, Cape Town.
4487	A. Oct. 1908 C.F. July 1916	LAKE, WALLACE STRICKLAND	Public Works Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
3106 4840	A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1905	LEANE, WALTER BURDITT, M.I.C.E., M.A.M.SOC.C.E. ..	P.O. Box No. 612, Cape Town.
5085	A. Feb. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1913	*LEES, HENRY BERRY, A.M.I.C.E.	18, Howard Road, Southampton.
5566	Oct. 1908	LERMIT, ARTHUR ALFRED ..	c/o Swan & Maclaren, Battery Road, Singapore.
6946	Oct. 1912	LINCOLN, JOHN ALBAN ..	
2642	Feb. 1894	LIDDELL, WALTER COLIN ..	Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica.
4461	A. Oct. 1904 F. April 1907 C.F. Oct. 1908	*LINES, ROLAND WALTER ..	110, Jasper Avenue, West Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
5719	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. June 1914	*LOWDEN, ANDREW	El Tarh Station, Ligne de Rosette, Egypt.
3634	F. Oct. 1900 C.F. Jan. 1904	MCCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A.I. (<i>Dublin</i>)	War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
3066	June 1896	MCGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY ..	May Pen, Jamaica, B.W.I.
7556	Feb. 1915	MACGILLWRAY, JOHN WALKER	Hillcote, St. Joseph, Trinidad.
5216	A. Oct. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1912	*MCKINSTRY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	Ballerno, Midlothian, Scotland.
7703	Nov. 1916	MCTURK, WILLIAM HENRY ..	18, New North Road, Bourda, Georgetown, British Guiana.
4031	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1905 C.F. Oct. 1909	*MAY, PHILIP JOHN	Survey Department, Badulla, Ceylon.
7469	Oct. 1913	MELVIN, WILLIAM GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer and Assessor, Municipal Office, Howrah, India.
3868	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1910	*MICHELL, JOHN	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
2643	Feb. 1894	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
5358	A. Feb. 1908 C.F. April 1913	*MITCHELL, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS	P.O. Box 655, Victoria, British Columbia.
7970	Nov. 1918	MORPHY, HENRY	Survey Dept., N.P., Nigeria.
6947	Oct. 1912	NICHOLAS, WILFRED DUNSTAN	The Estate Department, Singapore Harbour Board, Singapore.
4484	A. Oct. 1904 C.F. June 1910	*NOAKES, ARTHUR ORWHYN ..	P.O. Box 542, Promis Block, 1006, Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
4763	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. July 1913	*NOTTAGE, PERCY GEORGE ..	Belle Vue, The Crescent, Maidenhead, Berks.
3114	A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1909	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	P.W. Dept., Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
7639	Oct. 1915	PENNEFATHER, JOHN PYNE ..	2, Oxley Road, Singapore.
5753	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. Feb. 1919	*PLANT, CLIFFORD ERNEST ..	Central Technical College, Brisbane, Australia.
7971	Nov. 1918	PRICE, OWEN GORDON	7, Richmond Road, Bedford.
7972	Nov. 1918	RENSHAW, JAMES C.	P.W.D., Nsawam, B. W. Africa.
7704	Nov. 1916	RICKMAN, RALPH ETWALL ..	Chapelton, P.O., Jamaica, B.W.I.
4253	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1906 C.F. Oct. 1907	*SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD	80, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.2.
5770	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. Jan. 1915	*SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	Woodcote, Dorking, Surrey.
6049	A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Jan. 1913	*SHROSBREE, ALBERT DE BOIS	4, Pretoria Street, Calcutta.
7640	Oct. 1915	SIMMS, HENRY	Director of Public Works, Nicosia, Cyprus.
6948	Oct. 1912	SMITH, JAMES LANDRETH ..	Kingstown, St. Vincent, B.W.I.
3903	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1909	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH ..	Public Works Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.
3169	Feb. 1897	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD ..	Belize, British Honduras.
8095	Oct. 1919	WAVELL, CLAUDE WILLIAM FUGLAR	Leindenhurst, Gurnard, I. of W.
7471	Oct. 1913	WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRIGARS	Licensed Surveyor, Aba, West Africa.
6934	A. Oct. 1912 C.F. Mar. 1916	WILSON, GEORGE HAROLD SUMNER	Coomassie, Ashanti, Gold Coast.
4098	A. Oct. 1902 C.F. Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR ..	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.

Total number of Colonial Fellows, 83.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1919	APTHORP, ARTHUR LEONARD ..	26, Devereux Road, Wandsworth Com- mon, S.W.
1919	ASHWELL, PHILIP ECOB.. ..	50, St. James Road, Leicester.
1917	BENDALL, SAMUEL ERNEST LOVELL	Greenleigh, Bath Road, Wells, Somerset.
1917	BOOTH, HAROLD ALMGILL	Ainthorpe, Danby, Grosmont, S.O., Yorks.
1919	BRACKETT, FREDERICK JOHN NEWBEGIN	51, Queen's Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1918	BRAILEY, LESLIE	40, Pier Street, West Hoe, Plymouth.
1919	BREACH, ALAN CHARLES EGERTON	5-25, Emperor's Gate, S.W.7.
1918	BRIDGFORD, JAMES ALAN	Ardenlea, Didsbury Park, Manchester.
1919	BROOKES, REGINALD LAING.. ..	Paddockhurst Estate Office, Worth, Sussex.
1919	BROWN, EDWARD WALTER WILLIAM	Westley Lodge Farm, Six Mile Bottom, near Newmarket, Cambs.
1919	BUSH, DENNIS GEORGE	12, St. Swithin's Terrace, Lewes.
1918	BUTLER, CYRIL EDMUND	The Elms, Aylesford, near Maidstone, Kent.
1919	CARLESS, JAMES KINGDON	162, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1919	CARPENTER, GEORGE LESTER	34, Linden Road, Gillingham, Kent.
1918	CASELEY, JOHN REGINALD	299, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
1919	CHADWICK, JOHN BERTRAM	The Hollies, Darley Abbey, near Derby.
1919	CHENEY, WILLIAM STANLEY.. ..	189, Upper Street, N.1.
1919	CLAPP, SAMUEL JOHN	Hillrise, Roebuck Lane, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
1919	CORKILL, CECIL STARLING	13, Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1919	CUNDY, THOMAS JAMES	The Gables, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1919	DANIELS, THOMAS GOLDSWORTHY	69, Derby Lane, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
1919	DANN, HERBERT	Parkfield, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
1919	DOCKRILL, ARTHUR DAVID	Broadlands, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1919	ELGAR, NIGEL EDWARD BERESFORD	The Limes, Sittingbourne, Kent.
1918	FORD, ARNOLD SPENCER	"Redlands," Oakhill, Woodford Green, Essex.
1919	FOULGER, FRANK	118, Pepys Road, St. Catherine's Park, S.E.14.
1919	FRESSON, KENNETH EDWARD ..	Whyteawayes, Wickford, Essex.
1916	GANN, THOMAS LEIGHTON	Marrowah, St. George's Avenue, Dovercourt, Essex.
1919	GLENNY, KENNETH EDWARD BOULTON	Bifrons, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex.
1917	GOLDING, ALAN CHARLES	The Schoolhouse, Englefield, Reading.
1919	HARRIS, FRANCIS KENNETH CRAIG	3, Alma Grove, Basford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
1918	HARRIS, JOHN HUGH	"Salcombe," Anglesey Road, Alverstoke, Hants.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1918	HELMORE, LEONARD MERVYN ..	3, Danes Road, Exeter, Devon.
1917	HILL, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD	83, Upland Road, Dulwich, S.E.22.
1919	HOBBS, HERBERT PRENZEL	Norville, Holly Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.
1918	HOLLAND, CECIL WILLIAM	84, North End Road, West Kensington, W.14.
1919	HOLMES, JOHN STANLEY GARTSIDE	Southfield, Ossett, Yorks.
1918	HORNE, EDWIN CHANCELLOR ..	57, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.
1918	JARMAN, ARTHUR ROY	35, The Grove, Gravesend, Kent.
1918	JOHNSON, RAYMOND EDGAR	28, Cowley Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
1919	JOSEY, TOM	23, Station Avenue, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
1919	LEES, ERIC CHRISTOPHER LINGHAM	18, Jury Street, Warwick.
1917	MATHEWS, HAROLD MARTEN	51, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8.
1919	MATHEWS, OLIVER LEWIS	39, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1917	MAYNARD, GERALD EARLE	15, Galveston Road, East Putney, S.W.15.
1919	MERRY, ARTHUR JOHN	83, High Street, Bedford.
1918	MOORE, JACK LEWIS	Surveyors' Department, Town Hall, Paignton, Devon.
1919	MORSE, ARTHUR PERCY	83, Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1919	NORCOTT, JAMES FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP	Kelmarsh, Northampton.
1919	PATERSON, WILLIAM EDGAR.. ..	12, Pitcullon Terrace, Perth.
1919	PEARSE, WALTER PITTS.. ..	Barncott House, Plympton, South Devon.
1919	PENWILL, FRANK RALPH	Sunnyside, Coombeinteignhead, Teignmouth, Devon.
1919	PHILLIPS, ALBERT HENRY	Bracton, Tregonwell Road, Minehead, Somerset.
1918	PRALL, HUGH ALEXANDER MACKIE	150, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1917	RAGG, FREDERICK REGINALD ..	The Poplars, 33, Leopold Street, Derby.
1917	REES, DAVID WATKIN	Bodlondeb, Penybank, Amanford, S. Wales.
1919	RITCHIE, WALTER HENRY DENISON	57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Hants.
1918	ROBERTS, GWILYN CARADOC ..	10, Darlington Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
1919	ROBERTS, IVAN FREDERICK	Stone Croft, Aylesbury, Bucks.
1919	RODGERS, JOHN HERBERT MARSHALL	Belgrave, South Street, Dorking, Surrey.
1919	ROWE, WINSTON HUGH.. ..	Abinger North Road, Berkhamsted, Herts.
1919	ROWLING, MAURICE	Beechwood, Kendal, Westmorland.
1919	SEVERS, CHARLES COCHRANE ..	67, The Avenue, Lewes, Sussex.
1919	SLATER, JOHN ALFRED	Mouldings, Whittingham Lane, Goosnargh, near Preston.
1919	STANNARD, JAMES ALFRED MOLYNEUX	The Bury, Stagsden, Bedford.
1919	STONES, CHARLES EDGAR	8, St. Helen's Road, Norbury, S.W.16.
1919	STREATHER, REGINALD	Ruberslaw, Finchley Road, N.W.4.
1919	STRINGER, RHODES	15, Elsdon Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on Tyne.
1919	SYKES, ROBERT ALEXANDER ..	3, Gloucester Row, Clifton, Bristol.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1919	TAPPING, REGINALD ERNEST ..	Pevensey, Cliffe End, Purley, Surrey.
1917	TILLEY, ALBERT EDWARD	10, Ancona Road, Highbury, N.
1916	TOOVEY, JAMES ROWLAND	73, Gladstone Road, Watford, Herts.
1919	TRELEASE, REGINALD HENRY ..	Kenwyn, St. Mary's Hill, Paignton, South Devon.
1919	TRIGG, ROBERT	15, North Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
1917	TURNER, GEORGE EDWARD	Elmhurst, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
1917	TYDEMAN, ARTHUR EDGAR	10, Devonshire Road, South Lambeth, S.W.
1919	WALMSLEY, JOHN	4, Yew Terrace, Grimsargh, near Preston.
1919	YELLOLY, CLAUDE REGINALD ..	Como, Looms Lane, Bury St. Edmund's.
1919	YOUNG, WILLIAM RAYMUND.. ..	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.

Total Number of Students, 79.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Fellows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2147
Professional Associates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2588
Associates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Colonial Fellows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Total								4972

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it is particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to the Secretary.

List of County Branches.

JANUARY 1st, 1920.

BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX Branch.
Chairman.

CHARLES PELL HALL, Park Farm Office, Woburn.

Honorary Secretary.

ARTHUR WALKER MERRY, 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON Branch.

Chairman.

MARTIN COLLIER DUCHESNE, Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.

Honorary Secretary.

ARTHUR SHEPHERD SHORNEY, 1, Talfourd Avenue, Reading.

CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK
Branch.

Chairman.

Honorary Secretary.

LANCELOT GOULDER HAWKINS, Downham Market, Norfolk.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND Branch.

Chairman.

WILLIAM JAMES HESKETT, St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith,
and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.

Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS BROWN, Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland.

DEVON AND CORNWALL Branch.

Chairman.

PERCY WHITTON, 24, Gandy Street, Exeter.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN FRIENDSHIP BOWDEN, Redford Chambers, Exeter.

HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS Branch.

Chairman.

ROBERT ROBEX, Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey.

Honorary Secretary.

H. E. DUKE, "Maen," Dorchester.

IRISH BRANCH Branch.

Chairman.

ERNEST H. BROWNE, Charleville Estate Office, Tullamore,

King's County.

Secretary.

B. J. NEWCOMBE, 110, Grafton Street, Dublin.

KENT Branch.

Chairman.

HENRY DANN, Dartford.

Honorary Secretary.

ROBERT COBB, Larkin Hall, near Rochester.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE Branch.

Chairman.

FRANCIS JOSEPH KIRBY, 5, Cook Street, Liverpool.

Vice-Chairman.

HENRY SIMPSON BATEY, 51, South King Street, Manchester.

Honorary Secretary.

DUGDALE OAKELEY DUNLOP, 57, King Street, Manchester

LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND
Branch.

Chairman.

CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, C.B.E., Market Harborough.

Honorary Secretary.

MAURICE THEODORE WOOLLEY, Rectory Place, Loughborough,
Leicestershire.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM Branch.

Chairman.

WILLIAM WAITE SANDERSON, Kenton Hall, Kenton, Northumberland.

Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES MCGHIE, 38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM, LINCOLN AND NORTH DERBY Branch.

Chairman.

GEORGE FREDERICK BARNES, New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Honorary Secretary.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, 23, King Street, Nottingham.

SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MID-WALES Branch.

Chairman.

WILLIAM TIMOTHY HALL, College Hill, Shrewsbury.

Honorary Secretary.

ARTHUR MURHALL HICKMAN, Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.

SCOTTISH Branch.

Chairman.

JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON, Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.

Honorary Secretary.

JAMES MCMICHAEL, JUN., 1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.

SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS Branch.

Chairman.

JOHN HENRY WEST WHEELER, Inland Revenue, 25, Great
George Street, Park Street, Bristol.

Honorary Secretary.

REGINALD HENRY KING PRICE, 23, Clare Street, Bristol.

SURREY Branch.

Chairman.

GEORGE FREDERICK PAGE, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS BRENT, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road,
Norbury, S.W.

SUSSEX Branch.

Chairman.

HERBERT GUY BUCKELL WYATT, North Lodge, Chichester, Sussex.

Honorary Secretary.

ROBERT HENRY PRICE, M.R.A.C., Home Cottage, Richmond Avenue,
Bognor.

WALES (NORTH) Branch.

Chairman.

WILLIAM EDWARD JONES, Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll.

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN MERRY PORTER, Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.

WALES (SOUTH) AND MONMOUTHSHIRE Branch.

Chairman.

ILLYD THOMAS, 17, Quay Street, Cardiff,

Honorary Secretary.

FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE OSMOND-SMITH, County Council Offices,
Cardiff.

WARWICK, WORCESTER, STAFFORD, AND SOUTH DERBY
Branch.

Chairman.

BRIG.-GEN. WALTER ROBERT LUDLOW, C.B., 13, Temple Street,
Birmingham.

Honorary Secretary.

ERNEST GUY BIGWOOD, 158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE Branch.

Chairman.

CHARLES EDWARD FOX, 7, Rawson Street, Halifax.

Honorary Secretary.

RICHARD EDGAR HORSFALL, 22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.

Local Distribution of Members under Counties.

The names of those Fellows who are or have been Provincial Chairmen are distinguished thus *.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Branch).

FELLOWS:

BROOK, HARRY.. .. .	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
BURR, HARRY	Willington, Bedford.
CUMBERLAND, EDWARD ANTHONY..	Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.
ELLIS, ARNOLD ROBERTSON	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
EMERY, DOUGLAS WADE	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
*EVE, SIR HERBERT TRISTRAM, K.B.E.	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE ..	33, King Street, Luton.
*HALL, CHARLES PELL	Park Farm Office, Woburn.
MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.
PERKS, HUGH EARL	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
ROBINSON, JAMES CHARLES EVITT..	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
SAMUEL, WILLIAM JOHN.. .. .	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
TUTT, EDWIN THOMAS	Market Place, Ampthill.
WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR	8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ATKINSON, FRANCIS CHARLES ..	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O.
BURROWS, EDWARD CRAWFORD ..	c/o S. E. Burrows, Clophill, Ampthill.
FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR.. .. .	Woburn Sands.
FOSTER, NORMAN BEAUMONT.. ..	Northridge, Ampthill.
GUDE, CHARLES, JUN.	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
JONES, GEORGE	247, High Street North, Dunstable.
SMITH, HAROLD	6, Tennyson Road, Bedford.
TOMSON, MAYNARD.. .. .	Bedford House, Luton.
WESTON, JOSEPH AURELIUS	83, High Street, Bedford.
WILLETT, HUGH	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.

WILLIAMS, EDGAR DAVID	14, Grafton Road, Bedford.
WOOLDRIDGE, ARTHUR MAINWARING	34, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
WORSSAM, CECIL	c/o J. R. Eve and Son, 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

PRICE, OWEN GORDON	7, Richmond Road, Bedford.
----------------------------	----------------------------

STUDENTS :

MERRY, ARTHUR JOHN	83, High Street, Bedford.
STANNARD, JAMES ALFRED MOLYNEUX	The Bury, Stagsden, Bedford.

BERKSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Branch).

FELLOWS :

ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN	Wantage and Abingdon.
BELCHER, EDWARD JOHN	Wantage.
*BUCKLAND, FRANK BOWREY	Windsor.
*BUCKLAND, HENRY DUNEAU	Windsor.
BUCKLAND, SIDNEY CRAWFORD	Windsor.
BUTLER, ALBERT ERNEST	20, Broad Street, Wokingham.
CHAMBERS, WADDELOW NIX	c/o A. F. Hobbs & Chambers, Faringdon, Berks.
COLES, SAMUEL HOOD COWPER	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston, Lambourn.
COX, ARTHUR STANLEY	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading.
DALGLEISH, CHRISTOPHER	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury.
EGGINTON, DENYS	150, Friar Street, Reading.
*GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford.
GREENAWAY, JOSEPH REGINALD	11, Friar Street, Reading.
*HASLAM, DRYLAND	Warren House, Caversham, near Reading.
*HASLAM, DRYLAND, JUN.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Burghclere, Newbury.
MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.
NEATE, ARTHUR WEBB	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hunger- ford.
PETO, JAMES WINDER	6, Market Place, Reading.
RICH, ROBERT	Didcot.
*RUTHERFORD, JAMES AUGUSTINE	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.
STANFORD, GEORGE	102, Wokingham Road, Reading.
WEBBER, HENRY STANTON	23, Queen Street, Maidenhead.
WHITE, WALTER ERNEST COATES ..	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortimer.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BATTING, MERLIN FRANCIS JOSEPH	Meriden, Hamilton Road, Reading.
BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS ..	39, Blagrove Street, Reading.
BODY, PELHAM TERRY COOPER ..	Whitley Knoll, Reading.
BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD	No. 2 Section Office, R.A.F., A.C.S., No. 3 Stores Depot, R.A.F., Milton, near Abingdon.
CHAMBERS, HAROLD JOHN LAVENDER	c/o W. N. Chambers, Haremore House, Faringdon.
DICKSON, REGINALD HERBERT BRUCE	Speen, Newbury, Berks.
DUNN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hinton Farm, Twyford.
DUNSTER, HENRY FRANK	11, Brigham Road, Reading.
EASTMAN, EDWARD GEORGE.. ..	District Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
EDGINGTON, WALTER, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Nalder Hill, Newbury.
GALE, HAROLD JAMES	Market Place, Wallingford.
HITCHINS, WALTER WILLIAM.. ..	University College, Reading.
HUGHES, ARCHIBALD CECIL, CAPT.	The Ingle, Wokingham.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON	Elmfield, Cookham Road, Maidenhead.
LEE, NORMAN ALFRED	Coombehurst, Wallingford.
LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS.. .. .	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead.
MAYHEAD, BASIL STUART	The Lion Hotel, Abingdon.
PERRIN, JOEL WILLIAMSON HENRY	Crossfell, Tilehurst Road, Reading.
POVEY, STEPHEN GODDARD	The Myrtles, London Road, Newbury.
RAYDEN, JOHN MARKETT	Covert Cottage, Whitechurch Hill, Reading.
SHORNEY, ARTHUR SHEPHERD ..	1, Talfourd Avenue, Reading.
SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES	Streatley-on-Thames.
STRICKLAND, WILLIAM	London Road, Hungerford.
THAKE, ROBERT FREDERICK WILLIAM	London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Chambers, Market Place, New- bury.
TOWNSEND, CECIL PHILIP	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
VARDY, CHARLES ALFRED SILVER..	54, Norfolk Road, Maidenhead.
WATKINSON, HAROLD EDWARD ..	9, Hemdean Rise, Caversham, Reading.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

NOTTAGE, PERCY GEORGE	Belle Vue, The Crescent, Maidenhead.
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

STUDENT :

GOLDING, ALAN C.	The Schoolhouse, Englefield, Reading.
--------------------------	---------------------------------------

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Branch.)

FELLOWS :

COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)	"Germaines," Chesham.
*DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER ..	Farnham Common, Slough.
EVANS, ERNEST SYDNEY	District Valuer, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
JONES, DAVID JOHN	Hill Crest, High Wycombe.
*LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow.
RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY, O.B.E.	Underwood, Beaconsfield.
RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES	30, High Street, High Wycombe.
*VERNON, ARTHUR	The Rockery, High Wycombe.
VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY	41, High Street, High Wycombe.
WIGLEY, HERBERT HENRY	Winslow.
WIGLEY, SIDNEY PRUDDEN	Winslow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALDERSON, CHARLES HENRY	c/o J. J. Paine and Alderson, Amersham.
ASTBURY, CHARLES NORMAN	c/o M. C. Duchesne, Farnham Common, Slough.
BAYES, JOHN GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN	The Chestnuts, Chalfont St. Peter.
BISHOP, PERCY JAMES	Grove Lodge, Mursley, Winslow.
BLAKE, ALFRED EVELEIGH	118, High Street, Slough.
DAVIES, HARRY TUDOR	Resident Engineer's Office, Copper Mill Bridge Works, Wraysbury.
DICKSON, DUNCAN PETER	The Brambles, Iver Heath.
FITCH, SIDNEY	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe.
FOLL, WALLACE ARTHUR	Bletchley.
FROST, ALFRED CARDAIN	Station Gates, Beaconsfield.
GAMBELL, PHILIP CLAYTON	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell.
GOUDIE, ALEXANDER MACLEAN	c/o Resident Engineer, Halton Park Camp West.
HAMILL, JOHN, B.A.	7, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
HARRISON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP	Newington House, Windsor.
HAYES, FREDERICK PERCY	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham.
LAIRD, JOHN	High Street, Marlow.
LEE, ALFRED FREDERICK	15, High Street, High Wycombe.
NASH, EUGENE FLEETWOOD	Heathfield, Gerrard's Cross.
ODAM, GEORGE MAXWELL	County Hall, Aylesbury.

ROSE, RONALD CHARLES	Stuart Road, High Wycombe.
ULYETT, LESLIE GEORGE STANTON	13, Pinewood Road, Gerrard's Cross.
WISE, WILLIAM CHARLES	Kenmure, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield.

STUDENT :

ROBERTS, IVAN FREDERICK.. ..	Stone Croft, Aylesbury.
------------------------------	-------------------------

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*BIDWELL, CHARLES, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Ely.
BIDWELL, JOHN EVANS, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
BIDWELL, PHILIP SHELFORD ..	St. Mary's Street, Ely.
*CHALK, HENRY PHILIP.. ..	Linton.
CHAPMAN, G. JAMES, MAJOR.. ..	R.E. Office, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.
HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN. ..	Station Road, Kennett.
JONAS, HARRY MARSHALL, C.B.E...	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
MARTIN, HEBER GAMBLING	Littleport, Isle of Ely.
PAYNTER, E. ERNEST W., N.D.A.	Isle of Ely County Council, County Hall, March.
*SCRUBY, WILLIAM THOMAS	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
WHATLEY, ERNEST JAMES	Bernere, 31, Rock Road, Cambridge.
WHITFIELD, THOMAS WARD.. ..	Ravenswood, Cherryhinton Road, Cam- bridge.
WRIGHT, WALTER BRERETON ..	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BENNETT, CHARLES RICHARD ..	Isle of Ely County Council, County Hall, March.
BLAND, ALFRED TAYLOR	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarket.
BROWN, EDWARD JAMES	5, North Terrace, Cherryhinton, Cam- bridge.
CROWLEY, WALTER ST. LEGER ..	2, York Row, Wisbech.
FISHER, EDWIN GRAINGER	60, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge.

FRANCIS, RONALD GARNHAM ..	65, Rock Road, Cambridge.
GRAIN, HENRY HERBERT BRETT ..	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
GRAIN, PETER BOVILL	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
HEDGES, OSCAR JOHN	18, Silver Street, Ely.
JONAS, SAMUEL MARSHALL	27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
MILLER, FRED	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cam- bridge.
PARKER, CHARLES	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cambridge.
RODWELL, LIONEL HELM	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
RUTTER, ARTHUR LIONEL, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
SEARLE, GILBERT ODELL	Bourn Hall Lodge, Old North Road, Longstowe.
TAYLOR, GEORGE AUSTEN	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cambridge.

ASSOCIATE :

MACKENZIE, KENNETH JAMES	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
JOSEPH	

STUDENT :

BROWN, EDWARD WALTER WILLIAM	Westley Lodge Farm, Six Mile Bottom, near Newmarket.
------------------------------	---

CHESHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BOLTON, FRANK HOLMES	"Eversley," Whaley Bridge.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	17, Warren Street, Stockport.
BROWN, WILLIAM ERNEST	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
CARSWELL, ARTHUR GEMMELL ..	Capesthorpe, Chelford.
CARTWRIGHT, ALFRED STOTT ..	Council Office, Wilmslow.
CLARK, HENRY DENTON, CAPT. ..	1, Stanley Place, Chester.
CROOK, FELIX	15, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stock- port.
CROPPER, RICHARD BLAYLOCK ..	5, St. Petersgate, Stockport.
DAVIES, HAROLD CLIFFE	97, Mount Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead.
DAVIES, HORACE FRANCIS, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
DAVIS, CHARLES	51, Tollemache Street, New Brighton.
DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY	Holmleigh, Bowdon.

ELPHICK, GEORGE PELHAM	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Buildings, Chester.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	Mill House, Mobberley, near Knutsford.
HOPWOOD, EDWIN RUSSELL.. ..	3, Warren Street, Stockport.
JOHNSON, HARRY LABRON	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard.
JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
*LINAKER, CHARLES EDWARD	Frodsham.
LORING, JOHN	Doddington, Nantwich.
McCRACKEN, WILLIAM	Englesea House, Crewe.
*MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
*PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	Bebington.
RIGHTON, CHARLES SHIRT	Woodhouse Road, New Mills, near Stockport.
ROBINSON, GRAHAM F. P., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>)	The Oaks, Penyfford, near Chester.
SAYER, GEORGE WILLIAM, MAJOR, O.B.E.	R.E. Office, 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Town Hall Chambers, Middlewich.
SWETENHAM, HENRY	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
WILDING, JAMES	Town Hall, Runcorn.
WRIGHT, ISAAC THOMAS.. ..	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BARTON, JOHN SEDDON	The Old Rectory, Chester.
BEAL, JOSEPH KYLE	5, Hamlet Road, Wallasey.
BENTLEY, JOHN	Waltham, Wood Lane, Timperley.
BIGGS, GEOFFREY CAMERON.. ..	Eaton Cottage, Congleton.
CLEWORTH, WILLIAM ARMINE	Bunbury, Tarporley.
CRAGG, WALTER	13, Clifton Road, Altrincham.
DICKINSON, WILLIAM GREENHALGH	Windsor Road, City Road, Chester.
EASTWOOD, CHARLES WILLIAM	57, Parkgate Road, Chester.
ESCOLME, JOHN	56, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
FIRTH, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	Hazelholme, Buxton Road, Stockport.
GANDY, ROBERT NEWTON	Northwich.
GRICE, EUSTACE MAYLOR	"Caldy Rise," Irby Road, Heswall.
GRIERSON, JOHN CAMPBELL	Carperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Hill.
HEWITT, DONALD	Rowsley, Bramhall.
HUGHES, ERNEST	61, Warren Drive, Wallasey.
JOHNSON, HERBERT DAVIES	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich.
KELLY, GEORGE WILLIAM CALVER	"Southend," Stockport Road, Timperley.
LINGARD, WILLIAM.. ..	Gorsfield, Davenport Park, Stockport.
LORIMER, GORDON	7, Howbeck Road, Oxtou.

NEWELL, LEOPOLD MONK	c/o J. Newell, Esq., J.P., Intabene, Upton Road, Birkenhead.
NEWLING, ARTHUR GWYN	26, Hawarden Avenue, Liscard.
PAIN, COARD HENRY	Bebington.
PATON, HUGH	Arley Green, Northwich, Cheshire.
PEARMAN, FRANCIS MAY	Old Bars House, Boughton, Chester.
PERKIN, CHARLES	8, Newbould Road, Cheadle.
PIERPOINT, REGINALD	Cintra Lodge, Hale.
PRICE, JOHN ROWLAND	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach.
PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-on- Mersey.
RHODES, BERTRAM	Lilpho, Groby Road, Altrincham.
ROBERTS, JOHN	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
SHELDON, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	29, Fountain Street, Macclesfield.
SHELDON, HAROLD	Kinderton Street, Middlewich.
SLADE, ISAAC	The Hey, Claremont Road, West Kirby.
SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT	19, Ashburn Road, Heaton Norris, Stockport.
STEPHEN, DUNCAN JOSEPH	Mollington, Chester.
SYMONS, GILBERT GEORGE	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Chester.
TALLON, JOSEPH FRANCIS	1, Bold Square, Chester.
TOMMIS, GEORGE HAROLD	Lindfield, Wilmslow.
VOYCE, JOHN	3, Toleman Avenue, Lower Bebington.
WATSON, ARTHUR BRIGGS	52, College Drive, Rock Ferry.
WELCH, JAMES COLIN	Warwick Road, Hale.
WHIPP, JOHN ROLAND	Edale, Carlton Road, Ashton on-Mersey.
WILD, ALBERT	16, Church View, Hyde.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD CEDRIC	72, Victoria Road, Birkenhead.

STUDENT :

HOBBS, HERBERT PRENZEL	Norville, Holly Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.
------------------------------	--

CORNWALL.

(Devon and Cornwall Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BEDDALL, HERBERT BOWMAN, N.D.A., M.B.E.	9, Strangway Terrace, Truro.
BULTEEL, WALTER GORDON	Charlestown, St. Austell.
JEFFERY, FRANCIS WILSON	Star Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly.
*JENKIN, ARTHUR PEARSE	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
*KITOW, JOHN	West Holm, Launceston.
TRESIDDER, HENRY EDMUND	24, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BINGHAM, WILLIAM RAPER	11, Pydar Street, Truro.
BONE, HUGH	Edenwood, Avenue Road, Falmouth.
BRIGHT, TOM SPENCER	Tehidy Office, Camborne.
COWELL, HERBERT LEE.. ..	Central Chambers, Newquay.
DOW, JOHN ARMOUR	Tregothnan, Truro.
FRANCIS, EDWARD THORPE	Michigan, Watering Hill, St. Austell.
HANCOCK, HENRY SYDNEY, JUN. ..	Sydney Place, St. Austell.
HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans.
HOSKING, THOMAS STANLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	Ingledene, Carbis Bay, S.O.
LYNE, HARRY	Miramar, Tregolls Road, Truro.
PALMER, SIDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Office, St. Ives.
PETER, ARTHUR GRANVILLE	Northernhay, Launceston.
ROBERTS, HERBERT JOHN	Manor Office, Chy-an-Eglos, Marazion, S.O.
ROGERS, MATTHEW SPENCER.. ..	12, Avondale Road, Truro.
STANIER, THOMAS MACPHERSON ..	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.
TRENCH, WALDO TALBOT	Penjerrick, Falmouth.

CUMBERLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*BIRKETT, TOM.. .. .	Foxton House, Penrith.
*HESKETT, WILLIAM JAMES	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS ..	8, Carleton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle.
LITTLE, WILLIAM	Hutton Hall, Penrith.
MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.
POTTS, JAMES	Estate Office, Workington.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
ROOK, JOSEPH TAYLOR	22, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
*STANLEY - DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, White- haven.
*WATSON, HERBERT JOHN	St. Helen's, Cockermouth.
WATT, ALEXANDER	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.
WILFORD, CECIL MARSHALL	Cathedral Chambers, Castle St., Carlisle.
WOOF, ROBERT STEPHENSON.. ..	Lowther, Penrith.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BASTABLE, JOHN DANIEL	24, River Street, Carlisle.
BROWN, THOMAS	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith.
COULTHARD, JOSEPH	Dalston.
DUFF, JOHN	75, Scotland Road, Carlisle.
GIBBINGS, OLIVER DURANT	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
GRAHAM, HENRY IRVING	Eller Bank Harrington.
HARLOW, WILLIAM WYATT RIDG- WAY, A.M.I.C.E.	City Engineer's Office, 36, Fisher Street, Carlisle.
HEDLEY, MICHAEL THOMPSON . . .	The Gill, Dalston.
KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED	Long Marton, Carlisle.
LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM	11, Mulcaster Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle.
PICKERSGILL, ALFRED	205, Goodwyn Terrace, Currock, Carlisle.
ROBB, THOMAS WRIGHT	15, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
TIFFEN, JOHN HALL	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
TIFFEN, THOMAS WILLIAM	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
WALKER, IRWIN	10, Myddleton Street, Carlisle.
WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON . . .	Pool House, Lilecroft.
WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY . . .	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass.

ASSOCIATE :

HILL, JOHN SMITH, B.A., B.SC.(*Lond.*) | Estate Office, Greystoke, Penrith.

DERBYSHIRE (NORTHERN PART).

(Nottingham, Lincoln, and North Derby Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*BARNES, GEORGE FREDERICK . . .	New Square, Chesterfield.
BELL, WILLIAM JOHN	4, Highfield Road, Chesterfield.
DEACON, MAURICE	Chase Cliffe, Whatstandwell, near Matlock.
HUBBERSTY, HENRY ALFRED . . .	Buxton.
JENNER, WILLIAM	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.
LONGSDON, ERNEST MOREWOOD . .	The Hollow, Little Longstone, near Bakewell.
MAY, THOMAS HENRY	"Harefield," Marlborough Road, Buxton.
TALLYOUR, ALEXANDER	Clifton Croft, Ashbourne.
THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	20, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ATTLEE, EDWARD GUY	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton.
BUNTING, ALFRED HENRY	Glendon, Knowleston Place, Matlock.
CLARK, WILLIAM ERNEST	Butterley Carr, Ripley.
DAY, CYRIL WALTER	Victoria Buildings, Alfreton.
DREWRY, GEORGE HAYWARD	Court Heath, Buxton.
ELSE, CHARLES GLOSSOP	Park Lodge, Fritchley, near Derby.
KERR, ARTHUR HERBERT	Castle Hill, Bakewell.
KILFORD, WILLIAM GEORGE	4, Field Road, Ilkeston.
MITCHELL, ^a JOHN RICHARD DANIEL	77, Abbey Street, Derby.
NEEDHAM, WALTER WILLIAM ..	The Common, Brimington, near Chesterfield.
OGDEN, FREDERICK SORESBY ..	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
RYLATT, WALTER PUCKERING,	
A.R.I.B.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage.
SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR ..	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield.

DERBYSHIRE (SOUTHERN PART).

(Warwick, Worcester, Stafford and South Derby Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BRADSHAW, HUBERT	Innellan, Borrowash, near Derby.
CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY,	
A.M.I.C.E., O.B.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
*FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED	The College, All Saints', Derby.
HARRISON, JOHN EDWARD	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
HEWITT, CHARLES RICHARD	122, London Road, Derby.
HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
LEWIS, GEORGE ALFRED	Midland Road, Derby.
LEWIS, PERCY WILLIAM	Park Leys, Duffield, Derby, and Midland Road, Derby.
MITTON, HENRY EUSTACE	Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby.
PAYTON, EDMUND	2, Mill Hill Road, Derby, and Crompton's Bank Chambers, Midland Road, Derby.
RUSSELL, FREDERICK JAMES ..	c/o J. and W. Heatheote, The Mart, Derby.
TOMLINSON, THOMAS	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
WELLS, ARTHUR HARVEY	32, Full Street, Derby.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARGILE, HAROLD WILMORE	61, Alfred Street, Ripley, Derby.
EATON, GEORGE MORLEY	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
FISHER, JAMES THOMAS.. ..	District Valuer's Office, 32, Full Street, Derby.
GANDY, HAROLD	Bailey Croft House, Wirksworth, Derby.
McCALLUM, PETER SERVICE	Holly Bush House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
MARSHALL, TOM OWEN	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby.
MARSHALL, WALTER KINSMAN ..	Radbourne Estate Office, near Derby.
MARSHALL, WILLIAM THOMAS, M.A. (Oxon.)	Thorn Tree, Matlock.
THOMPSON, FREDERICK HUBERT ..	20, Corn Market, Derby.
YORKE, MAURICE FRANCIS	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.

STUDENTS :

CHADWICK, JOHN BERTRAM	The Hollies, Darley Abbey, near Derby.
RAGG, FREDERICK REGINALD ..	The Poplars, 38, Leopold Street, Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.

(Devon and Cornwall Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BAKER, ERNEST JOHN	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
BARKER, GEOFFREY LIONEL	24, Abbotsbury Road, Newton Abbott.
BODDINGTON, PERCY EDGAR.. ..	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth.
BOURNE, ROBERT ELLIOTT	Elwell, Totnes.
BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
*BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
CORDEROY, ATHELSTANE	Wonford House, Exeter.
*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
*DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (Oxon.)	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
*ELLIS, ALBERT EDWARD	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
EYLES, CHARLES HENRY	The Palace, Crediton.
*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough.
FOSTER, JAMES HERBERT	
FURMEDGE	The Rolle Estate Office, Exmouth.
FOX, FREDERICK RUSSELL	Grove Hill, Barnstaple.

HARRISON, GEORGE JOHN ROBERT- SON	Valuer's Office, 20, Princes Square, Plymouth.
KERSLAKE, THOMAS HENRY	Estate Office, Cockington, Torquay.
LIVING, ROBERT	Clooneavin, Lynton.
LUCAS, JOHN ARCHIBALD, F.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.
*MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Gate House, Totnes.
PEARSE, THOMAS WILLIAM	The Green, Modbury.
PEARSE, WILLIAM	Stoliford, Modbury.
PINSENT, FRANCIS WINGFIELD HOMFRAY	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Plymouth.
*RENDELL, ARTHUR STEPHEN ..	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot.
*RUNDLE, EDWARD COLLINS.. ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock.
*SMYTH - RICHARDS, GEORGE COBLEY, O.B.E.	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near South Molton.
*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN ..	Bridge Chambers, Bideford.
*TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Valuation Department, 47, Queen Street, Exeter.
VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN ..	10, Croft Lea Park, Ilfracombe.
WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM LECHMERE	Saltram Estate Office, 1, Buckland Terrace, Plymouth.
WARD, DANIEL.. .. .	11, The Crescent, Plymouth.
*WARD, FRANK.. .. .	Burnville, Tavistock.
*WHITTON, PERCY	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
WOODCOCK, ROBERT FRANK	50, Queen Street, Exeter.
WRIGHT, CHARLES LEE.. .. .	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
WRIGHT, GEORGE JOHN, MAJOR ..	Royal Engineer Office, Town Barracks, Exeter.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALGAR, STANLEY	24, New North Road, Exeter.
BRIMMELL, WILLIAM LANGDON ..	17, Stoke Terrace, Devonport.
BUTLER, THOMAS LIONEL	Park Hill, Ipplepen.
BUTLIN, HENRY SELWYN	10, Woodside, Plymouth.
CHALLICE, JOHN	25, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
CHAMPERNOWNE, AMYAS WALTER..	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury, Sidmouth.
CLOWES, WILLIAM LEONARD.. ..	18, Salisbury Road, Plymouth.
COLEMAN, CYRIL FRANK	7, Blackall Road, Exeter.
CONRAN, WILLIAM ADAM BASTARD	Bradridge House, Diptford. South Brent.
COULDREY, HERBERT MILL	Sunniva, Paignton.
COX, GORDON WILKINSON	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay.
COX, NORMAN WILKINSON	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay.
DARBY, NICHOLAS HENRY NELSON	Elm Villa, Courtenay Road. Newton Abbot.
DREW, JOHN DENYS	24, East Southernhay, Exeter.
ELLIS, ARTHUR ORANGE.. .. .	70, St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
FARRANT, PERCY	Westown, Hemyock.

FINISTER, HARRY	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Ottery St. Mary.
GILL, FRANCIS ANDREW	Bursledon, Dawlish.
HAMMICK, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	Estate Office, Kingsteignton, S. Devon.
HASLEHUST, ERIC THOMASSET ..	Manor Office, Yealmpton.
HOLDITCH, CHARLES STANLEY	Princess Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
HOLE, WILLIAM GERALD	Bovey Tracey.
HUYSHE, ROWLAND RADCLIFFE ..	The Manor, Clysthydon, near Exeter.
LUMLEY, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
MATTHEWS, DOUGLAS PERCIVAL ..	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth.
MENZIES, RONALD VICTOR	271, High Street, Exeter.
MURRAY, PENRY JOHN, CAPT., B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	W.D. Land Agent's Office, 55, Queen Street, Exeter.
NICHOLLS, DOUGLAS RICHARD, MAJOR, R.E.	"Pear Main," Alplington Road, Exeter.
NORTHCOTT, FRANCIS FREDERICK	County Architect's Dept., Exeter.
PERKIN, DANIEL WARD.	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock.
PERRIN, FRANK JANES	Meadow View, Park Lane, Barnstaple.
ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLES- WORTH, B.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge.
SAUNDERS, EDWARD YOUNGS ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Barnstaple.
SMYTH-RICHARDS, FREDERICK GEORGE	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton.
SOUTHCOTTE, JOHN CHARLES ..	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
SYMONS, CECIL FREDERICK	Snapper, Barnstable.
THWAITES, ARTHUR MILBANK ..	59, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
TIDDY, DAVID GEORGE REGINALD	2, Alexandra Place, Totnes.
VANSTONE, FREDERICK WILLIAM ELLIOTT	2, Palace Chambers, Paignton.
WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY	Hewton, Bere Alston, S.O.
WARD, CECIL GORDON	44, Headland Park, Plymouth.
WARD, EDWARD JOHN	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
WARD, FRANK, JUN.	Burnville, Tavistock.
WONNACOTT, JAMES PALMER ..	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
YELF, JACK ROBERT	The Manor House, Kingsbridge.

STUDENTS :

BRAILEY, LESLIE	40, Pier Street, West Hoe, Plymouth.
HELMORE, LEONARD MERVYN ..	3, Danes Road, Exeter.
MOORE, JACK LEWIS	The Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Paignton.
PEARSE, WALTER PITTS	Barncott House, Plympton.
PENWILL, FRANK RALPH	Sunnyside, Coombeinteignhead, Teignmouth.
TRELEASE, REGINALD HENRY ..	Kenwyn, St. Mary's Hill, Paignton.

DORSETSHIRE.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BURCH, ARTHUR EDWIN	Earl of Wilton's Estate Office, New Street, Weymouth.
CANDY, WALTER EMMANUEL	Encombe, Wareham.
*DAY, GEORGE CARLETON	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury.
*DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
ELFORD, JOHN	Eastlea, Wimborne Road, Poole.
HOARE, ARTHUR JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
MEABY, THOMAS JAMES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne.
MORRISH, WILLIAM JAMES MARMA- DUKE	Wyke Road, Gillingham.
*RAWLENCE, JAMES	The Estate Office, Wimborne.
*RICHARDS, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Stour Lodge, Wimborne.
*SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL FORTESCUE STAPLETON	Mangerton, Melplash.
SANCTUARY, CAMPBELL THOMAS, CAPT.	Mangerton, Melplash.
*SENIOR, HARRY SAMUEL	Sturminster Newton.
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CODRINGTON	Dean's Grove, Wimborne.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BOWMAN, JOHN EDWARD	2, St. Helens Road, Dorchester.
COOPER, FREDERICK EDMUND ..	77, East Street, Bridport.
DUKE, AUGUSTUS BARNABY CYRIL	Maen, Dorchester.
DUKE, HENRY EDWARD	Maen, Dorchester.
EGREMONT, JOHN	Greystones, Greenhill, Weymouth.
HEWETT, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	Rushton, The Avenue, Wimborne.
INGRAM, EDWARD CECIL	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton.
JAMIESON, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Weymouth.
KAY, GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
KEEP, WILLIAM HENRY	St. Albans, Icen Road, Radipole, Weymouth.
KNIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Meadowside, North Allington, Bridport.
LLOYD, SYDNEY HAMILTON ..	Holcote, Fernside Road, Parkstone.
OWEN, THOMAS BURWOOD ..	12, West Street, Walsford, Wimborne.
PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Swanage.

RAWLENCE, ARTHUR RAYMOND..	Dyrham, Sherborne.
SPARKS, FERNLY GEORGE	Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, near Wareham.
SYMONDS, CHARLES VINCENT ..	The Mount, Swanage.
VEAL, WILFRID HENRY	Awkley, Sterte, Poole.
WINDER, GEORGE MAURICE	Springhead, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury.

DURHAM.

(Northumberland and Durham Branch).

FELLOWS :

ASKWITH, ARTHUR	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
*BROWN, GEORGE THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
CLARK, NATHANIEL, JUN.	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O.
COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST.. ..	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland.
COCHRANE, WILLIAM JAMES.. ..	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland.
FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON	Surveyor's Office, Victoria Buildings, Stockton-on-Tees.
KENNEDY, PERCY EDWARD	Valuation Dept., 3, Victoria Road, Dar- lington.
MATKIN, GEORGE EDWARD	Town Hall, Sunderland.
MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E. ..	4, Brookside Terrace, Sunderland.
OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.
*PEIRSON, HENRY THOMAS	Witton House, Witton-le-Wear.
PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD, M.B.E.	Lambton House, Birtley.
RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN.. .. .	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland.
RODHAM, JOHN.. .. .	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
ROWLANDSON, SAMUEL MESSITER, CAPTAIN.. .. .	The College, Durham.
SOUTH, ARTHUR EDWARD	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
SPAIN, JOSEPH	Allanton, East Boldon, S.O.
WOOD, SIR LINDSAY BART, D.L. ..	Chester-le-Street.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADDISON, JOHN PERCIVAL	Meadowsfield, Brandon Colliery, Durham.
ALLEN, JOHN PARNELL, MAJOR ..	27, St. Bede's, East Boldon.
ALLISON, WILLIAM	11, Kensington Terrace, Sunderland.
ARMOUR, ANDREW LAMONT, B.SC.	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead.

BAILEY, ALFRED HORACE	15A, Old Elvet, Durham.
BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY	North Holme, Whitburn, Sunderland.
BURKITT, HAROLD, M.SC. (<i>Durham</i>), N.D.A.	Woodside House, Witten Park.
CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY ..	34, Hepscott Terrace, South Shields, Durham.
CHEYNE, ALEXANDER	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.
CLAYTON, JOSHUA	60, Orchard Road, Darlington.
DUNBAVAND, EUSTACE	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
EADE, CHRISTOPHER AYLMER ..	Branson House, Darlington.
GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easing- ton.
GORE, GEORGE PYM	81, Bondgate, Darlington.
GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON ..	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland.
GRABHAM, STANLEY	20, Lorne Terrace, Sunderland.
GRAHAM, EDWARD	24, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
HARRISON, ARTHUR	The Hermitage, Norton-on-Tees.
HEWSON, CHARLES GEORGE ..	64, Victoria Embankment, Darlington.
LINDSLEY, HENRY WATSON, CAPT., M.C.	St. Fillans, Ashwood Terrace, Sunder- land.
McNICOL, JOHN	8, Park Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.
MILBURN, WILLIAM, JUN. ..	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland.
MINORS, ERNEST, B.SC. (<i>Lond.</i>), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
PROUD, STANLEY SISSON	Surveyor's Department, Union Offices, Sedgefield.
REID, EDWARD DECIMUS	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunder- land.
ROBSON, JOHN TEMPLE	Sunnylea, Westfield Road, Bishop Auck- land.
SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland.
STUART, FRANCIS DONALD	Valuation Office, 1, Victoria Road, Dar- lington.

ESSEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BATE, ERNEST MONTAGU	Bellville, Fourth Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea.
CLARKSON, WILLIAM. JUN.	9, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
COVERDALE, FREDERICK JOHN	Ingatestone Hall.
CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY	127, Wellesley Road, Ilford.
DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY	Head Gate, Colchester.
DAWSON, CHARLES FORD	Public Offices, Barking.
FOSTER, HENRY OSWALD	North Cottage, Loughton.
FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE	125, Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.
GOADBY, HOWARD	17, Cossington Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
HILLIARD, GEORGE EDWARD	Chelmsford.
HOUGHTON, JOHN GOLDSMITH	Studland, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.
MOXON, HERBERT WILLIAM, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	Royal Engineer Office, Abbey Field, Colchester.
PARKER, CHARLES ALFRED	Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon.
PRATT, FRANK PERCY	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
RIPPENGAL, ARTHUR HENRY	Brentwood.
SANSOM, WILLIE STANLEY VENN	23, Ireton Road, Colchester.
SAUNDERS, EDGAR WALTER	23, Eastern Road, Romford.
SLATER, ERIC ARNOLD	Town Hall, Colchester.
SPICER, ARTHUR CHARLES	Palmeira Towers, Westcliff-on-Sea.
SPOONER, HERBERT JOHN	55, Woodcote Road, Wanstead.
STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE	23, High Street, Colchester.
START, JOSEPH WILLIAM, CAPT.	R.E. Office, Reed Hall, Colchester.
*STRUTT, THE HON. EDWARD GERALD	Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, Witham.
SWORDER, HUGH	High Street, Epping.
TAPP, ARTHUR	Southend-on-Sea.
WAYMOUTH, JOHN KENNERLEY	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
WISE, FREDERICK JOHN	19, Reed Pond Road, Gidea Park, Romford.
WYLES, JOHN WALTER	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook.
YOUNG, CHARLES EDWARD	East Street, Barking.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANDREWS, ARTHUR GEORGE, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester.
BACON, FRANK	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford.
BAKER, FRANK LESLIE	"Redcot," Arnold Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

BALLS, JAMES MAYHEW.. .. .	Braintree.
BALSTER, STEPHEN	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven Kings
BATES, STACY JAMES	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea.
BEESTON, PERCY CLEMENT	11, King Edward Road, Romford.
BELCHAM, ALAN SYER	44, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
BINNS, MAURICE ALFRED	84, Westcliff Park Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
BLANCHARD, LOUIS MATTHEW	Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Clacton-on-Sea.
BLAND, JOHN COOPER, JUN... .. .	Westwood, Colchester.
BOWLING, PETER JAMES	Nutfield, Little Holland, Clacton-on-Sea.
CLARK, DUNCAN WALTER	3, High Street, Colchester.
CLARK, ROBERT CHARLES	Alexandra House, 1, Kennington Road, Thorpe Bay.
CLARK, WILLIAM HENRY... .. .	Rye House, Feering, Kelvedon.
CLARKSON, JOHN	74, Aberdour Road, Goodmayes.
COOK, SAUNDERSON SAUNDER	Wynnstay, Meadow Road, Loughton.
COWLEY, HERBERT REGINALD	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
DARTNALL, ERNEST VICTOR	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone.
DARTNALL, JAMES AMBROSE... .. .	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone.
DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE	
BATCHELOR	Anglesea House, Berners Street, Ipswich.
DURANT, FREDERICK HENRY	15, High Street, Walton-on-Naze.
EDWARDS, ROBERT... .. .	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey.
FIELD, VICTOR	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking.
FIFE, JAMES DONALD	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
FINCHAM, EDWARD, CAPT., M.C.,	
A.R.I.B.A.	Mark's Tey, Colchester.
GAMMON, FRANK LEONARD	12, Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea.
GAY, FRANK	Wayside, Pettit's Lane, Romford.
GILBEY, PERCY HAMMOND	6, Woodlands Road, Ilford.
GLASSE, ALFRED	Westcot, Ollards Grove, Loughton.
GLEDHILL, SIDNEY VERITY... .. .	75, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.
GOULD, GEORGE HARRY BERTRAM	60, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
GRIMWADE, HENRY... .. .	Colchester.
HALLIDAY, GEORGE ARTHUR	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes.
HALLS, ARTHUR HAROLD	2, Connaught Villas, Victoria Road, Chelmsford.
HARDMAN, EDGAR AUSTIN	The Shrubbery, Princes Road, Buckhurst Hill.
HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford.
HIRST, BYROM	6, Dunedin Road, Ilford.
HOLFORD, SHELLEY	Braeside, Weald Road, Brentwood.
HOLT, EDWARD	Cassiobury, Southborough Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.

HUGHES, LESLIE	c/o Messrs. Talbot & White, 34, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
INMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES	Ash Villa, North Street, Hornchurch.
KEMSLEY, WILLIAM HUGH	Woodford Green.
KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY	Palmeira House, Palmeira Gardens, Westcliff on-Sea.
LISTER, ERNEST EDWARD	48, Ingleby Road, Ilford.
LOCK, CHARLES	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
LONE, R. WILCOX	Turn Lee, Woodford Green.
LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER	Rainsford House, Chelmsford.
MORRIS, ALEXANDER GEORGE	Grove Hall, Woodford.
MORRIS, ELLIS	Grove Hall, Woodford.
MULLETT, HENRY THOMAS	7, Belgrave Terrace, St. Alban's Crescent, Woodford.
NOCKOLDS, MARTIN CHARLES HUBERT	Saffron Walden.
PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES	18, Errington Road, Colchester.
PHILLIPS, GEORGE CAWKWELL	Chelmsford.
PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JOHN	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
PIERCE, EDWARD LEMUEL	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Romford.
RAINSFORD, ROBERT WORHAM	42, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester.
REEVE, HENRY GEORGE	c/o T. Reeve, The Paddock, Little Stambridge, Rochford.
ROGERS, EDGAR ARTHUR	Holmhurst, High Road, Laindon.
ROGERS, JOHN RUSSELL	6, High Street, Maldon.
SEATON, THOMAS HARDMAN	16, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park.
SHINER, FREDERIC WALTER	Blackshott Lodge, near Grays.
SIMKIN, ROWLAND IVE	63, North Hill, Colchester.
SMITH, HAROLD EZRA	8, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea.
SMITH, PERCIVAL	Valley Farm, Coddensham, near Ipswich.
SORRELL, GODFREY ALFRED VICTOR	19, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
SORRELL, HAROLD VALENTINE	38, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
SOUTHGATE, CHARLES CROUCH	66, Alfred Road, Buckhurst Hill.
STALLARD, HAROLD ORLANDO	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffron Walden.
STICKLAND, ALBERT EDWARD	52, Britannia Road, Ilford Lane, Ilford.
STONEHAM, FREDERIC MARTYN	48, St. Thomas' Road, Brentwood.
STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham.
SYMES, ALFRED GEORGE	55, Wynnendale Road, South Woodford.
TEBBIT, CHARLES LEONARD	Braintris, Hatfield Broad Oak, Harlow.
TEMPLE, ALFRED	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.
THOMAS, FREDERICK CHARLES	Stanford, Churchfields, Woodford.
TITTERTON, SYDNEY GEORGE PENN	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.

TROTTER, GERARD	Witham.
TURNELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS.. ..	3, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.
VINT, JAMES HENRY WHITE	111, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
WADDINGTON, WILLIAM.. .. .	10, Shaftesbury Road, Walthamstow.
WARD, ARMAND DOUGLAS	Normandy, Grange Avenue, Woodford Green.
WARDILL, HERBERT ROY	Glaidsdale, Hill Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH	The Folly, Dunmow.
WILKES, JOHN FISKE, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden.
WORLAND, HENRY JOHN	Rushton, Robinhood Road, Brentwood.
WORLEY, FREDERICK HORACE	Parr's Bank Buildings, George Lane, Woodford.
WRIGHT, GEORGE THOMAS.. .. .	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Colchester.
YOUNG, DAVID FERNEE.. .. .	East Street, Barking.

STUDENTS :

CLAPP, SAMUEL JOHN	Hillrise, Roebuck Lane, Buckhurst Hill.
FORD, ARNOLD SPENCER	"Redlands," Oakhill, Woodford Green.
FRESSON, KENNETH EDWARD	Whyteways, Wickford.
GANN, THOMAS LEIGHTON	Marrawah, St. George's Avenue, Dovercourt.
GLENNY, KENNETH EDWARD	
BOULTON	Bifrons, Longbridge Road, Barking.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*BODY, ARTHUR, A.R.I.B.A.	48, Corn Street, Bristol.
BRAIN, SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM	
THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Huntworth, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
BRUTON, HENRY TEW	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
BRUTON, HENRY WILLIAM	Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester.
CHICHESTER, RICHARD HERBERT ..	Estate Office, Badminton.
COOKE, HENRY	11, Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
COTTERELL, ALBERT PLAYER	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
ISAAC, M.I.C.E.	
CRUMP, EDWARD HAROLD	Parklands, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.

DONNE, HENRY	Olivers, Painswick, Stroud.
GILLER, GEORGE SAMUEL .. .	County Building, College Court, Gloucester.
GOODBODY, FREDERICK ALLEN STURGE	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
*HARLE, JOHN JOSEPH .. .	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield.
HOWES, FRANCIS TIPPETT .. .	White House, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
HUNTLEY, FREDERICK ARTHUR, Lic.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.
KNOWLES, HENRY	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
LLEWELLYN, ARTHUR HENRY ..	County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
MOORE, HAROLD ELLIS	39, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
PARRATT, OSWALD ESTCOTT .. .	White Lodge, Coombe Dingle, near Bristol.
PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD .. .	23, Cotham Road, Bristol.
PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	76, Castle Street, Cirencester.
STURGE, THEODORE	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham.
*WHEELER, JOHN HENRY WEST ..	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
WILLIAMS, ERNEST	44, Corn Street, Bristol.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ABBOTT, CLAUDE, M.C.	Bradley Court, Micheldean.
ASH, FRANCIS EDWARD	56, Cornwall Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
BAKER, GEORGE WILLIAM .. .	Parklands, Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol.
BAKER, HAROLD	Amberley.
BEDINGTON, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bristol.
BENNETT, ARTHUR THOMAS .. .	Slad Farm, Stroud.
BURGE, GILBERT ALBAN	19, Burlington Road, Redland, Bristol.
BURT, DOUGLAS ALLAN	20, Glens Avenue, Knowle, Bristol.
CHESTER, HENRY DIBBLE .. .	3, Carlton Place, Hewlett Road, Cheltenham.
CLARK, ALEXANDER NEILSON ..	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, College Court, Gloucester.
COLLYER, CHARLES ALEXANDER STEWART	Toddington, Winchcombe.
DAVIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	High Street, Thornbury.
DOYLE, GRAHAM	Valuation Department, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
ESBESTER, ERNEST HENRY .. .	City Valuer's Office, The Exchange, Bristol.
GOODENOUGH, KENNETH MAC- KENZIE	43, Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol.
HARTLAND, KENNETH WRIGHT ..	1, St. Ronans Avenue, Redland, Bristol.

HENDERSON, REGINALD ALFRED ..	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
HOLBROW, HERBERT OLIVER.. ..	44, St. Matthew's Road, Cotham, Bristol.
HOPE, JOHN LEO	c/o Falconer & Baker, Amberley.
HOWSE, EVAN GEORGE.. .. .	85, Redcliff Street, Bristol.
IVEY, FREDERICK, PERCEVAL ..	5, Chantrey Road, Clifton, Bristol.
LEAN, WILLIAM	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
MUIRHEAD, JOHN	Sherborne, Northleach.
NICHOLS, HEDLEY WILLIAM.. ..	Englehurst, Yale.
OATEN, ALFRED EDWARD	22, Clare Street, Bristol.
PRICE, REGINALD HENRY KING..	23, Clare Street, Bristol.
RANDALL, ERNEST JOHN JAMES..	18, Howard Street, Gloucester.
READ, VAUGHAN	11, East Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol.
ROSE, FREDERICK CHARLES	2, Oriel Place, Cheltenham.
SAISE, WALTER	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
SMITH, EWART WALLACE	512, Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM JOHN PALMER..	25, Clare Street, Bristol.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM KENNETH WENTWORTH	18, Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
THOMAS, PERCIVAL HARTLAND ..	10, St. John Street, Bristol.
TIVY, RYDER VAUGHAN	42, Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
WALKER, WILFRID ARTHUR	2, Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.
WASTELL, CHARLES HEDLEY ..	4, Temple Street, Bristol.
WATKINS, ROBERT.. .. .	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminster, Bristol.
WATTS, WILLIAM HARRY	18, Brookfield Avenue, Bishopston, Bristol.
WILKINS, SIDNEY THOMAS	c/o Young and Gilling, Promenade Cheltenham.

STUDENT :

HARRIS, JOHN HUGH | "Salcombe," Anglesey Road, Alverstoke.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ABBOTT, ALEXANDER HENRY ..	351, Wimborne Road, Winton, Bourne- mouth.
AUSTIN, RICHARD	Bishop's Waltham.
BIRD, JAMES BINFIELD	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
BLAKE, FREDERICK.. .. .	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

*BLIZARD, JOHN HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.
CHEVERTON, ALFRED DOUGLAS ..	164, High Street, Southampton.
COCKS, SAMUEL ROGER	5, St. Thomas's Street, Ryde.
CONWAY, EDWARD JOHN	Lancaster Lodge, Winchester Road, Shirley, Southampton.
CURTIS, CHARLES EDWARD	Woodlands, Brockenhurst.
DOLAMORE, FREDERICK PERCY ..	Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Bournemouth.
DROVER, WILLIAM HENRY	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampton.
EACHUS, CHARLES ALFRED EEDS	District Valuer's Office, 11, Portland Road, Southampton.
ELLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	The Auction Mart, Andover.
*FOX, ERNEST	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth.
FOX, WILLIAM	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
GIBBON, WM. JACOMB, A.R.I.B.A. ..	Wootton Heath, New Milton.
GILLER, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	42, Hill Lane, Southampton.
GOLDSMITH, DOUGLAS FLEET ..	Lavant Street, Petersfield.
GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
HARMER, ERNEST FREDERICK ..	Gresham Villa, Mansion Road, Southampton.
HARTFREE, GEORGE BERTRAM ..	Baverstock, Alton.
HARTLEY, TOM PERCY	Well Manor, Long Sutton, Winchfield.
HAWKER, HARRY EDWIN	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERBERT, ALLAN	The Market Place, Andover.
*HILL, WILLIAM BURROUGH	93, Above Bar, Southampton.
HINXMAN, ROLAND	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
JENKINS, RICHARD JAMES	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
JUKES, LOUIS WILLIAM	12, Landguard Road, Southampton.
KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	Normanhurst, Cavendish Road, Southsea.
KNOWLES, JOSEPH BERTRAM ..	Lamps Fort, Southsea.
LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW	R.E. Office, The Barracks, Winchester.
LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
LEE, FREDERICK	Barrington House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.
LLOYD, DONALD	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover.
LYWOOD, EDWIN	16, Weyhill Road, Andover.
MARTIN, ALFRED JOHN	Alton.
*MARVIN, ALBERT EDWARD	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
MASTERS, WILLIAM HENRY	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampton.
MURRAY, ANDREW	Estate Office, Paultons, Romsey.
NEWTON, THOMAS EDWIN	Bank Chambers, Winchester.
OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN ..	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth.
PATON, DAVID LLEWELLYN	Westminster House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth.
PHIPPS, FREDERICK REGINALD ..	Town Hall, Basingstoke.

POORE, JOHN	Priory Lodge, Andover.
REBBECK, THOMAS WARREN ..	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
*ROBEY, ROBERT	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey.
SANDERS, INGALTON	Midland Bank Chambers, 165, High Street, Southampton.
SAWYER, JOHN ASHTON.. .. .	59, High Street, Winchester.
SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	72, Oxford Avenue, Southampton.
*SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ..	Basingstoke.
SIMMONS, W. ANKER, C.B.E.	Basingstoke.
*SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
SMITH, GEORGE ALFRED.. .. .	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN	West Street, Havant.
STOPHER, THOMAS	Winchester.
THIRLAWAY, ROBERT	Jesinoud Cottage, Winchester Road. Southampton.
THOMAS, ERNEST	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Dept., H M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.
VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHARLES	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS ..	22, New Park Road, Southbourne.
WALMSLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea.
WALTER, THOMAS JAMES	Gervis Place, Bournemouth.
WARMINGTON, HERBERT ANDREW CROMARTIE	Grange Estate Office, Alresford.
WARNER, HENRY	Farringdon, Alton.
WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD.. ..	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
WAY, HENRY JAMES	109, Lower St. James's Street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
WAY, LIONEL HUGH	12, Rockstone Place, Southampton.
WESTBURY, GEORGE HENRY ..	The Knoll, Andover.
WETHERALL, HARRY LANCASTER..	Bracklyn, Winchfield.
WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	Spursholt, Romsey.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD GEORGE ..	Headquarters, High Street, Portsmouth.
WYATT, ARCHIBALD	East Lodge, Fareham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARNOLD, ALAN.. .. .	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
ARNOLD-FORSTER, JOHN ANTHONY	Hurn Bridge House, Christchurch.
ASHFORD, HARRY ALBERT	Daneswood, 46, Alma Road, South- ampton.
BAKER, HENRY GEORGE, Lic.A.R.I.B.A... .. .	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.

BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea.
BEACH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HICKS, MAJOR	Oakley Manor, Basingstoke.
BLADEN, LIONEL MACDONALD WELLS	Royal Flying Corps, S. Farnborough.
BLAKE, REGINALD LAPHORNE..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
BRIDGER, ARTHUR EDWARD ..	Greywell, Winchfield.
BRUCE, ALEXANDER DAVID ..	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield.
BURBIDGE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	75, Victoria Road North, Southsea.
BURNETT, ANDREW STUART ..	2, High Street, Southampton.
BURRELL, FRANK	Sea Point, Wentworth Avenue, South- bourne, Bournemouth.
CHAMBERLAIN, HARRY SAMUEL ..	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea.
COGSWELL, DOUGLAS RUPERT ..	Sunnycote, London Road, North End, Portsmouth.
COVERNTON, CHRISTOPHER ALAN..	9, Devonshire Terrace, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
CROSS, PEMBROKE HENRY COCKAYNE	The Poplars, East Cosham.
CULME-SEYMOUR, ARTHUR GRAN- VILLE	Glenville, Bitterne.
DALE, EDWARD SYDNEY WILSON	c/o Messrs. Simmons & Co., Basingstoke.
DANCASTER, ARTHUR	14, Tregonwell Road, Bournemouth.
DONGER, WILLIAM JAMES	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
DOUGLAS, BERNARD MOXON ..	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent.
ELKINS, CHARLES HENRY	4A, Jewry Street, Winchester.
FIELD, LEONARD MARTIN	20, Linden Grove, Gosport.
FISHER, THOMAS ROTELY	Priory Estate Office, Christchurch.
FLOWER, JOHN JAMES, B.A.I. ..	District Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrace, Portsmouth.
GIBBINGS, THOMAS STANLEY ..	Trinity Lodge, Fareham.
GOULDER, ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER..	Rhondda, Petersfield.
GRAY, ARCHIBALD MORRIS	County Surveyor's Office, Winchester.
GRAY, SYDNEY JOHN	Old Street House, Petersfield.
GROVER, LUKE MONTAGU	Hillside Farm, Ash, Aldershot.
GUDGEON, GEORGE HAROLD	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basingstoke.
HAGGER, ALBERT JAMES	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
HANKINSON, FRANCIS HENRY ..	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
HAWKER, GILBERT VICTOR	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth.
HERRING, ERNEST LEONARD ..	c/o Messrs. Rumsey and Rumsey, 116, Poole Road, Bournemouth West.
HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	Rosslyn, Firs Glen Road, Bournemouth.
HILL, STANLEY	10, Cranworth Road, Winchester.
HILLARY, NORMAN	The Peak, Basingstoke.
HILLMAN, ALFRED KAMMEYER ..	11, Portland Street, Southampton.

HOMWOOD, HAROLD ROBERT ..	District Offices, Morley Road, Bournemouth
IXER, SYDNEY HENRY HOWARD..	St. Roman's, College Road, Ringwood.
JENKINS, GEORGE DENHAM	Foydean, Carysfoot Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.
JENNINGS, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	22, Wote Street, Basingstoke.
JOLLIFFE, REGINALD	6, Shooter's Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE ..	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampton.
LANE, FRANK DONOVAN	2, Church Street, Christchurch.
LOCKWOOD, GEOFFREY OWEN, MAJOR, M.C.	Assistant Engineer, The Castle, Winchester.
Longbottom, Harold	Council Offices, Petersfield.
MARSHALL, ALBERT GEORGE	Moorlands, Firs Glen Road, Bournemouth.
MILLAR, PETER.. .. .	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
MORTON, WILLIAM PERCY	61, Hunter Road, Southsea.
MURRAY, PENRY JOHN	Headquarters, High Street, Portsmouth.
MURTOUGH, JOSEPH.. .. .	56, Stubbington Avenue, North End, Portsmouth.
PAUL, FRANCIS	Red Cottage, Holybourn, Alton.
RIDDETT, MAURICE CHARLES	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
SHEATH, ALBERT GEORGE	Richmond Park Avenue, Bournemouth.
SHEDDEN, EDWARD CLAUDE	Spring Hill, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
SMITH, GEOFFREY	Prinstead Cottage, Winchester.
STEWART, WILLIAM HINTON.. ..	Rowanlea, Truscott Avenue, Winton, Bournemouth.
SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD, M.B.E.	Estate Office, Brockenhurst.
THOMAS, ERNEST JAMES.. .. .	140, High Street, Gosport.
TOMKINS, SAMUEL EDWARD	Kennington, Mill Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
TURNER, DRYSDALE	18, Waterloo Road, Southampton.
WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN	Harfields, Fareham.
WEBB, REGINALD ACHESON	Quay Street, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.
WELLER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	25, St. Thomas Street, Winchester.
WEST, SYDNEY HENRY	Belwood, Hayling Island.
WHALLEY, JOHN RICHARD BRIMALL	Shipley Glen, 7, Andover Road, Southsea, Portsmouth.
WHEELER, LEONARD CHARLES	Woodville, Orchard Road, Havant.
WHITE, ARTHUR VIVIAN.. .. .	9A, Cranbury Place, Southampton.
YARNALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	4, Fortescue Road, Bournemouth.

ASSOCIATE :

DOWNIE, ALEX. FRANCIS MACKENZIE | Alton.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

LEES, HENRY BERRY, A.M.I.C.E. . . | 18, Howard Road, Southampton.

STUDENTS :

DOCKRILL, ARTHUR DAVID	Broadland, Newport, Isle of Wight
HARRIS, JOHN HUGH	Salcombe, Anglesey Road, Alverstoke.
JOSEY, TOM	23, Station Avenue, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
RITCHIE, WALTER HENRY DENISON	57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Branch.)

FELLOWS :

HUNT, GEORGE WHITAKER	Estate Office, Holme Lacy.
MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM, CAPT.	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Brom-yard.
PARKER, JOHN, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.
STOOKE, JOHN EDWIN HELLYAR	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
WATNEY, WALTER DANIEL	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING	Lauriston House, St. Ethelbert Street, Hereford.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

FOULDS, JOSEPH	Valuation Department, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
GURNEY, RONALD GEORGE	Ledbury R.D.C., Ledbury.
HATTON, JOHN DOUGLAS	10, King Street, Hereford.
MILLYARD, GEORGE	Littlebridge, Bromyard.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford and Middlesex Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BROWN, FRANK JOHN	Tring.
CHILD, FRED	1, Station Road, New Barnet.
COCKS, JOHN FREDERICK	Hertford.
COLE, CHARLES PHILIPS.. ..	Four Corners, Tring.
COUCHMAN, HENRY BOTELER ..	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth.
CROZIER, HARRY WILLIAM	Wenges Common, Ware.
FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford.
GENGGE, WILLIAM POPE, JUN. ..	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House, St. Albans.
GOODING, WILLIAM ALFRED ..	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans.
HASLUCK, LANCELOT GERALD ..	Green Hill Park, New Barnet.
LAWRENCE, JOHN, N.D.A.	Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt.
LEES, FRANK ARTHUR	c/o J. Sherlock, Market Place, Hitchin.
LOCK, CECIL WILLIAM BEST.. ..	9, Station Road, Watford.
MACDONALD, ARTHUR, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Tring.
MORRISON, IVOR CHARLES	Otterleigh, St. Albans.
PLYE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE ..	Hoskins, Sawbridgeworth.
REDFERN, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	Lancaster Villa, Carlton Road, Harpenden.
SIMMONS, EDGAR JOHN.. .. .	Station Place, Letchworth.
SLY, JOSEPH TOWNSON	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth.
THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD	Royston.
VAIZEY, JOHN GEORGE	Bishop's Stortford.
WEALL, JOHN GRAHAM	38, High Street, Watford.
YORK, HENRY	East Barnet Valley Urban District Council, Station Road, New Barnet.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BARNARD, DENNIS CHRISTOPHER..	Milton Lodge, Harpenden.
BEARMAN, HARRY VICTOR	Belvedere, Woodville Road, New Barnet.
BROWN, GEORGE MACDONALD	Okeford, Tring.
BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford.
CHAPMAN, VAUGHAN GODFREY ST. JOHN	1, Laurel Road, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
COX, VICTOR JENNINGS	Alfriston, Hadley Road, New Barnet.

DAVIES, WILLIAM GWYNNE	
BATCHELOR	39, Hatfield Road, St. Albans.
DAVIS, ARTHUR JAMES	The Cottage, Croft Lane, Letchworth.
DUCKWORTH, WILLIAM HENRY,	
A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Watford.
EWEN, REGINALD M., CAPT. ..	5, Abbey Terrace, St. Albans.
FAULKNER, J. DENNIS	c/o W. Brown and Co., Tring.
FAYERS, HARRY	5, Southsea Avenue, Watford.
FINCH, CLEMENT ROBERT	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford.
GIFFIN, CHARLES WILLIAMS	South View, Letchworth.
GINGELL, JOHN TAYLOR	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop's
	Stortford.
GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	2 Chapel Street, Berkhamsted.
GRACE, EDWARD NATHANIEL ..	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett.
HAILEY, VICTOR	Delamere, Great Wymondley, Stevenage.
HART, HERBERT EDWARD	30, Granville Road, Watford.
HINE, STANLEY GORDON	Newnham, Harpenden.
IBBOTSON, WILLIAM BYRON	Brookhill, Park Road, New Barnet.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK JOHN	1, Fairfax Road, Hertford.
KENT, PHILIP, JUN.	Town Hall, Baldock.
KING, WILLIAM ISAAC	The Elms, Rickmansworth.
MEERING, ERNEST FRANK	Naseby Cottage, High Road, Waltham
	Cross.
NEWMAN, WILLIAM WALTER,	
A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford.
PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford.
PAYNE, RALPH RICHARD BEDFORD	Chesham House, Hitchin.
PIKESLEY, ALFRED	1, Sandfield Road, St. Albans.
REX, FRANCIS NICHOLSON	Ferndale, Harpenden.
ROBERTS, EDWARD LAMPLOUGH ..	23, Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM HUGHES	14, Platts Avenue, Watford.
ROSS, JOHN	7, Derby Road, Watford.
ROWLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR	Royston.
RUSHWORTH, HAROLD MONTAGUE	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgeworth.
SALWEY, ARTHUR	14, Upper Lattimore Road, St. Albans.
TAYLOR, GEORGE SCARBOROUGH ..	Coleshill House, High Street, Berkham-
	sted.
THORPE, RAYMOND WILLIAM	East Lynne, Leicester Road, New
	Barnet.
THURGOOD, CYRIL JAMES	Much Hadham.
TRACY, BERNARD DAVID, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O.
VINCE, FREDERIC HAROLD	41, St. John's Road, Watford.
WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT ..	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden.
WIGGINTON, FRANCIS ARTHUR ..	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
WRIGHT, JAMES ALEXANDER	Melbury, Grange Road, Bushey.
YORK, WILLIAM HENRY	Clarendon, Station Road, New Barnet.
YOUNG, WILLIAM	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

STUDENTS :

ROWE, WINSTON HUGH.. ..	Abinger North Road, Berkhamsted.
TOOVEY, JAMES ROWLAND	73, Gladstone Road, Watford.
TRIGG, ROBERT	15, North Street, Bishop's Stortford.
YOUNG, WILLIAM RAYMUND.. ..	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES.. ..	Albany House, Avenue Road, St. Neots.
GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD	Manor House Farm, Brampton, Huntingdon.
*THEAKSTON, WILLIAM PEASE	Huntingdon.

KENT.

(Kent Branch.)

FELLOWS :

AMOS, FRANK	3, The Parade, Canterbury.
ASHENDEN, LEONARD THOMAS	Westgate, Canterbury.
BARTON, HARRY HOWELL	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
BLACKBOURN, HENRY	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
BROOKER, FREDERICK GEORGE	The Corner Cottage, Sevenoaks.
BURROWS, ALFRED JOHN	41, Bank Street, Ashford.
BURTENSHAW, ARTHUR HOWARD.. ..	Kingscliff, Tenterden.
CHAMPION, PHILIP	Neville Lodge, West Malling.
CHATELL, FRANCIS LORiot	Lower Camden, Chislehurst.
COBB, HENRY FREDERICK	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester.
*COBB, HERBERT MANSFIELD, C.B.E.	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester.
COBB, ROBERT.. .. .	Larkin Hall, near Rochester.
COLES, JAMES HATCH	7, New Road, Chatham.
COOPER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS	7 and 9, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.

COWPER, WILLIAM SHAPLAND ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
COX, WALTER THEODORE	Holmbury, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone.
CRABB, HENRY RALPH	Surveyor's Dept., Council House, Sheerness.
CRONK, CHARLES TYLEE.. ..	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, FRANK.. ..	Sevenoaks.
CRONK, WILLIAM HENRY	Sevenoaks.
CROSSLEY, THOMAS EDGAR	68, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.
CUTLACK, WILLIAM AUSTIN	11, Palace Grove, Bromley.
*DANN, HENRY	Dartford.
DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford.
DAY, WILLIAM.. ..	High Street, Maidstone.
DINWIDDY, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A. ..	St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover.
EWING, GUY BEAUMONT.. ..	Cole Allen, Edenbridge.
FARNHAM, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ..	The Council Offices, Foots Cray U.D.C., Sidcup.
FELTHAM, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	12, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
FINN, FRED.	Queen Street, Deal.
FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS..	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkestone.
FREEMAN, SYDNEY.. ..	Tunbridge Wells.
GARROOD, THOMAS WILLIAM M. ..	Badgers Mount, Knockholt.
GOADBY, FRANCIS HUBERT, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.
GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	3, Julian Road, Folkestone.
HAYWARD, FREDERICK GEORGE ..	Market Square, Dover.
*HAYWARD, HENRY.. ..	Dover.
HINDS, HENRY.. ..	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOBBS, JOHN	Estate Office, Ashford.
HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE ..	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE	178, Eastgate, Rochester.
HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN	178, Eastgate, Rochester.
HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ..	Town Hall, Chatham.
HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS	Deal.
HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.
HOWES, WILLIAM TROTMAN, M.B.E.	21, Holwood Road, Bromley.
HUSSEY, SYDNEY	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford.
JACKSON, WILLIAM TRESS	117, High Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, WILLIAM JOSEPH	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
JONES, JOHN ARTHUR	57, Barton Road, Dover.
JULL, ROBERT CHARLES.. ..	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
KIDWELL, JOHN	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS.. ..	Merriecote, Brenchley.
LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK..	Tunbridge Wells.
LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley.
LEPPER, JOHN HARRAGE.. ..	10, Market Square, Bromley.

LOVEGROVE, HENRY, A.R.I.B.A. . .	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham.
MANN, JABEZ, A.M.I.C.E.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks.
MARTIN, THOMAS	St. Mary's Cottage, Willesborough.
MOORE, ARTHUR WILLIAM	61, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
NEAME, FREDERICK	Macknade, Faversham.
PAGE, STANLEY HATCH, LT.-COL., C.M.G.	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate.
PARKINSON, HERBERT	7, New Road, Chatham.
PARRIS, CHARLES JOHN	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
PAYNE, FREDERICK	10, Market Square, Bromley.
PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER . .	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford.
RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH	Elm House, New Road, Chatham.
RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD RENWELL, JUN.	171, High Street, Chatham.
ROBINSON, THEODORE RICHARD . .	Brunswick Lodge, Dunton Green, Ton- bridge.
ROFF, HENRY GRIFFITHS	53, Cromwell Road, Beckenham.
RUSH, ARTHUR LESLIE	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT . .	Agency Office, Thong, Gravesend.
SMITH, HUBERT GEORGE	Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
SMITH, HUGH	Auction, Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs.
STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	Maidstone Road, Chatham.
STONEHAM, EDWARD RUSSELL . .	Orchard House, Crayford.
TAPP, WILLIAM HARRY, CAPT., M.C.	88, Wickham Way, Beckenham.
TAYLOR, DAVID HENRY	18, Manor Road, Beckenham.
TEMPLE, FREDERICK WILSON . .	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM WARD	17, St. George's Terrace, Rochester.
THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE	Corner House, London Lane, Bromley.
TITFORD, HORACE JAMES	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 138, High Street, Bromley.
TURNER, BENJAMIN GEORGE . . .	Church House, Walmer.
VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM	72, High Street, Ramsgate.
WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
WALMISLEY, ARTHUR THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Harbour Board Offices, Dover.
WATERMAN, BERTIE EDWARD . . .	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartford.
WRIGHT, ERNEST HARRY	9, Thomas Street, Woolwich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANNETT, ERNEST TAYLOR	32, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
ASHENDEN, HAROLD CAMPBELL . .	Ventnor House, London Road, Canter- bury.
ATKINSON, CLIFFORD GARNETT . .	2, Park Avenue, Gillingham.

BATH, CECIL ALAN.. .. .	Stonyheath, St. John's Road, Orpington.
BEAVEN, HOWARD CLIFFORD .. .	Calverbank, The Heath, Dartford.
BINES, THOMAS HARRY.. .. .	3, Napier Road, Gillingham.
BLORE, CHARLES GORDON .. .	St. Stephen's House, Canterbury.
BOX, STEPHEN THOMAS.. .. .	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, New Street, Chatham.
BROMLEY, ROBERT CECIL .. .	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup.
BROWN, ALEXANDER	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford.
BURROWS, FRANK HERBERT .. .	Little Tinton, Warehorne, near Ashford.
CHADWICK, SAMUEL MOORE .. .	180, High Street, Ramsgate.
CHAMPION, BRYAN ARTHUR .. .	Maidstone.
CHAMPION, GEORGE ERNEST .. .	Redwall Farm, Linton.
COBB, HENRY ALFRED WILLIAM..	56, The Mall, Faversham.
COLLINS, ISAAC.. .. .	The Rectorage, Tunbridge.
COWELL, NORMAN, M.C.	District Valuer's Office, 18, Holwood Road, Bromley.
COWPER, RICHARD WILLIAM .. .	81, High Street, Sittingbourne.
DAVIS, WILLIAM ARTHUR	29, Westcliff, Whitstable.
DICKINSON, JAMES MURGATROYD..	14, Church Road, Ashford.
DUCK, GEORGE FRANCIS.. .. .	Keston, Hayes.
ELGAR, CHARLES JOHN	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover.
ELGAR, WALTER ROBINSON	Hillside, Sittingbourne.
EMERY, GEORGE MONTAGU	Cromwell House, Broadstairs.
FREEMAN, DUDLEY SEARLE.. ..	Waterlake, Chiddingstone.
GEE, FREDERIC GEORGE.. .. .	Westcliff, Cliffe Road, Strood.
GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
GREEN, GRAHAM HARRY WYNDHAM, CAPT., M.C.	The Warren, Willesborough.
GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	Kent (Fortress) R.E., Pier Road, Gillingham.
HAINES, ALFRED HUBERT	Stanmore, Wye.
HANDO, FREDERICK JOHN, CAPT...	12, Longport Street, Canterbury.
HAUGHTON, CECIL	21, Crown Lane, Bromley.
HAYWARD, ARTHUR LATEWOOD .. .	7, New Road, Chatham.
HAYWARD, WILLIAM HANSELL .. .	Silverdale, Gladstone Road, Broadstairs.
HENDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER .. .	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge.
HOBBS, WILLIAM BEDO.. .. .	The Home Farm, Sneeth.
JACKSON, RICHARD STEPHENS .. .	38, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent.
JARRETT, THOMAS WILLIAM .. .	124, East Street, Sittingbourne.
JENNINGS, DANIEL STRACHAN .. .	District Valuer's Office 10, Esplanade, Dover.
KENNARD, HORACE BURDOCK .. .	30, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.
KINDELL, FRANCIS PERCY	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham.
LEE, LESLIE HERBERT	22, High Street, Ashford.
LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN	77, Station Road, Sidcup.
LEWIS, FRANCIS	Floral Villa, Swanley Junction.
MARKS, THOMAS EDWARD	Eastwell Park, Ashford.
MIDDLETON, HUMFREY	32, Park Road, Southborough.

MOODY, WALTER RICHARD	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
MORTON, WILLIAM DAVID	2, Salisbury Road, Dover.
NEAME, FREDERICK IVO.. ..	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham.
NEW, ELLIOTT JOHN	Castle House, Eynsford.
NEWNHAM, FRANK GEORGE	Thornedene, Homesdale Road, Bromley
ODELL, JOHN FREDERICK	2, Linslade Villas, Dorset Road, Mottingham.
PACKE, WILLIAM VERE	West Wickham, Kent.
PAGE, EDMUND	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham.
PAWLEY, TOM EDMUND.. ..	14, Rodway Road, Bromley.
PETLEY, BERTRAM.. ..	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
PETLEY, GUY	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
PILLEY, HERBERT ANTHONY ROSSER	Milton Villa, Herschell Square, Walmer.
POVER, WILLIAM ALFRED	54, Park Road, Faversham.
PRICE, CAPEL HERWARD	Marlpit House, Edenbridge.
RALPH, EDWARD, CAPT... ..	Brantwood, Durham Road, Bromley.
RICCOMINI, JAMES ARTHUR	Bredgar, near Sittingbourne.
ROBBINS, WALTER FRANCIS.. ..	Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
ROBSON, THOMAS JOHN.. ..	Orchard House, Great Chart, Ashford.
ROYDS, GEORGE FREEMAN	West View, Station Road, Sidcup.
RUSH, EDWARD ALEXANDER.. ..	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbridge Wells.
SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN. ..	c/o Scarlett and Goldsack, 5, Cecil Square, Margate.
SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ..	Elnothington, Hollingbourne.
SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Surveyor's Office, Farnborough, near Orpington.
SMITH, CHARLES PHILIP.. ..	Town Hall, Greenwich.
SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford.
SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY.. ..	East Hall, Boughton-Monchelsea.
SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE.. ..	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
STONE, LEONARD VICTOR	Hazeldene, Shawfield Park, Bromley.
STOREY, VERNON LESLIE	School House, Wouldham, Rochester.
STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ..	32, Park Road, Bromley.
STRUDWICK, PHILIP.. ..	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham.
STURGESS, JOHN MOORE.. ..	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge.
TEMPLE, RICHARD, JUN... ..	Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea.
THOMAS, ALFRED CHRISTOPHER LLEWELLYN	Grove Lodge, Hunton.
TOMLIN, WILLIAM, JUN.	Hollydene, Birchington.
WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM	Hopwood Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
WESTBROOK, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Calverley Parade, Tunbridge Wells.
WHITE, HERBERT PRATT.. ..	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
WHITE, JOHN WILLIAM EDDEN ..	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
WHORWELL, HAROLD ERNEST ..	7, Bench Street, Dover.

WICKHAM, CEDRIC HUMPHREY ..	Congelow House, Yalding.
WOOD, FRANK HOUSEDEN	97, Mason's Hill, Bromley.
WOODCOCK, WILLIAM	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone.

COLONIAL FELLOWS:

CLARK, HUDSON OWEN	72, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD	107, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.

STUDENTS:

BRACKETT, FREDERIC JOHN	
NEWBEGIN	51, Queen's Road, Tunbridge Wells.
BUTLER, CYRIL EDMUND	The Elms, Aylesford, near Maidstone.
CARPENTER, GEORGE LESTER ..	34, Linden Road, Gillingham.
ELGAR, NIGEL EDWARD BERESFORD	The Limes, Sittingbourne.
JARMAN, ARTHUR ROY	35, The Grove, Gravesend.
PRALL, HUGH ALEXANDER MACKIE	150, Eastgate, Rochester.

LANCASHIRE.

(Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.)

FELLOWS:

ANDERSON, ROBERT	Knowsley, Prescott.
ASHWORTH, JOHN	77, King Street, Manchester.
ATAK, GEORGE ALBERT SEVERNE	8, Hazel Bank, Edgeware Road, Blackburn.
BANCROFT, FREDK. HERBERT ..	78, King Street, Manchester.
BARKER, CHARLES	24, Part Street, Southport.
BARRETT, THOMAS NORMAN ..	Beech Mount, Ellesmere Park, Eccles.
*BATEY, HENRY SIMPSON	51, South King Street, Manchester.
BECKWITH, HENRY LANGTON, COL.	Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.
BERRY, CHARLES WINDSOR	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
BIRCH, WALTER DE HOGHTON ..	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton Hall, Preston.
BLUNT, FRANCIS EDWARD	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.

BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Town Hall, Lancaster.
BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
BRIGGS, ARTHUR	Dearnlea, Langley Road, Prestwick, near Manchester.
BROAD, GORDON LESLIE, CAPT., O.B.E., M.C.	H.M. Office of Works, New Bridge Street, Manchester.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
BURY, JOSHUA.. .. .	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
CARTWRIGHT, JOSHUA, M.I.C.E. ..	21, Parson's Lane, Bury.
COOPE, SAMUEL	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth.
CORBETT, JOHN ROOKE, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	26, Range Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
*CROSS, WILLIAM HASLAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
CULE, EDWARD IVOR	6A, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool.
DAWSON, HENRY WALKER	Union Offices, Parson's Lane, Bury.
DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC, CAPT. ..	30, Winckley Square, Preston.
DIXON, ISAAC.. .. .	Parish Surveyor's Office, Liverpool.
DIXON, ISAAC, JUN.	7, Plattsville Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
DIXON, MYLES.. .. .	20, Castle Street, Liverpool.
DRUMMOND, BERTRAM	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood.
DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
EARLE, THOMAS ALGERNON	90, King Street, Manchester.
EGINTON, ARTHUR THOMAS	County Offices, Preston.
ELIAS, CHARLES FREDERICK	382, Scotland Road, Liverpool.
ELLIS, FRANCIS.. .. .	Bast House, Walmersley.
ENTWISTLE, CHARLES CARRUTHERS	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
FAIR, ARTHUR EDWARD.. .. .	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan.
FAIR, JAMES STRETTON	Estate Offices, Lytham.
FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM	Leigh, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
FOSTER, WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.	200, Drake Street, Rochdale.
GARTON, WALTER T.	Lincluden, Whalley Road, Accrington.
GAWITH, HARRISON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
GILRUTH, WILLIAM.. .. .	H.M. Office of Works, National Provincial Bank Chambers, James Street, Liverpool.
GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST	13, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester.
*HARTLEY, HENRY.. .. .	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
HAYWOOD, CHARLES SPENCER ..	Higher Mount, 240, Burnley Road, Accrington.
HOPKINSON, ALFRED, A.M.I.C.E. ..	15, Agur Street, Bury.
HURRELL, JOHN WEYMOUTH ..	25, Brazenrose Street, Manchester.

HUTCHINS, JAMES BUSHELL	22, Lord Street, Liverpool.
JACKSON, JOHN HAROLD	18, Booth Street, Manchester,
JACKSON, ROBERT	Estate Office, 36, King Street, Wigan.
JENKINS, ALBERT DAVID	Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
KING, FRANCIS HOLDEN	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale.
*KIRBY, EDMUND, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
*KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
LAW, WILLIAM HEELIS	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
LEECH, ARTHUR HENRY	11, King Street, Wigan.
LINNEY, JOSEPH FREDERIC	c/o W. H. Robinson, Cromwell Buildings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.
LOMAS, ALBERT DANIEL	Estate Department, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
LUKE, JOHN	Town Hall, Manchester.
MARKHAM, FREDERICK WARREN	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
MARSDEN, JOHN WILLIAM	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
MARSH, THOMAS ASPINALL	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
MORRIS, WILLIAM	77, King Street, Manchester.
MURRELL, SIDNEY JAMES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Oldham.
NICHOLSON, JAMES	77, Hilden Street, Bolton.
NUTTALL, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.G.S.	The Laurels, Fulwood, Preston.
NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Morecambe.
OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
*PAIN, COARD SQUAREY	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
PLATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Town Hall, Salford.
*REA, JOHN MARCUS BEAUMONT	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham.
REES, THOMAS TALIESIN, F.R.I.B.A.	May Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
REYNOLDS, ARTHUR HUGH	67, Lord Street, Liverpool.
RIGBY, THOMAS H.	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan.
RIMMER, JOHN STANISLAUS	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
ROBINSON, GEORGE EDWARD	7, Tackett's Street, Blackburn.
SECKER, JOHN EUSTACE	Estate Office, Warrington.
SHELMERDINE, HENRY	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
SMITH, JOHN THOMPSON	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
SUDDERDS, FRANK	Exchange Buildings, Skipton-in-Craven.
SUTCLIFFE, ALBERT JAMES	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
TAYLOR, EDWIN THURLOW	Endsleigh, South Drive, St. Anne's-on- Sea.
TAYLOR, THOMAS WALTERS	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.

THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Central Station, Liverpool.
THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	18, Wood Street, Bolton.
*THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton.
THOMSON, CHARLTON, MAJOR ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
TURNER, HAROLD ERNEST	Union Chambers, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
TURTON, FLETCHER THOMAS	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.
*WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR	13, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
WALKER, HOWARD JAMES	33A, King Street, Wigan.
*WALLIS, JOHN DAVID	57, King Street, Manchester.
WALLWORK, JESSE	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
WALMESLEY-COTHAM, IVAN	Leigh Estate Office, 31A, King Street, Wigan.
WARD, HARRY BERNARD	Commerce Chambers, 15, Lord Street, Liverpool.
WEEKES, NORMAN BARNETT, CAPT., R.E.S.	University of Liverpool, School of Architecture, Ashton Street, Liverpool.
WHINNERAH, WILLIAM	c/o Thomas Fair & Son, Estate Offices, Lytham.
WILSON, JOHN HENRY	4, King Street, Blackburn.
WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street, Manchester.
WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.
WORRALL, ERNEST	Stretford Council Offices, Old Trafford.
YOUNG, HERBERT OSWALD	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
*YOUNG, OSWALD WILLIAM	612, Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ALEXANDER, THOMAS MACKELVIE	c/o Woolfall & Eccles, 60, Castle Street, Liverpool.
APPLEBY, FRANK SEFTON	44, Ashgrove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
ARCHER, HERBERT HUMBLEY ..	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport.
ASHTON, ARTHUR	Clifton Chambers, Wood Street, St. Anne's-on-Sea.
ASHWORTH, TOM SPENCER	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Manchester.
BALL, ERNEST WRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E.	25, Part Street, Southport.
BARLOW, JAMES	"Woolley," Chapelfield, Radcliffe, near Manchester.

BATHURST, FRANK VICTOR	19, New Bank Road, Blackburn.
BIBBEY, THOMAS	The Estate Office, Birkdale.
BIGHAM, ROBERT ALEXANDER ..	91, Rosslyn Street, St. Michael's, Liverpool.
BLACKBURN, EDGAR	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkdale.
BLEAKLEY, JAMES FRANKLIN, CAPT.	Ashlea, Church Road, Flixton, near Manchester.
BOOT, FRANK EDGCUMBE	1, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's Cross, Liver- pool.
BOTTOMLEY, BENJAMIN GREEN ..	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester.
BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
BOWES, ARTHUR ALKER	Pekin Buildings, 21, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
BOWTELL, WILLIAM EDGAR	Inland Revenue, London City & Midland Bank Chambers, Bolton.
BOYDELL, FRANK LOUIS	675, Leigh Road, Leigh.
BRAYSHAW, HENRY HARCOURT ..	Hazelhurst, Mayfield Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
BREWERTON, FRANK ASQUITH ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
BRIDGFORD, LEO APPLETON	65, King Street, Manchester.
BROWN, THOMAS STANLEY	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue, Withington, Manchester.
BURGESS, ARTHUR	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
BURTON, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	41, Green Lane, Hollins Green, Oldham.
BURY, WILLIAM NEVILLE	
BROADBENT	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
CARR, ARTHUR BENTLEY	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
CHADWICK, FRANK WOOD	Kentsford Terrace, Kents Bank, Grange- over-Sands.
CHAPMAN, RICHARD THWAITE, A.R.I.B.A.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton, Bolton.
CHARLES, JOHN ACHESON	191, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.
CLARKE, FRANCIS ARCHIBALD ..	Hornsey, Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Man- chester.
CLARKE, FRANK HAROLD	Hornsey, Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Man- chester.
CLARKE, JAMES ANDREW	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
CLARKE, WILLIAM THOMAS	Crossley Buildings, 18A, South Castle Street, Liverpool.
CLOUGH, HERBERT HEALEY	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale.
COLLYER, DANIEL WILLIAM	34, Miller Arcade, Preston.
CONWAY, FREDERICK JAMES KEL- SHAW	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
COOPER, FRANCIS W.	3, Wrightington Street, Wigan.
CORFIELD, ARTHUR KING	1, Windsor Avenue, New Longton, near Preston.

CORNWELL, WILLIAM JAMES ..	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness.
COTTAM, HARRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang.
COTTAM, HARRY	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
COUNSELL, WILLIAM ANDERSON ..	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston.
CROSS, CYRIL JOHN	Mayfield, Kirkham.
CROSSLEY, VERNON	31, Lake Bank, Littleborough, near Manchester.
DAVIDSON, RICHARD BRUCE	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens.
DAWSON, ERNEST	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
DEWHURST, THOMAS HERBERT ..	23, Symonds Road, Preston.
DYER, FRANK	35, Dudley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
EATON, ROWLAND WYNNE	Central Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
ECCLESHALL, GEORGE BENNETT ..	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley Road, Farnworth.
EDEN, FREDERICK STEWART.. ..	5, Hampton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
ELLAM, GEOFFREY WALTER.. ..	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
ENTWISTLE, JOSEPH	Greenmount, Milner Road, Ansdell, Lytham.
ENTWISTLE, THOMAS	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
EVANS, ERNEST	Nesscliffe, Green Walk, Whalley Range, Manchester.
FAIRCLOUGH, VINCENT	The Gables, Leigh.
FLITCROFT, PERCY	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, near Manchester.
FULTON-SMITH, GRAEME GARTSHORE	Queen's Chambers, 26A, Sankey Street, Warrington.
GARDNER, HENRY, JUN.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde.
GASK, JOHN HAROLD, Lic.R.I.B.A..	Housing Dept., Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
GORSE, FRANK.. .. .	Northcote, Liverpool Road, Gt. Sankey, Warrington.
GOULDING, WILLIAM WHITTAKER..	8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.
GRANT, JOHN YATES	Bolton Hall, near Clitheroe.
GREENWOOD, WILLIAM	11, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
GREGORY, WILLIAM JAMES	76, Longsight Road, Manchester.
GREGSON, JOHN HAWKSWORTH ..	c/o Messrs. Millward & Co., Ltd., 14A, Blackfriars Street, P.O. Box 455, Manchester.
GRIMSHAW, ALLAN LESLIE	252, Elliott Street, Tyldesley.

HADFIELD, EDWARD	6, Old Hall Lane, Worsley.
HARRISON, ARTHUR	c/o Mrs. Morgan, 18, Carlton Range, Gorton, Manchester.
HARRISON, ERNEST	Westbrook, Bolton-le-Sands, near Carnforth.
HART, ROBERT	Hillcrest, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
HARTLEY, RICHARD BASIL RUTHER- FORD	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
HAWORTH, RICHARD TALBOT ..	School House, Broughton Beck, Ulverston.
HAWORTH, THOMAS.. .. .	267, Accrington Road, Blackburn.
HEATON, HERBERT	204, Deepdale Road, Preston.
HEPWORTH, ERNEST ALFRED ..	75, Princess Street, Manchester.
HILL, WILLIAM	79, Duke Street, Liverpool.
HODGKINSON, JAMES HENRY ..	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
HOWARD, SAMUEL	4, Whitehall Street, Rochdale.
HOWARTH, HERBERT	19, East View, Preston.
HUCKSTEP, JOHN EDWARD ..	Room 20, Inland Revenue, 184, Deans- gate, Manchester.
HYND, JOHN	23, Westbourne Grove, Withington, Manchester.
INCE, ALFRED ETHELBERT	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton.
INGHAM, GEORGE TAYLOR	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
JACKSON, ALFRED ERNEST	Town Hall, Southport.
JACKSON, JOHN EDWARD	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Man- chester.
JONES, ARTHUR DEW	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Man- chester.
JONES, ERNEST HYWEL.. .. .	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL.. .. .	60, Albion Street, Burnley.
KEIGHLEY, SAMUEL, JUN.	Bleak House, Manchester Road, Burnley.
KENNETT, CHARLES ARTHUR.. ..	c/o Messrs. R. McAlpine & Son, 61, Lord Street, Liverpool.
KILLENDER, HENRY CLAUDE ..	39, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpool.
KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER ..	Kirkwood & Medrington, Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.
LAMOND JOHN	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
LAWTON, ROBERT ALLISON.. ..	28, Hilton Crescent, Prestwich.
LOADES, FRANK CHARLES	Borough Engineer's Office, Southport.
LOWE, JOHN	66, Swinley Road, Wigan.
MACKAY, WILLIAM	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.
MACRAE, CHARLES.. .. .	3, Station Road, Ormskirk.
MAIR, WILLIAM FRASER.. .. .	The Elms, Stretford, Manchester.
MANGAN, WILFRID CLARENCE ..	18, Guildhall Street, Preston.
MASON, ARNOLD STEWART	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.

MEDRINGTON, ARTHUR CHARLES	Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.
PERCY	Alandale, Redcar Road, Blackpool.
MIDDLETON, JOHN ELLIS	Worsthorne Estate Office, Todmorden Road, Burnley.
MILLER, THOMAS HARTLEY	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
MORRISON, DANIEL.. .. .	5, Cross Street, Manchester.
MORTON, THOMAS CHALMERS	65, Victoria Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
MOSS, HARRY	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool.
NAYLOR, WILLIAM ANDERTON	7, Swinley Road, Wigan.
NEWMAN, JOHN ALBERT.. .. .	Holmfield, Whitestake, near Preston.
OVDEN, HUGH	Anad Foot, Ulverston.
PARK, EDWARD	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Liverpool.
PEARSON, BENJAMIN JOHN.. ..	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness.
PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	Peel Estate Office, Accrington.
PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH.. .. .	10, Merton Road, Bootle.
PENNINGTON, STANLEY MUNCASTER	Estate Office, Singleton Park, Poulton-le-Fylde.
PERCIVAL, FRANK NEVILLE	23, Halifax Road, Ainsdale, Southport.
PERRINS, GEORGE LATHAM	West View, Jubilee Road, Formby.
PIERPOINT, LEONARD	3, Parkfield Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.
POOLE, GEORGE	34, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester.
POTTS, GILBERT ACKROYD	Housing Department, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
PRITCHARD, WILLIAM, JUN... ..	11, Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster.
PUNCHARD, THOMAS WILLIAM	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester.
PURSGLOVE, ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	Aylesbury, St. Anne's-on-Sea.
RADFORD, NORMAN HAROLD.. ..	c/o Orr's Zinc White, Ltd., Widnes.
RICHARDS, DANIEL HERBERT	Rosebank, Prestwich, Manchester.
RIGBY, REGINALD	Hillcrest, York Road, Langho, Blackburn.
RILEY, RICHARD HOLDEN	33, Melling Road, Southport.
RULE, THOMAS	36, Moston Road, Middleton Junction, Manchester.
SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT	Kensington House, Wigan Lane, Wigan.
SAWBRIDGE, DANIEL	63, East Park Road, Blackburn.
SCHOLES, JOHN GREAVES	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester.
SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	The Ferns, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
SHARPE, HENRY ERNEST	12, Egerton Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.
SHERLOCK, EDWARD DENTON	Carlton, West Park Road, Blackburn.
SIMPSON, HARRY TREVOR	30, Brookland Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, Market Square, Lancaster.
STOTT, HERBERT WHARTON	

SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A. . .	31, Staines Road, Walsden, near Todmorden.
TANSLEY, DAVID THOMAS . . .	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
TAYLOR, JOHN HOWARTH . . .	The Croft, Hilton Lane, Little Hulton, Lancs.
TAYLOR, SHEPHERD HODG, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.
THAYER, JOHN DIAMOND . . .	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR TAYLOR . . .	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton.
TONG, FREDERICK NORMAN . . .	44, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton.
TURNER, HENRY	121, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, near Preston.
TURNER, HERBERT	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
TURNER, LEONARD CECIL . . .	61, Polefield Road, Prestwich.
TURNER, WILFRID ARCHER . . .	The Gables, Ashton-under-Lyne.
WARD, JOHN ELDON	74, Bradford Street, Bolton.
WHITAKER, GEORGE	Engineer's Department, Fylde Water Board, Sefton Street, Blackpool.
WHITTLE, HENRY	4, Queen's Square, Blackpool.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BERTRAM . .	54, Church Street, St. Helens.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD JOHN . . .	3, Rectory Road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester.
WILLIS, GEORGE	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manchester.
WOODMAN, GREENWOOD	Valuation Offices, Bank Chambers, Wigan.
YATES, HAROLD	27, Brownlow Road, Horwich, near Bolton.

STUDENTS :

BRIDGFORD, JAMES ALAN . . .	Ardenlea, Didsbury Park, Manchester.
DANIELS, THOMAS GOLDWORTHY . .	69, Derby Lane, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
ROBERTS, GWILYN CARADOC . . .	10, Darlington Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
SLATER, JOHN ALFRED	Mouldings, Whittingham Lane, Goosnargh, near Preston.
WALMSLEY, JOHN	4, Yew Tree Terrace, Grimsargh, Preston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ASPELL, FRED HEWLINGS	32, Halford Street, Leicester.
BANKS, FREDERICK STUART ANGUS	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.
BURNETT, JOHN	The Manor House, Snarestone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
BURT, JOHN THOMAS	Central Chambers, 7, Pocklington Walk, Leicester.
CARLTON, HARRY WESTON	Lubenham, Market Harborough.
CHARLES, ARTHUR	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harborough.
*FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING, C.B.E.	Market Harborough.
GERMAN, GEORGE	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, GEORGE JOSEPH	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
GERMAN, HARRY	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
*GERMAN, JOHN	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ..	7, Friar Lane, Leicester.
HINCKS, HENRY THORP.. .. .	Keyham, near Leicester.
KEAY, WILLIAM	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
*ROLLESTON, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS STANHOPE	Grey Friars, Leicester.
THORPE, JOHN.. .. .	Market Bosworth.
WOOLLEY, MAURICE THEODORE ..	Rectory Place, Loughborough.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

CHAMBERLAIN, REGINALD PERCY, CAPT., M.C.	12, Wentworth Road, The Fosse, Leicester.
DARNELL, CHARLES TILLEY	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
ELMES, FREDERICK LANSELL.. ..	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
EVERARD, BERNARD	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
FYSH, PERCY WILLIAM	4, Melbourne Road, Leicester.
GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON..	Copston, Hinckley.
HAYCOCK, HARRY	Great Glen, near Leicester.
IRELAND, ERNEST ARTHUR	c/o W. E. Arnold, Ashfordby, near Melton Mowbray.

JOYCE, HARRY WARD, B.SC. ..	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
LEWIS, FRANCIS	Shortacre, Wigston Fields, near Leicester.
LOVEGROVE, EDWARD TYLER ..	"Stoneleigh," Burton Hill, Melton Mowbray.
NORMANTON, JOE	46A, St. Peter's Road, Leicester.
ORCHARD, ALFRED DEAN	Market Bosworth.
ORTON, WILLIAM GOODACRE ..	9, Gopsall Street, Leicester.
PLUMB, FRANCIS CLARKSON.. ..	11, Saxe Coburg Street, Leicester.
PORTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, M.C., N.D.A.	Agricultural Dept., 6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
SANDERS, DENNIS CHARLES W. . .	Clipston House, Market Harborough.
SNOW, HENRY CYPRIAN.. .. .	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
THOMPSON, JOHN CLULOW	Westerby House, Smeeton, Leicester.

STUDENT :

ASHWELL, PHILIP ECOB.. .. .	50, St. James Road, Leicester.
-----------------------------	--------------------------------

LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BEASLEY, THOMAS CALVERT PLATT	Harston, Grantham.
CROFTS, EWAN NEVILE	Caythorpe, Grantham.
FOOT, HAROLD JOHN	15, Barn Hill, Stamford.
*HIGGINS, FREDERIC	Alford.
HUSON, ERNEST WILLIAM	R.A.F. Training Establishment, Cran- well, Sleaford.
INGRAM, JAMES FRANCIS.. .. .	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	Burton, Lincoln.
KERR, JOHN MURRAY	Inland Revenue, London City and Mid- land Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
MASON, CHARLES	Newton House, Queen Street, Louth.
MORRIS, ARTHUR	54, St. Peter's Avenue, Cleethorpes.
RICHARDSON, CHARLES	15, Barn Hill, Stamford.
STONE, FREDERIC	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby.
*TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Wainfleet, S.O.
TURTON, EDWARD JAMES	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber.
WHITAKER, HUGH	Valuation Office, High Bridge, Lincoln.
WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
*WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	Silver Street, Lincoln.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ALLISON, GEORGE HENRY	Station Road, North Thoresby, S.O.
BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
BUTTRICK, WALTER HAMMOND ..	Bank Chambers, 109, High Street, Scunthorpe.
EVANS, CHARLES STOKES EATON ..	Petwood Estate Office, Woodhall Spa.
FULLER, ERNEST BENJAMIN	Broomleigh, Deans Grove, Grimsby.
HAYNES, ALGERNON RICHARD ..	43, Bridge Street, Brigg.
HENDY, ALFRED	Buckminster, Grantham.
HIRST, CHARLES HENRY	75, Digby Street, Crosby, Scunthorpe.
INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES, N.D.A. ..	Normanton Lodge, Stamford.
MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAM	Princes Road, Northfields, Stamford.
MOSS, SIDNEY ROBERT	28, Ashlin Grove, Lincoln.
PALMER, CHARLES DRAYTON	c/o District Valuer, High Bridge, Lincoln.
RIGGALL, JABEZ ALLAN	Swastika, Rosebery Avenue, Skegness.
ROBINSON, ALFRED KEON	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby.
RUDKIN, HENRY CECIL	4, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.
TURNER, DRYSDALE	165, West Parade, Lincoln.
WRIGHT, PHILIP CHETWOOD	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.

(Bedford, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex Branch).

FELLOWS :

APPLEBY, JOHN HENRY JAMES ..	Corona, Chester Road, Northwood.
ASSITER, HARRY G... ..	The Weald House, Harrow Weald.
BISCOE, FRANCIS EDWIN	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
BROWN, REGINALD, M.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E... ..	Osterley, Longford Avenue, Southall.
EVES, FRANCIS GEORGE BERTRAM	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
EVES, WILLIAM LIONEL	54, High Street, Uxbridge.
GARNHAM, EDWIN ALFRED VICKERY	The Elms, Pinner Road, Pinner.
GIMSON, ALLEN	Valnor, Moss Lane, Pinner.
GOADBY, HOWARD	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow.
JARMAIN, WILLIAM	Alandale, Hatch End.
LAKE, CUTHBERT	Hatch End.
LAMBERT, ARTHUR JOHN	36, Hindes Road, Harrow.

NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Westbrook, Staines.
NORMAN, HERBERT JOHN	Clare Lodge, Southall.
PARKHOUSE, SAMUEL	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwood.
PEARCE, FRED W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twickenham.
STURT, CHARLES EDWIN	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twickenham.
SUTTON, FREDERICK STANLEY ..	St. Peter's, Hatch End.
SYMS, REGINALD HARDY, MAJOR..	Rosmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	Valuer's Office, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
WILKS, CLEMENT	12, Coleshill Road, Teddington.
WOODS, ARTHUR GEORGE	196, High Street, Hounslow.
WOODS, THOMAS	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BARRY, ARTHUR THOMAS	4, Napier Road, Wembley.
BAXTER, FRANK	5, Elm Park, Great Stanmore.
BROWN, CHARLES GEORGE	Park Place, Harefield.
BUCKLAND, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
BUMPSTEAD, ALBERT DENNIS ..	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenham.
CHALLIS, FRANK GORDON	24, Windmill Road, Brentford.
CHARLES, RICHARD DUDLEY STAFFORD	Stonegrove Cottage, Middlesex.
CLARK, HERBERT	3, Brook Side, Montrose Road, Wealdstone.
COLLINS, WILLIAM RICHARD	1, Cecil Road, Enfield.
COUCHER, ALFRED EDWIN RENESON	51, Butler Road, Harrow on-the-Hill.
CRANFIELD, GUY WILLIAM, MAJOR, M.B.E.	Bramley House, Enfield.
CROUCH, GERALD LINFORD	Lynton, Harrow View, Harrow.
CUTMORE, HENRY JAMES	76, Rosebank Avenue, Harrow.
DRURY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	66, West Street, Harrow.
FARTHING, CHARLES HAROLD ..	6, Station Yard, Twickenham.
FREEMAN, FRANK CONDY	Bushey Cottage, Harlington.
GILBERT, ERNEST MARK	Brooklyn, Enfield Highway.
GILBERT, SAMUEL HOWELL	Station Approach, Pinner.
GUIVER, DUDLEY	94, South Street, Ponders End.
GUMBRELL, LEONARD BARTON ..	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington.
HARDING, HENRY NORMAN, MAJOR, M.C.	Cranmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
HEBDEN, FRANCIS RADCLIFFE ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham.
HEMMONS, BERNARD	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham.
HEWLITT, HORACE JAMES	High Road, Weald Village, Harrow.

HILL, SYDNEY NORMAN	Lansdowne, Baker Street, Enfield.
HILTON, OSWALD	Surveyor's Department, Council House, Hounslow.
HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	Blakesware, Cambridge Road, Ted- dington.
HOWARD, ALGERNON	c/o P. Chase Gardener & Co., 269, High Street, Hounslow.
KING, GILBERT RIGLEY	Town Hall, Twickenham.
LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY	Fairfield, Hemming Road, Edgware.
LINE, FREDERICK JAMES	32, Pinner Road, Harrow.
MANN, HENRY	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isle- worth.
MARTIN, MORITZ RICHARD	394B, Richmond Road, Twickenham.
MEARS, JOHN ARTHUR	St. Hilda's, Hampton Wick.
MELVIN, CHARLES JOHN	43, High Street, Teddington.
MILTON, FREDERICK	79, High Street, Wealdstone.
PERCY, GEORGE REGINALD, M.C.	"Silvermead," 5, Queen's Road, Twickenham.
QUILTER, HENRY	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-on- Thames.
RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED	Hill View, Harrow Weald.
RATCLIFF, WILLIAM WATTS	The Willows, West Drayton.
REEVES, CHARLES WESTCOTT	Bramshaw, Uplands Park, Enfield.
SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	53, Morley Road, East Twickenham.
SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT	The Bungalow, Eastmead Avenue, Greenford.
SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS	366, London Road, Isleworth.
SPEED, SYDNEY CHARLES	7, Chase Green Avenue, Enfield.
STILES, ARTHUR	Lincoln House, Ponder's End.
STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB	14, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
THOMAS, FREDERICK MOWBRAY	Londonale, Greenford.
THOMSON, JAMES BLACK, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Southall.
TRINDER, WILLIAM MERRICK	44, Claremont Road, Teddington.
TURNER, AUGUSTUS GARDNER	Westbourne House, Richmond Road, Twickenham.
VICKERMAN, MONTAGUE HAROLD	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wembley.
WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twickenham.
WOOLNOUGH, TOM	Oakleigh, 182, Chase Side, Southgate.
WORRALL, JOSEPH RATCLIFFE	28, Northwick Park Road, Harrow.

ASSOCIATE :

THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware.
--	-----------------------

STUDENTS :

HORNE, EDWIN CHANCELLOR	57, Hanworth Road, Hounslow.
JOHNSON, RAYMOND EDGAR	28, Cowley Road, Uxbridge.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BENNETT, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Newport.
EAMES, HENRY PARSLÖE	Architect's Dept., Town Hall, Newport.
EVERY-CLAYTON, REGINALD ARTHUR ERIC	County Land Agent, County Hall, Newport.
FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN	Briarlea, Penygarn, Pontypool.
HUMPHREYS, JOHN HENRY	Castle House, Usk.
JONES, JOHN RICE	24, Bridge Street, Newport.
NEWILL, ROBERT HENRY	"Uplands," Chepstow.
POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
VACHELL, THEODORE	Tredegar Chambers, Newport.
VAUGHAN, JAMES HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BLOWEN, FREDERICK EDWARD VIVIAN, CAPT.	Morden Road, Newport.
BOWEN, ALFRED JOHN	Surveyor's Dept., County Hall, Newport.
DAVIES, PHILIP ISAAC	32, High Street, Ebbw Vale.
FRANCIS, THOMAS PHILLIP	Town Hall, Pontypool.
GRIFFITHS, DANIEL	Granville House, Pontypool.
GRIGGS HENRY JENNER, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport.
HAGGETT, HORACE PURCHASE	Cargate, Bryngwyn Road, Newport.
HOBBS, REGINALD ARTHUR	Trevethin, Dixon Road, Monmouth.
JONES, WALTER	32, Richmond Road, Abergavenny.
SHAW, FREDERICK JOHN	Westgate Chambers, Newport.
TAYLOR, GEORGE ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Bedwellty U.D.C., Aberbargoed.
TAYLOR, SAMUEL DAVIS	Priory Bank, Monmouth.

NORFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BECK, ARTHUR CLEMENT	Castle Rising, King's Lynn.
*BECK, EDWARD WILLIAM	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
BUCKINGHAM, CLAUDE SOMERSET..	11A, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
BURROUGHES, CHARLES FITZ- PATRICK	13, Upper King Street, Norwich.
CLARKE, ALFRED HOWARD	The Chase, Caston, Attleborough.
COLLIER, ARTHUR CHARLES	Singletons, Lower Close, Norwich.
EASTER, WILLIAM	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn.
FALCON, MICHAEL	Horstead House, Norwich.
GOODCHILD, RALPH HARRY	57, London Street, Norwich.
GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
HAWKINS, EDWARD ROBINSON	Narborough, West Norfolk.
HAWKINS, LANCELOT GOULDER ..	Downham Market.
HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL, D.S.O.	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
HORNOR, CHARLES JARED	32, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
*IRELAND, EDWIN BENJAMIN.. ..	Guestwick, East Dereham.
MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	51, London Street, Norwich.
MORGAN, BENJAMIN BRAUFORD ..	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
RICHARDSON, ARTHUR BAYLIFFE..	14, Mount Pleasant, Norwich.
SMITH, QUENTIN CULLEN	The Old Cottage, Gommingham, North Walsham.
WIDDICOMBE, CHARLES EDWIN ..	Valuation Department, King's Lynn.
WOOLLEY, REGINALD GEORGE ..	The Hill, Sheringham.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	King's Lynn.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARNOLD, HARRY HAGON	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
BARNHAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	Griston, Watton.
BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON	Estate Office, Merton, Watton.
BRIGG, JOHN HAGGAS	W.D. Land Agent, 50, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
CASTLE, MALCOLM ARTHUR	Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
CLARKE, PERCY EDWARD	6, Carlyle Road, Lakenham, Norwich.
DANIELS, REGINALD ARTHUR	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwich.
EAGLES, WILLIAM ANDREW	Hayden House, Avenue Road, Hunstanton.
FIELDING, KENNETH HUBERT ..	51, London Street, Norwich.

FREUER, WILLIAM SAMUEL	Great Massingham, King's Lynn.
HAWKE, ROLAND WELSTEAD, CAPT.	Bona Vista, Hoveton St. John, Norwich.
HUMPHERY, WILLIAM OVERTON ..	Council Offices, Fakenham.
JOLLY, WILLIAM JOHN	St. Audrey's Hill House, Thetford.
LARGE, JOHN GERALD	High Street, Attleborough.
MAHONY, JAMES BURKE	138, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
MENZIES, WILLIAM KENNETH ..	Knighton, Boston Square, Hunstanton. .
MILES, OWEN	10, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.
OLDFIELD, CLAUDE COURTENAY ..	66, London Road, King's Lynn.
PARFITT, GERALD ARTHUR	Waterworks Lodge, Heigham, Norwich.
PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Gunton Park, Norwich.
PICK, STANLEY GEORGE, CAPT. ..	140, Earlham Road, Norwich.
POWELL, WALLACE GERALD	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
PRIEST, BERNARD	The Estate, Riddlesworth Hall, Thetford.
RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA	18, Capps Road, Norwich.
SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC.. ..	25, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD ..	55, London Street, Norwich.
SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford EstatesOffice, Thwaite, Erpingham.
SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham.
SPELMAN, WILLIAM WILTON RIX..	17, Bank Plain, Norwich.
WALKER, HENRY HAVELOCK.. ..	Richmond Chambers, Railway Road, Sheringham.
WATERS, FRANK	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
WRIGHT, SAMUEL WARE.. ..	97, Litchfield Road, Great Yarmouth.

ASSOCIATE :

CARDALE, WILLIAM HENRY | Old Cattor, Norwich.

STUDENT :

NORCOTT, JAMES FREDERICK BEAU-
CHAMP | Kelmarsh, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BLETSOE, HENRY HOPKINSON ..	Thrapston.
CAMPBELL, HUGH BRUCE ..	Heydon Hills, Weedon.
CAVE, THOMAS NEWMAN ..	Horton.

*DICKSON, THOMAS ARTHUR ..	Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.
JESSUP, DAVID POOLEY.. ..	Inland Revenue, County Chambers, Northampton.
MARSH, FREDERICK STEPHEN ..	7, Park Avenue, Northampton.
MERRY, THOMAS	9, Abington Street, Northampton.
*SOWELS, WILLIAM CLOWES	Preston Capes, Byfield.
STOPS, HERBERT JACKSON	Burcote Court, Towcaster.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BEARN, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough.
BLETSOE, THOMAS HENRY	Thrapston.
BROWN, EDGAR OSWALD	R.E. Office, Weedon.
BROWN, JOHN	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
CLARKE, PERCY CHRISTOPHER ..	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
COOPER, CECIL FRANCIS ADRIAN ..	Wootton, Northampton.
COPE, REGINALD, CAPT... ..	Hazelwood, Argyll Street, Kettering.
CROFT, CHRISTOPHER	The Elms, Dallington.
ELLIS, WILFRID SPENCER	South View, Northampton Road, Wellingborough.
FARNSWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES..	c/o Messrs. Berry Bros. & Bagshaw, Kettering.
GILL, ROBERT	Town Hall, Towcaster.
GILLIT, JOHN	Carlton, Debdale Road, Wellingborough.
KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY	c/o Messrs. Berry Bros. & Bagshaw, Market Place, Kettering.
LAURANCE, JOHN BIDWELL	c/o The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Peterborough.
MURLAND, JAMES GERALD	Badby House, Daventry.
PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY ..	Redwell, Wellingborough.
SAMSON, HORACE LUCAS	County Land Agent, Cross Street, Peterborough.
SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Boughton House, Kettering.
WHITTON, HAROLD WILLIAM ..	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Northumberland and Durham Branch.)

FELLOWS:

ARMSTRONG, HENRY	Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*ARMSTRONG, THOMAS JOHN ..	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
AYNSLEY, ROBERT JOHN	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BARNES, HARRY, M.P., MAJOR ..	House of Commons, S.W.1., and 4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BURCH, HERBERT	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*CLARK, JOHN MCCLARE.. ..	Haltwhistle, and Hexham.
DOUGLAS, JAMES WIGHTMAN ..	1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
EDGE, FREDERIC JAMES, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
FORSTER, THOMAS EMERSON ..	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HACKETT, WILLIAM JENNENS, M.B.E.	47, Cavendish Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HINES, HERBERT	46, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
HOLDFORTH, HAROLD	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
JAMES, CHRISTIAN HUGH	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne.
KIRKBY, REGINALD GUY	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MCGHIE, CHARLES	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MILLS, FREDERICK PETER	47, Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ROBSON, WALTER	30, Honister Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*SAMPLE, CHARLES HERBERT, B.A. (Cantab.), O.B.E.	29, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAMPLE, WILLIAM COLLINGS ..	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth.
*SANDERSON, WILLIAM WAITE ..	Kenton Hall, Kenton.
SCOTT, JAMES	48, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SCOTT, JOHN	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SMITH, STANLEY ADDISON	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TAYLOR, HARRY WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*TOWNEND, WILLIAM	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TRENCH, GILBERT MACKENZIE ..	H.M. Office of Works, 63, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TURPIN, WILFRID	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*WALKER, SIR FRANCIS ELLIOTT, BART.	Swansfield House, Alnwick.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AYNSLEY, DOUGLAS FARRER ..	24, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, New- castle-on-Tyne.
BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE ..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
CLARK, WILLIAM CAMPBELL ..	Bothal, Morpeth.
CLOUGH, WILLIAM HOWE ..	8, Simonside Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle- on-Tyne.
ELWELL, ERIC REGINALD ..	3 & 5, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
FOX, JOHN HARPER GRAHAM ..	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle- on-Tyne.
HARDIE, EBENEZER ROBERT ..	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
HERDMAN, THOMAS ADAM ..	Tynedale, Westerhope, near New- castle-on-Tyne.
JAMES, JOHN GEOFFREY ..	8, Newgate Street, Morpeth.
KER, ARTHUR PRESTON ..	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
KIRSOPP-REED, WILLIAM HENRY ..	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
LANE, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	Valuer's Office, 4, Mosley Street, New- castle-on-Tyne.
LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh.
LUCE, WILLIAM MAUGER ..	29, Bridge Street, Morpeth.
McKERROW, JAMES WEIR, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall, North Shields.
MEGORAN, EDWIN TAYLOR DALE ..	55, Grosvenor Street, West Hartlepool
MELLOWS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MUSGRAVE, THOMAS HAROLD ..	21, Holly Avenue, Whitley Bay.
NIXON, ERNEST	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, New- castle-on-Tyne.
PATTEN, JOHN	Hulm Park, Alnwick.
PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON ..	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth.
ROWELL, CLIFFORD WILLIAM ..	44, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SAWYERS, SYDNEY MILTON ..	5.7, Grafton Street, Byker, Newcastle- on-Tyne.
SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON ..	The Orchard, Leamington-on-Tyne.
SMITH, HERBERT GORDON ..	Sunnyside, Monkseaton.
STEPHENSON, JOHN PICKERING ..	Tynedale, Haltwhistle.
STEPHENSON, ROBERT BARNARD ..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TOWN, HENRY ANNANDALE ..	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WHITE, WILLIAM	137, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
WILLIAMS, FRANK McCLURE ..	Brainshaugh House, Acklington.
WOOD, HERBERT CALVERT	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O.

STUDENT :

STRINGER, RHODES.. .. .	15, Elsdon Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
-------------------------	---

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

(Nottingham and Lincoln Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BAILEY, WILLIAM SMITH	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
BOOKER, FRANK WILLIAM	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
BRACKETT, WM. NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford.
CALVERT, ARTHUR RICHARD.. ..	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
CLARKE, ROBERT, CART... ..	2, Castle Grove, The Park, Nottingham.
CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN.. ..	19, Watson Avenue, Mansfield.
EVE, CHARLES GERALD	Inland Revenue, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
HARRISON, FREDERICK	4, Belgrave Square, Nottingham.
*HAYNES, HENRY	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
HUSKINSON, ERNEST AMPHLETT ..	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
*HUSKINSON, THOMAS WM.	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
KNIGHT, HENRY ST. JOHN, MAJOR	Royal Army Ordnance Dept., Chilwell.
LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES WILKINSON	Osberton, Worksop.
MAGGS, LEONARD	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
NESBITT, JOHN OSCAR	9, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
*PAIN, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham.
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM ANDREW ..	The Rosary, East Leake.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY	23, King Street, Nottingham.
TURNER, DAVID NEVILLE	26, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
TURNER, THOMAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
WALKER, HERBERT, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	408, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
*WALKER, JOSHUA.. ..	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford.
WIGRAM, JOHN.. ..	South Collingham, Newark.
WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A.	7, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham.
*WOOLLEY, REGINALD SMITH ..	South Collingham, Newark.
*WRIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BELL, FRANCIS ASKEW	Wellow House, Newark.
BOOKER, FREDERIC RUSSELL	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
BROOKS, WILLIAM NATHANIEL	Collingham, Newark-on-Trent.
BUTTERWORTH, JOSIAH	Mansfield.
CARTER, GEORGE RALPHS	District Valuer's (County) Office, Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, JOHN NEVILLE	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
CHILD, EDMUND HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
CONQUEST, CLAUDE DUNCOMBE	10, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham.
ELLIOTT, AUSTIN HOOTON, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton.
FULFORD, FREDERICK JOHN	134, Queen's Walk, Nottingham.
GEAKE, HERBERT	12, Regent Street, Nottingham.
HARWOOD, WALTER	Stanton-on-the-Wolds.
HAYLOCK, HENRY EVENNETT	Bailey Cottage, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
LIBERTY, WALTER JAMES	38, Maples Street, Nottingham.
MORRIS, HENRY ROWLAND	Small Holdings Dept., Shire Hall, Nottingham.
RUTHERFORD, JOHN SEYMOUR	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Nottingham.
STOKES, EDGAR EDWARD	Stone Hall, Nottingham.
TURNER, DOUGLAS WARNER	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield.
WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottingham.
WIGRAM, HENRY JOSEPH	30, Carolgate, Retford.
WILLIAMS, WORTHINGTON ERIC	Guildhall, Nottingham.
WILSON, JAMES CALVERT	Newcastle Estate Office, The Park, Nottingham.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM NOEL	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark.

OXFORDSHIRE.

(Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester.
JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
JONES, MONTAGUE WILLIAM	Frewin Court, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
LANHAM, LAURENCE	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.

LIGHTFOOT, HENRY LE BLANC, M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
MAXWELL, JOSEPH ARCHIBALD..	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury.
*ORWIN, CHARLES STEWART, HON. M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Agricultural Economics Institute, 7, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
SIMMONS, CHARLES FRANKLIN ..	Henley-on-Thames.
*SIMMONS, W. ANKER, C.B.E....	Henley-on-Thames.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM LING	68, Walton Street, Oxford.
THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE ..	Merton College, Oxford.
WATSON, DAVID ALEXANDER ..	Estate Office, Watlington.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BENHAM, MAURICE VICTOR	Land Agency Office, Chipping Norton.
BOND, GERALD EDWARD	Thame.
CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Fruitlands, Eynsham.
COOK, FREDERICK CHARLES	City Engineer's Office, Oxford.
FORBES, ALEXANDER	Highmoor Lodge, Highmoor Road, Caversham.
GALE, HENRY NEWLYN	Estate Office, Nuneham, near Oxford.
HILL, THOMAS GOUNDREY	Woodlands, Hinkey Hill, Oxford.
LEE, NORMAN ALFRED	Coombehurst, Wallingford.
LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER.. .. .	Sun Hotel, Brill, Thame.
MCFIE, BERNARD JOHN STEWART	18, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.
MORSE, DUDLEY WALTER	Kirtlington, Oxford.
PAWSON, ARTHUR OLIVE.. .. .	Howe Combe, Watlington.
ROSE, EDWARD JOSEPH.. .. .	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
ROWLAND, WILLIAM JOHN W. ..	Shabington, Thame.
STOREY, JOHN RAWLINSON	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
WARREN, JOHN WATKIN	District Valuer's Office, 36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
WORRALL, BERTRAM	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Aston, Oxford.
WRIGHT, REGINALD LESLIE	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thames.

ASSOCIATE :

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	121, Banbury Road, Oxford.
----------------------------------	----------------------------

RUTLANDSHIRE.

(Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

RITCHIE, HUGH VICTOR ORMISTON	Stocken Hall, Stretton, Oakham.
ROYCE, DAVID NEEDHAM	Oakham.

SHROPSHIRE.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BATHER, JOHN T.	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, MAJOR, M.I.C.E.	Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
EDWARDS, RICHARD	Cefnynmaes, Oswestry.
EVANS, WILLIAM ERNEST	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
*HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
LAKE, BERNARD	10, St. Alkmunds Square, Shrewsbury.
MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY	West House, Chirbury.
OWEN, HENRY	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	1, Church Street, Wellington.
RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.
RICHARDS, JOHN	Llynclys, Oswestry.
RICHARDS, WALTER	52, Bishop Street, Shrewsbury.
*TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere.
WOLLEY, THOMAS, JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on- Clun.
WYLEY, HENRY CHARLES	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADDIE, ALAN LESLIE FORRESTER..	Valuation Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
BAKER, ALFRED BARNETT	School House, Minsterley.
BROWN, JAMES CARTER.. ..	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport.
GREGORY, FRANK	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Market Drayton.
GRIFFITH-ROBERTS, THOMAS WILLIAM	Windsor House, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL ..	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
HUNT, HARRY	c/o Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shrewsbury.
MINIFIE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wootton, Bridgnorth.
MORRIS, CLIFFORD	West House, Chirbury.
NEWILL, WILFRED MARSTON.. ..	Lydbury North.
PENNINGTON, ERNEST	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
PLATT, CHARLES EDWARD	The Lindens, Newport.
TOMSON, MAYNARD.. .. .	c/o Messrs. Hall, Wateridge & Owen, High Street, Shrewsbury.
WALES, EDWARD ARTHUR	19, The Hope, Stanton Lacy, Ludlow.
WESTROP, ARTHUR RICHARD, MAJOR, M.C... .. .	Camden Lodge, Bridgnorth.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES BERNARD ..	Salop House, Oswestry.
WILSON, REGINALD MAITLAND ..	Hodnet Estate Office, Hodnet.
WYNNE, THOMAS STANLEY	County Surveyor's Office, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ANDREW, THOMAS HAWKES	"Barnburgh," Pennsylvania Hill, Exeter.
BIRCH, FRANCIS JULIAN LAURENCE	Hillylands, Oakhill, Bath.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ..	18, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
COATES, PERCY BREVITT.. .. .	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.
CULVERWELL, GEORGE LANE	23, Maple Grove, Bath.
DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND ..	The Mart, Bridgwater.

HIPPISLEY, WILLIAM JOHN	Northam House, Wells.
HOSEGOOD, ANDREW WEBBER ..	Williton.
MADGE, JOHN	Somerset House, Chard.
MATHISON, JOSEPH.. .. .	Langport.
MOISER, CYRIL	Valuation Dept., 9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
*NAPIER, HENRY BURROUGHS ..	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol.
PARSONS, ROBERT MAURICE	
PETERS	Misterton, Crewkerne.
PEARD, JOHN GRIGG	North Curry, near Taunton.
SHUFFLEBOTHAM, JOHN HENRY ..	Staplegrove, Taunton.
SILCOCK, THOMAS BALL, B.SC. (Lond.)	26, Green Park, Bath.
STEAD, EDWARD JOHN, A.M.I.C.E....	County Surveyor's Office, Wells.
WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet.
WILBRAHAM, EDWARD SIDNEY ..	Standerwick Court, Frome.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES:

ALLEN, AUBREY JAMES	The Shantie, Evercreech, S.O.
ALVES, HAROLD NORMAN	27, High Street, Glastonbury.
ARMSTRONG, JOHN WILLIAM WILSON	Billet Street Chambers, Taunton.
BOON, ERNEST GEORGE FREDERICK	22, Kingston, Yeovil.
CARR, RANDLE WILLIAM, M.R.A.C.	16, Alfred Street, Bath.
COUSINS, WALTER HORACE	Eastover, Bridgwater.
FARWELL, EVELYN WOOD	Lord Hylton's Estate, Kilmerston, near Bath.
FLOWER, HENRY GEORGE STANLEY	11, Paul Street, Shepton Mallet.
GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
HEALE, CHARLES HENRY ROSS..	St. Peter's Vicarage, Williton, Taunton.
HEATON, GUY	4, Terrace Walk, Bath.
HILL, JOHN STUART	South View, Draycott.
HOOVER, ARTHUR HENRY	57, High Street, Bruton.
HOSEGOOD, FRANK.. .. .	The Poplars, Minehead.
JAMES, FREDERICK OSCAR	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
JAMES, WALTER ASHMAN	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
JENKINS, FREDERICK LESLIE ..	Railway Hotel, Washford, near Taunton.
MATTICK, HERBERT.. .. .	Market Place, Radstock.
MAYNE, ARTHUR JOHN	West Hendford House, Yeovil.
MORGAN, IFOR JOHN	Butts, Ilminster.
NEWMAN, CLAUDE EDWIN SANDYS	Hawkridge Rectory, Dulverton.
OLDFIELD, GEORGE HARRY ROBERT	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.

OLDNALL, ROGER WILLIAM, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Portswood, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare.
ORCHARD, SIDNEY SAMUEL	St. Creech Michael, Taunton.
PEARCE, CLIFFORD JAMES	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN	7, The Park, Yeovil.
RISDON, JOHN PEART	c/o Risdon & Liversha, Wiveliscombe.
SHETTLE, EDWARD GURNEY	6, Princes Street, Yeovil.
STEEL, ALEXANDER MCKEAND	The Holt, South Road, Taunton.
STONE, HENRY WALCOTT	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street, Taunton.
STORRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCOTT	3, Charlton Road, Weston-super-Mare.
TAYLOR, RUSSELL LEIGH	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
THICKPENNY, CHARLES REGINALD, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Hendford Grove, Yeovil.
TILL, TOM RYMER	11, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare.
VILLAR, PHILIP LOVIBOND	Tauntfield House, Taunton.
WILKINSON, ANDREW WOOD	9, Hammet Street, Taunton.

STUDENTS :

BENDALL, SAMUEL ERNEST LOVELL	Greenleigh, Bath Road, Wells.
PHILLIPS, ALBERT HENRY	Bracton, Tregonwell Road, Minehead.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

(Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and South Derby Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE	Patshull Estate Office, near Wolverhampton.
ALLOTT, JAMES RAYNEY LEACH..	Avenue Villa, Kidsgrove.
BAILEY, PERCIVAL HENRY ASHBY	Glenthorn, Wolstanton.
BENN, PERCY ARTHUR	Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Lichfield.
BLOIS, BASIL FREDERIC.. ..	Messrs. Owen, Blois & Owen, Newcastle.
BOWEN, DAVID, CAPT., R.E.	C.R.E. Office, Brockton Camp.
BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE	Burnscroft, Leek.
BURTON, AMOS, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
*DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
*FODEN, EDWARD ANTROBUS	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge.

FORSHAW, EDWARD.. .. .	Hanley and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter.
FORSHAW, WILLIAM	Valuation Office, Howard Place, Hanley.
GRIMWOOD, ARTHUR	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, 52, Bridge Street, Walsall.
HADLEY, FRANK	Valuation Department, 54, Bridge Street, Walsall, and Woodcote, Stonnall, Staffs.
HARDY, RICHARD THOMAS ASH ..	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.
*HARRISON, CHARLES	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent.
HARRISON, FRANK FOX	51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall.
HASSAM, ARTHUR	Newcastle.
*HEATON, GEORGE HERBERT ..	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent.
JONES, ARTHUR ERNEST.. .. .	Gladstone Villa, Victoria Road, Newcastle.
LYNAM, GEORGE TROTTER	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
PLANT, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Borough Hall, Staffs.
*ROWLAND, JOSEPH SAMUEL ..	190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.
SPEED, WILLIAM ROBERT SYDNEY	25, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
STONE, ARNOLD	37, Pargeter Street, Walsall.
TERRY, ARTHUR ELLIOTT	The Firs, Compton, Wolverhampton.
THACKER, SIDNEY LEONARD.. ..	39, Union Street, Walsall.
VALE, HENRY	16, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield.
WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON ..	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY	c/o H. J. Baines, 21, Waterloo Road, Burslem.
BOAST, CHARLES ERIC	Brookside, Normacote, Longton.
BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED.. .. .	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem.
BOURNE, GEORGE GODFREY ..	56, Blurton Road, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent.
BROOKSBANK, ROBERT	Cedarvale, Basford Park, Stoke on-Trent.
CAPPER, WILLIAM	3, Winston Terrace, Porthill, Stoke-on-Trent.
CRIMES, FREDERIC CHARLES ..	Kidsgrove Urban District Council, Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove.
EVANS, RUPERT MAURICE	Bank House, Stafford.
FOWLER, ERNEST ELIAS.. .. .	Head Office, Brocton Camp, Stafford.
GAWTHORP, HAROLD ARTHUR ..	11, Kingsland Road, Wolverhampton.

HANDS, FREDERICK ARTHUR ..	3, Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Trent.
HARRISON, CYRIL H. GILMORE ..	Swynnerton Estate Office, Stone.
HOLLIS, RALPH EDMUND	District Valuer's Office, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolver- hampton.
HOOKE, ALBERT	26, Woods Lane, Stapenhill, Burton-on- Trent.
HUGHES, GEORGE WILLIAM	2, Hanch Place, Walsall.
KNOWLES, THOMAS EDWARD BUTLER	Valuation Office, Howard Place, Hanley.
LOWDEN, DAVID, JUN.	Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL	Estate Office, Rugeley.
MANTON, GEOFFREY CHARLES ..	54, Bridge Street, Walsall.
MAYNARD, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Cannock R.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Penk- ridge, Stafford.
OLIVER, WILLIAM MARSH	19, St. Michael Street, West Bromwich.
O'SULLIVAN, TERENCE JAMES ..	High Bank, Burton-on-Trent.
OWEN, HARRY BERTRAM	c/o Owen, Blois and Owen, Newcastle.
PERKIN, REGINALD JEFFRIES ..	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth.
POINTON, HAROLD JESSE	13, Albert Street, Newcastle.
REEVES, LEONARD	Oldcott, Golden Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.
RIDE, WILLIAM HENRY	Katey Glen, Wyggeson Street, Burton- on-Trent.
SKITMORE, THOMAS	Rugeley.
STRATTON, PHILIP	Fernleigh, Merridale, Wolverhampton.
WEBB, ROBERT DUNCAN	c/o Mrs. Hatfield, 121, Bearwood Road, Smethwick.
WILLIAMS, TOM LAWRENCE	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth.
WOOD, JOHN OGDEN	62, Outwoods Street, Burton-on-Trent.

COLONIAL FELLOW :

HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN ..	c/o C. Harrison, 179, Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent.
----------------------------	--

STUDENT :

HARRIS, FRANCIS KENNETH CRAIG	3, Alma Grove, Basford, Stoke-on-Trent.
-------------------------------	---

SUFFOLK.

(Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ARNOTT, JOHN.. . . .	Church Street, Woodbridge.
AUSTIN, FRANK HOLMAN, CAPT. . .	16, Fonnereau Road, Ipswich.
CRUER, JOHN THOMAS	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.
FOOT, WILLOUGHBY VICTOR.. . .	43, London Road, Ipswich.
GARRARD, NORTON BURROUGHS..	Hoxne, Eye.
GIRLING, ROBERT JAMES	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe
HINES, ERNEST OWEN	340, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
LYNES, HUMPHREY DOD	Black Heath Estate Office, Saxmundham.
MAXWELL, DAVID BENJAMIN . . .	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswich.
PEARSON, T. HOWARD	Troston, Bury St. Edmund's.
PELLS, ARTHUR	9, London Road, Beccles.
*SCOTT, ARCHIBALD LACY	Bury St. Edmund's.
*SIMPSON, ROBERT THOMAS . . .	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmund's.
TAIT, WILLIAM IRONSIDE, CAPT. . .	The Town Hall, Sudbury.
WARD, REGINALD CHARLES.. . .	23 Princes Street, Ipswich.
WOODWARD, HENRY GORDON . . .	Station Road, Stowmarket.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AYLMER, GUY	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmund's.
BOND, FREDERICK GEORGE	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
CATCHPOLE, WILLIE DAVID	46, Salisbury Road, Ipswich.
CHARTRES, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccles.
COBBE, HENRY ALEXANDER	The Gables, Bramford, near Ipswich.
COOK, EDWARD ARTHUR	Leacroft, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
FRANCIS, THOMAS JOHN PHILIP . .	2, Crown Street, Bury St. Edmund's.
GRIMWOOD, HERBERT GEORGE . . .	Tankerville House, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
HALL, THOMAS BIDDLE	Hoxne, near Eye.
HEMPSON, LEONARD AMIS	West Hill, Copdock, Ipswich.
HUGHES, ERNEST WILLIAM	11, Broom Hill Road, Ipswich.
JARVIS, ERNEST HENRY.. . . .	Greycot, Brome, Eye.
JENKINS, WILLIAM LIONEL	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's.
KEMP, HARRY GRAEME	The Elms, Aldringham, Saxmundham.
KING, JOHN LEONARD	c/o Dr. H. D. King, Sudbury.
MILNE, WILLIAM EDWARD STREAT- FEILD	Easton Fruit Farm, Easton, Wickham Market.
MITCHELL, WILLIAM CHALMERS . .	Henham Estate Office, Wangford.

PARKER, FRANK GRANGER	Mildenhall.
PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Estate Office, Helmingham.
SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON	Custom House Buildings, Lowestoft.
SMYTH, JAMES	22, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.
STEARNS, FRANK	The Rookery, Old Newton, Stowmarket.
TURNER, PERCY	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.

ASSOCIATE :

COURTHOPE-MUNROE, SIR HARRY, K.C., M.A.	The Manor House, Kelsale, Saxmundham.
--	---------------------------------------

STUDENT :

YELLOLY, CLAUDE REGINALD ..	Como, Looms Lane, Bury St. Edmund's.
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

SURREY.

(Surrey Branch.)

FELLOWS :

APPS, BENJAMIN CHARLES	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
ARIS, JOHN WHITTON, M.A. (<i>Oxon.</i>)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond.
BAYERSTOCK, HAROLD BRIDGE ..	Godalming.
BAXENDALE, FREDERICK GIESEN ..	Corbally, Arbrook Lane, Esher.
BENNETT, SYDNEY	Messrs. Nightingale, Phillips & Page, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
BLAKE, WILLIAM JOHN	45, High Street, Croydon.
BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge.
BRENT, THOMAS	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W.
BROWN, ARTHUR ALLEN	83, High Street, Croydon.
BRUZAUD, GEORGE JOSEPH	Highfield End, West Byfleet.
CHART, CHRISTOPHER	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
*CHART, ROBERT MASTERS	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham.
CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM	Hartswood, Reigate.
COLLINS, HERBERT WILLIAM	"Rossbeigh," Cavendish Road, Sutton.
CRAWTER, JOHN	White House, Claygate.

CRESWELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Carshalton.
CROW, FREDERICK LEWIS, JUN. . .	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking.
DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Oxshott.
DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS	96, Ashen Grove, Wimbledon Park.
DEACON, STANLEY MARCUS	Grasmere, Red Down Road, Coulsdon.
DENSHAM, JOHN BOON	The Warren, Higher Drive, Purley.
*DUDLEY, EDGAR	Copesham Rise, Oxshott.
*EGGAR, JAMES ALFRED	74, Castle Street, Farnham.
EVANS, BERTIE GRAHAM	Dalmuir House, Gresham Road, Oxted.
FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton.
FREMANTLE, PERCY WARWICK . . .	Cranbrook, Woodstock Road, New Malden.
GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham.
GARDINER, ROBERT STRACHAN . . .	16, Crane's Drive, Surbiton.
GIBSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM . . .	17, Onslow Gardens, Wallington.
GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	Epsom.
HAY, PERCY GILBERT	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallington.
HENNELL, CHARLES MURRAY	Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.
HILL, GEORGE FINLAY BURD	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington.
HINKS, HENRY	1, Graham Road, Purley.
HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigate.
JOHNSTONE, JOHN THOMAS	Hillside, Bletchingley.
LAMBERT, ARTHUR PEPLOE	Trenton Street, St. Barnabas Road, Sutton.
LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS	10, Lansdowne Gardens, Croydon.
LEE, ALEXANDER VICTOR	144, High Street, Guildford.
LEE, WILLIAM	143 ¹ / ₂ , High Street, Guildford.
LONGLEY, HENRY BANKS	Surrey Estate Offices, High Street, Epsom.
MARTIN, HOWARD	South Lawn, Reigate.
MASON, HERBERT WALTER	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstead.
MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green.
MESSINGER, WILLIAM HARRY	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
NASH, ALFRED JAMES	Farnham.
NORMAN, STUART HENRY	c/o J. Alfred Eggar, Norman & Co, Farnham.
*OSENTON, CHARLES	Leatherhead.
*PAGE, GEORGE FREDERICK	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
PARKER, CHARLES GOODE	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmont, Sutton.
PARTRIDGE, EDWARD JOHN	Bank Chambers, 39, George St., Richmond.
PATCH, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addis- combe, Croydon.
PETER, FRANCIS	Old Cottage, Weybridge.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EDWIN	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
PILDITCH, WILLIAM THOMAS	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
PORTER, OLIVER JOHN	Belmont, London Road, Redhill.
POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley.
POWER, PERCY TOMES	Egham.

REFFELL, CHARLES ARTHUR ..	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
ROGERS, LEONARD SAMUEL	6, Park Lane Mansions, Croydon.
RUTLEY, ARTHUR DENNETT.. ..	Estate Office, Woldingham Station.
SHEARBURN, HARRY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Munstead, Godalming.
SKUES, CHARLES AYRE MACKENZIE	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking.
*SLATER, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.
SMITH, FREDERICK ROBERT	Hollisdene, Southville Road, Thames Ditton.
SOAR, ARTHUR COBDEN.. ..	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam.
STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill.
STACEY, MICHAEL BEDE.. ..	Gresham Buildings, Redhill
STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A. ..	Clarewood, Limpsfield.
SUMMERFIELD, HORACE	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
TERRY, ERNEST FAIRCHILD ..	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton.
THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE ..	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton.
WARD, HENRY PAYNE.. ..	Burleigh, Reigate Road, Redhill.
WATERS, WILLIAM RICHARD ..	c/o Chancellors, Richmond.
WEBB, WILLIAM	Estate Office, Silver Lane, Purley.
WHITE, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	18, High Street, Dorking.
WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM OSBORNE ..	District Valuer's Office, Reigate Hill Road, Reigate.
WIGRAM, REGINALD SPENCER ..	Weybourne, Stoke Road, Cobham.
WILLIAMS, HAROLD.. ..	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
YOUNG, KENNETH JAMES	1, Imperial Buildings, Croydon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ANDREWS, PERCY CHARLES ..	Apsley House, Queen's Road, Richmond.
ANNS, FRANK.. ..	3, Clyde Road, Croydon.
BAINES, NOEL	Highlands, Foxley Lane, Purley.
BARKER, HENRY ROTHERHAM ..	15, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.
BATES, OSCAR GEORGE	Montague House, Montague Road, Croydon.
BATES, PERCY	15, Bingham Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.
BATZER, ALBERT EDWARD ..	Carbis, Devon Road, Cheam.
BELL, WALLACE ALFRED ..	18, Cambrian Road, Richmond.
BENNETT, ROLAND DAY ..	Edbrook, Warren Park, Warlingham.
BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON ..	23, Kingston Hill.
BETRIDGE, SIDNEY WOODWARD..	Ferney, Warlingham.
BICKFORD, JOSEPH GRANT ..	River Croft, East Molesey.
BLISS, THEODORE STEPHEN ..	Crosswood House, East Molesey.
BODEN, HAROLD CASSWELL ..	"Wavertree," Worcester Park.
BOURNE, HARRY GORDON ..	60, Mayfield Road, Sanderstead.
BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ..	The Argles, Agates Lane, Ashtead.
BRAY, JOCELYN	Southend, Ockham.
BROMLEY, ALAN	Borough Surveyor, Godalming.
BUDGEN, WILLIAM HAROLD..	Rosemead, Croyham Road, South Croydon.

BULLOCK, BURNETT.. .. .	Milburn Road, Mitcham.
BURROWS, P. CHARLES	Elmdene, Runnemede Road, Egham.
CHART, STEPHEN	Greenview, Mitcham.
CLARK, CHARLES WALTER	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley.
COKER, RALPH HECTOR.. .. .	St. Omer, 100, Ashburton Avenue, Croydon.
COLLARD, PERCY WILLIAM	9, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston Hill.
CRUMP, THOMAS GRAHAM	1, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.
CUSHEN, CHARLES OSMON	Down Cottage, Cliff End, Purley.
DABORN, ALWYNE VICTOR	103, Malden Road, New Malden.
DASH, ROYDON ENGLEFIELD ASHFORD	Ardmay Hotel, Surbiton.
DAVIS, THOMAS HENRY CLIFFORD	Glyndwr, Cornwall Road, Sutton.
DEACON, EDWIN THOMAS	c/o C. F. Taylor, Horley.
DOCKING, CARLTON WILLIAM	20, Lansdown Gardens, Lansdown Road, Croydon.
DOW, WALTER JAMES	"Marazion," Eastwick, Great Bookham.
DURDEN, STANLEY JOHN	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath.
DUTTON, JOSEPH	Comerford, 32, Park Lane, Wallington.
EAMER, ALFRED STANLEY	St. Davids, Higher Drive, Purley.
EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD	Nutley, York Road, Guildford.
EDWARDS, THOMAS HENRY	248, London Road, West Croydon.
ELLIS, CLIFFORD BARTLETT	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford.
ELLIS, HERBERT MOATES, CAPT., M.C.	Butterhill House, Dorking.
EVERSHED, ARTHUR EDWARD	The Crest, Aldershot Road, Guildford.
EVERSHED, WILFRID LEONARD ARMYTAGE	The Crest, Aldershot Road, Guildford.
FEATHERSTONE, OSWALD	Cheslyn, Chepstow Road, Croydon.
FORRESTER, HAROLD	16, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.
FURNISS, GEORGE	"The Briars," Downs Road, Coulsdon.
GARDNER, JAMES	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond.
GASSON, NORMAN	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on- Thames.
GASSON, STANLEY	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on- Thames.
GATES, ERNEST HARRY	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thorn- ton Heath.
GILLETT, SIDNEY ERIC.. .. .	The Homestead, Carshalton Road, Sutton.
GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK	West Byfleet.
GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER	49, The Crescent, West Croydon.
GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.
GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	High Croft, Stanhope Road, Croydon.
GRANT, JOSEPH	103, George Street, Croydon.
HAGGER, GEORGE JOHN.. .. .	Warwick House, Grove Road, Sutton.
HARDWICK, ARTHUR JESSOP	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
HARRIS, HORACE SAMUEL	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton.

HAYLLAR, SIDNEY HAYLLAR.. ..	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley.
HEELAS, RAYMOND JOHN	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
HENDERSON, LIONEL EDWARD	Beechlands, Vincent Road, Coulsdon.
HEWITT, FRANK	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon.
HIGHWAY, EVON	Glenfin Cottage, White Rose Lane, Woking.
HODGKINSON, NORMAN JOSEPH	Hillcote, Yorke Road, Reigate.
HOLLIDAY, GEORGE	1, Homelea Mansions, Twickenham Road, Croydon.
HOOPER, HAROLD THOMAS	16, Osborne Road, Thornton Heath.
HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath.
HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	40, Gloucester Road, Kew.
HUGHES, BASIL, A.R.I.B.A.	The Conifers, Woldingham.
JECKELLS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallington.
JENNINGS, WALTER HENRY.. ..	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Hill.
KEASLEY, WILLIAM ERIC	Homeleigh, Robin Hood Lane, Sutton.
KENNARD, ALFRED JAMES	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
KENNARD, CECIL	20, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill.
KENNARD, FREDERICK HARRISON	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
LANGLANDS, CHARLES JOHN	
LAWRENCE	Hazon House, Epsom.
LEATHERDALE, FRANCIS HAROLD.. ..	13, Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath.
LOGAN, MICHAEL LOAM	25, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond.
MACE, CHARLES MARRINER	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton.
MAIDES, PERCY THOMAS.. .. .	Homestead, Morland Road, Croydon.
MANN, FREDERICK CHARLES	
THOMAS	Woking.
MARKS, JOHN BARKLY	The Rhedan, Farnham.
MARTIN, FREDERICK MARK	District Valuer's Office, 1, Bury Street, Guildford.
MEW, ROBERT HEATH	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill.
MOLYNEUX, FRANK EUSTACE	Lingfield, Smitham Bottom Lane, Purley.
MURRAY, ARTHUR MALCOLM.. ..	Doric Villa, Duke's Avenue, New Malden.
NIGHTINGALL, CHARLES WILLIAM.. ..	South Hatch, Epsom.
PAICE, WILLIAM, JUN.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Water.
PARKER, HERBERT WILLIAM, CAPT.	Claremont, Brighton Road, Sutton.
PARKER, KINGSLEY CROFT	Prestbury, Holland Avenue, Sutton.
PARROTT, CHARLES CLAYTON	Devonia, Kew Road, Richmond.
PEARSE, MARTIN	Abinger, Egmont Road, Sutton.
PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	West View, Evesham Road, Reigate.
PEIRCE, RICHARD GEORGE	22, George Street, Croydon.
PENTLETON, ROBERT HENRY	Revelstoke, Salisbury Road, Carshalton.
PETERS, GEORGE FARMER JAMES.. ..	London and South Western Bank Chambers, Woking.
PHILCOX, CECIL LODGE	Pré Fleuri, Woking.
POPE, HERBERT BURGHAM	c/o A. Pope, 94, King's Road, Kingston- on-Thames.
POTTER, EDGAR WILLIAM	36, St. Andrew's Square, Surbiton.
POTTIER, ALFRED.. .. .	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.

PRESTON, ERIC WATSON	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
PRESTON, WALTER RONALD	Curlew Hope, Weybridge.
PULFORD, LEONARD CYRIL	The Cedars, Addiscombe.
RAMPTON, PERCY WILLIAM	32, St. Phillip's Avenue, Worcester Park.
READ, ALBERT EDWARD	19, Garden Avenue, Streatham Road, Mitcham.
RHYS, JOHN PERCIVAL	Woldingham.
RIDDETT, BASIL PERRY	18, St. John's Terrace Road, Redhill.
ROBERTS, ARTHUR CECIL	5, The Pavement, Bright Road, Coulsdon.
ROBERTS, FREDERICK LEONARD	18, Guilford Avenue, Surbiton.
ROBERTS, HOWARD	Cisendune Hook, Surbiton.
ROBINSON, FRANCIS WALTER	30, Halford Road, Richmond.
ROWLAND, HAROLD EVANS	1, Highfield Road, Purley.
RUDLER, FREDERICK GEORGE	Piercefield, Ennerdale Road, Richmond.
SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A.	45, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.
SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
SHAW, ROBERT WILLIAM	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.
SHEARBURN, WILLIAM IVERY	Culverton Lodge, Dorking.
SHEPHERD, EDMUND THOMAS	337, London Road, Thornton Heath.
SILVESTER, SIDNEY BARTLETT	"Kinlough," Purley Downs Road, Purley.
SKINNER, RUSSELL EDWARD	Penolver, Ridgeway Road, Redhill.
SMITH, ERNEST LEONARD	7, King's Avenue, New Malden.
SNOOK, HOWARD VIRTUE	Westfield, West Street, Haslemere.
STAMFORD, ALFRED ARTHUR	23, Lower Green Road, Esher.
STANLEY, OWEN GEOFFREY	Waverley, Guildford Road, Bagshot.
STEDMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK	Brunswick, North Road, Woking.
STEDMAN, ERNEST WALTER	Ennerdale, Brownlow Road, Redhill.
STONE, CYRIL FRANK	Lyngate, Belmont Road, Reigate.
SUNDERLAND, AMOS	113, Sydenham Road North, Croydon.
TAYLOR, ARTHUR BRASSEY	Wynchwood, Foxley Lane, Purley.
TAYLOR, FREDERIC DENNISON	Melbourne House, Portsmouth Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
THOMPSON, NEWTON DUKINFIELD ..	Caterham Valley.
TURNER, ALEXANDER WAKEFIELD ..	Highfield House, Guildford.
WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD ..	Ellerslie, Campden Road, South Croydon.
WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	Surrey C. C. Small Holdings Committee, 86, Eccleston Sq., Westminster, S.W.1.
WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER	Estate Offices, Guildford.
WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY ..	St. Huberts, South Godstone.
WETENHALL, EDWARD BOX, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon.
WHEELER, JOHN CAFFIN	116, Walton Road, East Molesey.
WICKER, JOHN OWEN	9, Belmont Road, Wallington.
WIDDOWSON, GEORGE CLIFFORD ..	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill.
WILKINS, HERBERT RANDOLPH ..	Lynton, Dornton Road, South Croydon.
WILLOUGHBY, FRANK	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER	Estate Office, Merstham.
YEWDALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	Brooklands, South Godstone.
	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Richmond.

ASSOCIATES :

KINCH, EDWARD	Komaba, Haslemere, Surrey.
SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham.

COLONIAL FELLOWS :

COGHLAN, HENRY LAKE	Holme Chase, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge.
SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	Woodcote, Dorking.

STUDENTS :

CARLESS, JAMES KINGDON	162, Sheen Road, Richmond.
CASELEY, JOHN REGINALD	299, Ewell Road, Surbiton.
RODGERS, JOHN HERBERT MARSHALL	Belgrave, South Street, Dorking.
TAPPING, REGINALD ERNEST	Pevensy, Cliffe End, Purley.

SUSSEX.

(Sussex Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BAINES-HEWITT, FREDERIC THOMAS, MAJOR	10, Waterloo Place, Brighton.
BANNISTER, MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Buntinghill, Cuckfield.
BASLEY, HAROLD PULLAM	163, North Street, Brighton.
BEAUMONT, RAYMOND PILBEAM	9, North Street, Brighton.
BOND, ERASMUS	Beachy Down, Edensor Road, Eastbourne.
BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	St. Tudno, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.
BROMLEY, HERBERT JOHN	57, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT	Hailsham.
BURTENSHAW, ALBERT KING	Hailsham.
CATON, EDMUND PERCY	Sunnyside, Avondale Road, Hove.
CHEW, HENRY VICTOR	25, Portland Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
CHILTON, ERNEST ALFRED	Molesey House, Uckfield.
COLGATE, THOMAS	Meeching Court House, Newhaven.

CULVERHOUSE, CECIL GOLDAR	
FEARN	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
CUTHBERT-WILLIAMS, HENRY ..	Dudley House, The Steyne, Bognor.
DENNISON, JOHN W., F.R.I.B.A. ..	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
DYER, FREDERICK BURFIELD ..	Valuation Office, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
FORD, ANDREW	7, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
FOSTER, HENRY HELM	5, Sutton Road, Seaford.
GARDNER, GILBERT	Crawley.
HOBGEN, THOMAS CECIL	41, East Street, Chichester.
*INGRAM, WALTER FEILDE	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes.
KING, FRANK HULME	Horsham.
MARTIN, JOHN PATTINSON	63, High Street, Lewes.
MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN ..	Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
NYE, HAYDN PERCIVAL	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON ..	Market Place, Hayward's Heath.
OVERTON, WILLIAM HENRY	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
PARSONS, FREDERICK CECIL	163, North Street, Brighton.
PHIBBS, HARRY, A.R.I.B.A.	Seveirg Buildings, High Street, Lewes.
PHILPOT, CLIFFORD NEEDHAM ..	12, St. John Street, Chichester.
POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
*POWELL, REGINALD HENRY	Estate Office, Lewes.
PRICE, ROBERT HENRY	Home Cottage, Richmond Avenue, Bognor.
REEVE, KINGSNORTH	27, High Street, Rye.
ROBERTSON, JOHN	Estate Office, Lavington Park, Petworth.
SCRIVEN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	The Wilderness, Hadlow Down, near Uckfield.
SMITH, SIDNEY	Southwater, Horsham.
STEVENS, BENJAMIN	20, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.
TAYLOR, JOHN HERBERT	Turner's Hill.
TAYLOR, MATTHEW	North Chapel, Petworth, Sussex.
WALFORD, EDWARD	Fieldcote, East Grinstead.
WARR, GEORGE WALTER	Town Hall, Southwick.
WATSON, JAMES BRUCE	Petworth.
WELCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
WILKINSON, THOMAS	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30A, Western Road, Hove.
*WOOD, LESLIE STUART	East Grinstead.
WOODHAMS, JAMES PERCY	27, High Street, Battle.
*WYATT, HERBERT GUY BUCKELL	North Lodge, Chichester.
*WYATT, OLIVER NEWMAN	East Street, Chichester.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ADAMS, GERALD JAMES FREDERICK	"Kitsilano," Golf Links Avenue, Felpham.
ANDREWS, WILLIAM FREDERICK..	43, Park Crescent Terrace, Brighton.
ANSELL, DOUGLAS GEORGE	Isenhurst, Hayward's Heath.
ARMSTRONG, CLIVE HEATH	Selborne, Littlehampton.
AYLING, JOHN	18, Coombe Road, Brighton.
BEALE, DONALD OLAF CHRISTOPHER	Uckfield.
BENTON, GERALD SYDNEY	14, Norfolk Road, Brighton..
BESCOBY, HARRY BERNARD	Guestling, Hastings.
BISLEY, CLAUDE VIVIAN.. .. .	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove.
BLABER, MONTAGUE	Hailsham.
BRISSENDEN, CHARLES COOPER ..	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
BURSTOW, RALPH HENRY	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
CALLF, GEORGE STUART.. .. .	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and Terminus, Buildings, Seaford.
CALLOW, CLAYTON HAROLD	47, Havelock Road, Hastings.
CARPENTER, ROBERT HENRY	Lyndhurst, Burgess Hill.
CARR, CHARLES WATSON.. .. .	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne.
CHASEMORE, ALEC	Ashleigh, Horsham.
CHEESMAN, GEORGE	15, Exeter Street, Brighton.
CHILD, CHARLES	Slinfold, near Horsham.
CLIFTON, CHARLES	6, Clifton Road, Brighton.
COCKERTON, ARTHUR EDMUND ..	County Council Offices, 23, North Street, Horsham.
COTCHING, GEORGE FREDERICK ..	26, Chapel Road, Worthing.
COX, REGINALD JOHN	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
DAVISON, LOUIS JAMES	c/o Messrs. Ellis and Palmer, East Grinstead.
DRAPER, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	22, Greenfield Road, Old Town, East- bourne.
EDWARDS, GEORGE PERCY	14, Whyke Road, Chichester.
EDWARDS, LANCELOT REGINALD..	Glen Lyn, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
ELLIOTT, BERNARD	12, The Carfax, Horsham.
FORD, CHARLES WILLIAM ERNEST	Woodthorpe, Summerheath Road, Hail- sham.
GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP	32, High Street, East Grinstead.
GRAHAM, GEORGE ALFRED LEE, CAPT.	Talbot House, Storrington.
GURNEY, SIDNEY JOHN	116, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
HALL, RODERICK GLENDINNING ..	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
HARDIMAN, HARRY	13, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards-on- Sea.
HEWETT, RICHARD	Clarendon, College Hill, Steyning.
HODGSON, ARCHIBALD SANFORD ..	Weston's Place, Warnham.
HODSON, ANTHONY GEORGE.. ..	Pendyke, Kingston Road, Lewes.
HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN	Brooklyn, Crescent Road, Burgess Hill, Brighton.

HOWLETT, ARTHUR ROYCE	High Street, Hurstpierpoint.
INNES, GILBERT PLANTAGENET	
MITCHELL	Sandrock Hill, Playden.
JACKSON, NORMAN	7, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
JAMES, HARRY	77, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
JOHNSON, ROBERT JAMES	110, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
KEKEWICH, STANLEY BUCK	27, Bedford Square, Brighton.
LANGLEY, FRANK CURTIS	Tower House, Crawley Down.
LUCAS, JOSEPH	22, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
MARSDEN, HORACE JOHN	25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
MAW, PERCIVAL TRENTHAM	Sandown, Byron Road, Worthing.
MAYNARD, JOHN EDWARD	1, Collington Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea.
MELLOR, JAMES FREDERICK	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
MILLS, ARTHUR CORFE	c/o Mrs. Percy Austin, Petworth.
MOAT, ERNEST WILLIAM	10, Calverley Parade, Tunbridge Wells.
MOODY, WALTER NORRIS	Westdene, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
MORWOOD, ARTHUR	Engineer's and Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Eastbourne.
NEWINGTON, CALEB RICKMAN K. ..	Sunnyside, Patcham.
PARKER, JOHN	Lealholm, Branksome Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
PARKS, WALTER	51, Havelock Road, Hastings.
PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN ..	46, London Road, East Grinstead.
PEARCH, DOUGLAS DAVISSON ..	West Hill House, Hastings.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON ..	11, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
PERKINS, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	6, St. James' Road, Tunbridge Wells.
POWELL, HUMPHREY CROFTS ..	Hill Lodge, Lewes.
PRIOR, ARTHUR SPARKS	46, Buckingham Road, Brighton.
QUIRKE, RAYMOND FITZWILLIAM ..	22, Compton Avenue, Brighton.
ROOME, FRANK MORRIS	22, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield.
STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
TURNER, ALBURY CHARLES	Springdale, Glebe Villas, Hove.
UDNY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
UPTON, THOMAS HERBERT	66, Station Road, Horsham.
WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College Brighton.
WEST, SIDNEY ARTHUR HENRY ..	D Co., Kensington Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Horsham.
WEST, SIDNEY HERBERT	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hove.
WHEELER, PERCY HARRISKINE ..	Easebourne, Midhurst.

ASSOCIATES :

RIGG, HERBERT ADDINGTON, K.C. . .	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold.
WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ..	14, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.

COLONIAL FELLOWS :

BRADLEY, BENJAMIN	High Hurstwood, near Uckfield.
COUSIN, ROBERT	The Neuk, Danehill.

STUDENTS :

BROOKES, REGINALD LAING.. ..	Paddockhurst Estate Office, Worth.
BUSH, DENNIS GEORGE.. .. .	12, St. Swithin's Terrace, Lewes.
MORSE, ARTHUR PERCY	83, Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.
SEVERS, CHARLES COCHRANE.. ..	67, The Avenue, Lewes.

WARWICKSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD	Kirkstall, Kingsheath, Birmingham.
BAILEY, THOMAS HENRY	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
BARKER, CHARLES	292, Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
*BETTRIDGE, EDWARD	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
BETTRIDGE, JOHN C. L.	West View, Stratford Road, Shirley, near Birmingham.
BIGWOOD, ERNEST GUY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
BIGWOOD, ERNEST J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
*BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY.. ..	Dunchurch, Rugby.
BRAGGE, GEORGE STEPHENSON ..	13, Grove Avenue, Moseley, Birmingham.
COLLINS, LEONARD KEYTE.. .. .	1, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
CRAMPTON, ARTHUR WESLEY	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
DAWSON, GEORGE CROSBIE	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
DEER, EDWARD	Stratford-on-Avon.
EVANS, WALTER PEARSON	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE, CAPT. .	174, Soho Hill, Birmingham.
FAYERMAN, ALEC GEORGE PERCY, MAJOR	57, The Parade, Leamington.
FLOYD, ARTHUR NOEL	Messrs. Dixon & Floyd, 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, GERARD EDMUND.. .. .	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*FOWLER, RICHARD.. .. .	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
FOWLER, WILLIAM	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
*GILPIN-BROWN, WILLIAM DUNDAS	Wicksted, Blackdown, Leamington.

HARRIS, ARNOLD ELSMERE .. *..	117, Colmore Road, Birmingham.
HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield.
JONES, URWICK MEREDITH	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
KENWRICK, GEORGE	37, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
LAKIN-SMITH, ERNEST	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES ..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
*LUDLOW, BRIG.-GENERAL WALTER ROBERT, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, and Lovelace Hill, Solihull.
MATHEWS, LEWIS *OSLER, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
O'DONAHUE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS ..	Valuation Department, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
PAIN, GEORGE LLOYD	5, Vicarage Road, Leamington.
PEARSE, OCTAVIUS BURROUGHES..	Foxhill, Dyott Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
PINNEY, FREDERICK WYLDBORE DIGBY	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
PINSON, GILBERT	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
*RAIKES, COLONEL GEORGE WHITTINGTON	Woodville, Leamington.
RANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, Union Street, Coventry.
REES, DAN JOHN ARTHUR	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
SMITH, FRANK WILLIAM.. ..	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington.
SOUTHORN, CHARLES HERBERT ..	38, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
TALBOT, JOHN HENRY	10, Frederick Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
TAYLOR, FRANK GEOFFREY	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
TURNER, FRED WETHERELL	32, Coton End, Warwick.
TYPE, MARCUS OSWALD.. .. .	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
WELSH, HUGH.. .. .	1, Portland Place, Leamington Spa.
WHITLOCK, FRANCIS JOHN	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
*WILLMOT, JOHN	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARBLASTER, EDWARD ALBERT ..	99, Jockey Road, Sutton Coldfield,
ARCHER, HARRY BARTON	17, Poplar Crescent, Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry.
ASH, HORACE JAMES, A.R.I.B.A...	12, Market Place, Nuneaton.

ASHLEY, REGINALD WALKER.. ..	13, Bishop Street, Coventry.
AVERY, JOSEPH ALBERT	151, Minstead Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR, A.M.I.C.E.	Estville, Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.
BLOORE, HARRY GROSVENOR.. ..	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
BRAMELD, HENRY C. W.	86, Cannon Hill Road, Birmingham.
BRITTON, BERNARD CHARLES	Glendale, Vesey Road, Wylde Green, near Birmingham.
BURN-CALLANDER, CUTHBERT	Sherborne, Warwick.
CARNABY, HAMMOND RIDLEY	Goodrest, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
CLARKE, WILLIAM ERNEST	74, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
COALES, HERBERT WALLIS, CAPT., M.C.	Engineer's Office, Birmingham, and Tame and Rea' District Board, Erdington, Birmingham.
COULSON, ERIC JAMES	71, School Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
CURRALL, EDWARD PERCY	109, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
DEAKIN, FRANCIS HENRY	Fieldhead, Wesley Park Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
DEAN, WILLIAM	42, Radford Road, Coventry.
DRIVER, JOHN ROBERT FARRANT	5, Acacia Road, Leamington Spa.
ELKINGTON, CHRISTOPHER GARRETT	Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
FITCH, JOHN THOMAS.. ..	City Surveyor's Department, Council House, Birmingham.
FRANCIS, THOMAS JOHN PHILIP	Inland Revenue, 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
GLOVER, CECIL MILLER	Warwick Road, Olton.
GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER	The Bridge House, Warwick.
GREEN, FREDERICK SIDNEY	106, Taylor Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
HAYWARD, FRANK	3, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
HEDLEY, REGINALD THOMAS FENWICK	31A, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER.. ..	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton.
HOLBECH, NIGEL LAURENCE	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
HOWKINS, GILBERT	The Elms, Crick, Rugby.
JOHNSON, HERBERT THOMAS.. ..	Meersbrook, Elsee Road, Rugby.
MAMMATT, GERALD ARTHUR.. ..	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
MIDDLETON, ALAN EDWIN, CAPT.. ..	47, The Parade, Leamington Spa.
MILNE, JAMES LOGIE	Valuer's Office, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
NEALE, THOMAS ARCHIBALD.. ..	8, Church Avenue, Water Orton, Birmingham.
PAGE, ARTHUR REGINALD	Stretton, Hall Green, near Birmingham.
PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY	4, Hillaries Road, Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

PERKINS, JOSEPH	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
RALPHS, WALTER	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.
REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK ..	c/o Foster and Redfern, 7, Temple Row West, Birmingham.
RICHARDS, ROBERT HERBERT ..	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield.
RYLAND LORENCE	18, Ascot Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
SMITH, FREDERICK DUKES	221, Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
STARLEY, BERNARD	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry.
STEEDS, HERBERT EUSTACE .. .	c/o Couchman and Steeds, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
STOPHER, GEORGE	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
TAYLOR, ALFRED MOULTON	21, Church Hill, Leamington.
TAYLOR, LEONARD JOE	The Grange, Rowley Regis, Birmingham.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM THOMAS PERCY	Ivy Cottage, Warwick.
WICKENDEN, ARTHUR FRED.. ..	City Surveyor's (Building) Dept., Council House, Birmingham.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Coventry.
WOOD, HARRY GEORGE.. .. .	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
WOOLLASTON, THOMAS WILLIAM ..	51, Edgbaston Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.

ASSOCIATE :

WHESTON, WRAY	4, Eastnor Grove, Leamington Spa.
-----------------------	-----------------------------------

STUDENTS :

LEES, ERIC CHRISTOPHER LINGHAM	18, Jury Street, Warwick.
MATHEWS, OLIVER LEWIS	39, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
TURNER, GEORGE E.	Elmhurst, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.

WESTMORLAND.

(Cumberland and Westmorland Branch.)

FELLOWS :

FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.SC. (<i>Edin.</i>)	Estate Office, Sedgwick, near Kendal.
HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal.
HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE ..	St. Abbs, Kendal.
LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS ..	Carlton House, Botcherby, Carlisle.
*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ..	Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE.

GIBSON, WILLIAM GARNETT	The Bungalow, Windermere.
HARDY, ALAN	Grimeshill Estate Office, Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale.
JACKSON, EDWARD HENRY	Rearsby, Windermere.

STUDENT :

ROWLING, MAURICE	Beechwood, Kendal.
--------------------------	--------------------

WILTSHIRE (NORTHERN PART).

(Somerset, Gloucester, and North Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, M.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Bowood, Calne.
BISHOP, CHARLES	Regent Circus, Swindon.
BRINKWORTH, ROBERT EDWIN ..	Chippenham.
DAVIES, RHYS WILTSHIRE	37, Regent Circus, Swindon.
DAYKIN, HARRY	"Elmsley," Trowle, Trowbridge.
FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey.
HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT	10, High Street, Marlborough.
JEANS, MARK	Marlborough.
MARSHALL, LIONEL HASLER ..	Chippenham.
MUNDY, HERBERT	Manvers Street, Trowbridge.
PARKER, THE HON. CECIL THOMAS	The Grove, Corsham.

PINCKNEY, HENRY CHRISTOPHER ..	Wilts County Council, 7, Fore Street, Trowbridge.
PINEGAR, JAMES REGINALD	Burnham House, Malmesbury.
POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERNDEN	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough.
SMITH, CYRIL HERBERT.. ..	Chippenham.
WATKINS, ROBERT ARUNDEL ..	Castle Combe, Chippenham.
WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM..	"Trelawney," Avenue Road, Trowbridge.
YEATMAN-BIGGS, WILLIAM HUYSHE	28, Castle Street, Salisbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BANHAM, EDWARD LONGLEY.. ..	69, Wain-a-long Road, Salisbury.
BATEMAN, WILLIAM HERBERT, CAPT., M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	Bentley House, Calne.
CUTLER, FRANK SYDNEY	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Marlborough.
KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY.. ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge.
LEES, RANDLE BURLSLAM	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon.
PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER	Borough Surveyor's Office, Marlborough.
PUCKRIDGE, PERCIVAL MARTIN ..	Milton, Pewsey.
SNAILUM, WALTER WADMAN ..	Church Street, and Wingfield Road, Trowbridge.
STANLEY, GERALD	Sunny Croft, Trowbridge.
TURNBULL, ROBERT ERNEST.. ..	Wilton Estate Office, Salisbury.
WOODS, HENRY EDWARD ANZANI	23, High Street, Chippenham.

WILTSHIRE (SOUTHERN PART).
(Hampshire, Dorset, and South Wilts Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*GATER, CALEB WILLIAM	Salisbury.
PRATT, JERMYN HAROLD	Estate Office, St. Giles, Salisbury.
*RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED ..	St. Andrew's, Churchfield, Salisbury.
RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN ..	c/o Rawlence and Squarey, Salisbury.
RIGDEN, FRANCIS	Salisbury.

*SQUAREY, NEWELL WILLIAM PITTS	Bemerton, Salisbury.
*WATERS, EDWARD	The Canal, Salisbury.
*WOOLLEY, JOHN TURTON	The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, RICHARD MELSOME ..	Salisbury.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

DAVENPORT, GILBERT CAPELL ..	Damerham, Salisbury.
ELLIS, THOMAS GWYNNE	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster.
FULLFORD, CHARLES GEORGE ..	5, Millbrook, Salisbury.
HALE, FRANCIS EDWARD	52, Fisherton Street, Salisbury.
HAYWARD, JOSEPH	Chitterne House, Codford, S.O.
LAVINGTON, THOMAS HENRY RUSS	"Watersmeet" Training School, Harnham, Salisbury.
MILES, HANNAM EDWARD	Slades, East Knoyle, Salisbury.
MOODY, HERBERT LINE	72, Belle Vue Road, Salisbury.
WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
WOOLLEY, JOHN STANLEY	New Sarum House, Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Warwick and Worcester Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.SC. (<i>Edin.</i>)	Link Elm, Malvern Link.
BLOOMER, JOSIAH	19, Priory Street, Dudley.
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE ARTHUR RADDON	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge.
CRISP, GEORGE FREDERICK	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Victoria Road, Malvern.
EDMONDS, JOHN NITCHELL	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells, and Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge.
GROVE, ALBERT	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge.
JOHNSON, CLIFFORD NOEL	19, Priory Street, Dudley.
JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.

LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM	Valuer's Office, 3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	The Land House, Arley, near Bewdley.
MILLS, DANIEL	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS ..	43, High Street, Worcester.
PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley.
RIGHTON, EDWARD GRANTHAM ..	High Street, Evesham.
STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.
WALL, JOHN ERNEST	Oakworth Villa, St. Andrew's Road, Malvern.
*WYLEY, HENRY JAMES	13, Ombersley Road, Droitwich.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BARRATT, HARRY	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge.
BUCK, EDWARD MARTIN	The Stalls, Worcester.
BURFORD, JAMES ALFRED HEATH	Surveyor's Office, Bromsgrove.
CHARLES, MICHAEL THOMAS ..	Orchardside, Malvern Link.
DALLEY, REGINALD ARTHUR ..	The Cedars, Kidderminster.
EDWARDS, GEORGE FRANK	Estate Office, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester.
GARDNER, OSMOND	Hadley, Shrubbery Avenue, Worcester.
HEPPEL, FRANCIS HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	74, St. Dunstan's Crescent, Battenhall, Worcester.
HUGHES, ALFRED	11, Victoria Terrace, Dudley.
MURRAY, LAWRENCE JOSEPH ..	c/o Superintending Valuer, Victoria Road, Great Malvern.
PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD	Besford Bridge, Pershore.
ROBINSON, BENJAMIN GRANT ..	16, Beale Street, Stourbridge, Worcester.
SHUTTLEWORTH-KING, CHARLES	
JOHN	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
TURNER, VINCENT	Town Hall, Dudley.
WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL	
FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge.
WEBB, ROLAND DRURY	59, Flag Meadow Walk, Worcester.
WHEELER, HERBERT HARRY ..	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
WOOD, JOHN LIONEL	Ingleside, Ombersley Road, Worcester.

ASSOCIATES :

BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK, O.B.E.	The Cottage, Bromsgrove.
BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS, C.B.E. ..	Shire Hall, Worcester.

STUDENT :

DANN, HERBERT	Parkfield, Stourbridge.
-----------------------	-------------------------

YORKSHIRE.

(Yorkshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G.	..	Whitley House, Malton.
ALLISON, HERBERT WILLIAM	..	6, Albion Street, Hull.
ALMOND, WILLIAM JOHN	..	6, Albion Street, Hull.
AMBLER, SYDNEY WOOD	..	Estate Office, Sandbeck Park, Rotherham.
ARMSTRONG, ALBERT LESLIE	..	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
BAILEY, LOUIS HEWITT	..	4, Eaton Road, Ilkley.
BALDEN, WILLIAM REGINALD	..	Bywell, Leeds Road, Dewsbury.
BILLINGHAM, JOHN ALFRED LAW- RENCE, MAJOR	..	R.E. Offices, York.
BILSON, JOHN, F.R.I.B.A.	..	23, Parliament Street, Hull.
BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT	..	The White Building, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield.
BROADBENT, WILLIAM	..	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN	..	Todmorden.
BRODRICK, FREDERICK STEAD	..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
BROSTER, ROBERT BUCK	..	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street, Keighley.
BURMAN, WILLIAM	..	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
BUTLER, CHARLES	..	18, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
BYRON, EDMUND MOORE	..	c/o E. S. Cox, Esq., Beechlands, York.
CHILDE, HENRY SLADE	..	Wakefield.
CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	..	Charlcot, Bedale.
CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAM	..	Guisborough.
COSTELLO, JOSEPH	..	43, Westbourne Grove, Middlesbrough.
COVERDALE, HENRY	..	The Duke of Norfolk's Estate Office, Sheffield.
COX, ARTHUR LAURENCE, A.M.I.C.E., M.S.A.	..	45, Darley Street, Bradford.
*COX, EDWARD SAMUEL	..	3, New Street, York.
CRABTREE, PERCY	..	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
DEMETRIADI, THOMAS MARSDEN	..	Valuation Office, 32, John William Street, Huddersfield.
DENTON, WILLIAM	..	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Shef- field.
DOUGLAS, ARTHUR HUGH	..	Eden House, Malton.
DUNN, EDWARD JONATHAN	..	Valuation Office, Midland Bank Cham- bers, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
ECKERSLEY, FRANK	..	9, Kenilworth Avenue, Harrogate.
EMBLETON, HENRY CAWOOD	..	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

EVANS, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	New Walk, Beverley.
*FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds.
FENWICK, CHARLES RICHARD, M.I.C.E.	26, Park Row, Leeds.
FORBES, CHARLES MANSFELDT	14, New Street, York.
FOWLER, FREDERICK	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
FOWLER, REGINALD WILLIAM	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
*FOX, CHARLES EDWARD	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
*FOX, CHARLES JAMES	7, Rawson Street, Halifax.
GALLETLY, WILLIAM HALDANE	3, Castle Road, Sandal, Wakefield.
GELDER, SIR WILLIAM ALFRED, F.R.I.B.A.	120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
*GOTT, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Superintending Valuer, Manor Row, Bradford.
*GOTT, FRANK	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
GOTT, RALPH EDGAR	SteePhill House, Emm Lane, Bradford.
GREAVES, PERCY CHRISTIAN	Wakefield.
HALE, HARRY BARNES	Ian House, Scotland Lane, Horsforth.
*HANSON, JOHN HENRY, M.I.C.E. . .	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.
HARLAND, HENRY CHAPMAN	Furness Estate Office, Grantley, Ripon.
HEATH, JOHN LIONEL	7, Clifford Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.
HEBBLETHWAITE, LOUIS	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull.
HEPWORTH, HERBERT RAIKES, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyors' Office, Wakefield.
HEWITT, FRANK	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
HOLLIS, ARTHUR	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.
HOLMES, EDWARD	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.
*HORSFALL, RICHARD EDGAR	22A, Commercial Street, Halifax.
HOWE, THOMAS THORNTON	Olive Mount, Bramley Hill, Kirkstall.
KAYE, HERBERT	25, Westfield Grove, Wakefield.
KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT	21, Burton Crescent, Headingley, Leeds.
LOFTHOUSE, ALBERT WILSON	Woodcrott, Marton, S.O., and 129, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
LYNAM, WILLIAM THOMAS, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Cudworth, near Barnsley.
MARSHALL, PETER	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
*MASSIE, FRANK, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefield.
METCALFE, WILLIAM	Kellingley, Knottingley.
MORLEY, ERIC, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Park Drive, Bradford.
NEILL, JAMES NEILL	38, Park Row, Leeds.
PEIRSON, GEORGE BRODRICK	Baldersby, Ripon.
PETCH, JOHN STONEHOUSE	Estate Office, Wentworth Castle, Barnsley.
POPPLER, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby.

*RENTON, GEORGE	3, Princes Square, Harrogate.
RHODES, CHARLES EDWARD .. .	Rotherham.
RHODES, HENRY	Lane End House, Rotherham.
RICHARDSON, JOHN STOCKS.. .	Estate Office, Methley, Leeds.
ST. JOHN, LOUIS FREDERICK, CAPT.	176, Anlaby Road, Hull.
SANDFORD, CHARLES SIDNEY .. .	St. James Street, Sheffield.
SHAW, CHARLES WILLIAM .. .	Church Street Chambers, Dewsbury.
*SILCOCK, EDWARD JOHN, M.I.C.E..	10, Park Row, Leeds.
SMITH, ARTHUR TELFORD .. .	15, Cheapside, Bradford.
STEVENS, JOHN JAMES	39, Hilton Road, Leeds.
STEVENS, WILMOT DRIFFIELD .. .	Nunthorpe, S.O.
STEVENSON, ARTHUR GAVIN.. .	Estate Agent, North Eastern Rly., York.
SUTCLIFFE, JAMES HENRY .. .	"Carrfield," Suddenham S.O.
SUTHERS, JAMES	Union Offices, Hull Street, Todmorden.
SYKES, WILFRED ELSWORTH.. .	The Fuchsias, Cottingham, E. Yorks.
THORP, ROBERT HAYTON .. .	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
TINKER, HAROLD	23, John William Street, Huddersfield.
TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E. ..	County Buildings, Hull.
WALLER, HORACE	Valuation Offices, Inland Revenue, Mid- land Bank Buildings, Middlesbrough.
WALSH, JOSEPH FREDERICK .. .	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
WATSON, HERBERT JOHN .. .	6, Lendal, York.
WATSON, JOHN.. .. .	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
WATSON, JOHN	District Valuer's Office, 20, South Parade, Doncaster.
WEATHERHEAD, DAVID WILKINSON	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley.
WEATHERILL, GEORGE FORD .. .	Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
*WELLSTED, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Waterloo Chambers, Hull.
WEST, ARTHUR SMITH.. .. .	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate.
WHELDON, MARTIN LOWISH .. .	5, Coney Street, York.
WHIPP, THOMAS WILLIAM .. .	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
WHITE, SAMUEL CYRIL	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD .. .	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.
WOOD, JOHN EDWARD	District Valuer, Greek Street Chambers, Park Row, Leeds.
WORMLEIGHTON, BERNARD JOSEPH	Town Hall, Loftus.
YOUNG, JAMES.. .. .	62, Market Street, Bradford.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AINLEY, ERIC EDWIN	15, Colwyn Street, Marsh, Huddersfield.
ALDEN, JOHN HENRY	Woodmansey, Beverley.
ANNAKIN, ARTHUR BERTIE.. ..	Cave Holme, West Royd Crescent, Halifax.

ARCHER, HAROLD DE BYRLAY ..	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
ATKINSON, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	The Mount, Kirkgate, Knaresborough.
BAKER, ERNEST SAMUEL	County Bank Chambers, Middlesbrough.
BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY	Lowfield, Woodkirk, Dewsbury.
BARRETT, ALLAN	93, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
BEEVER, ROWLAND	13, The Boulevard, Hull.
BELLAMY, HARRY	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harrogate.
BLACK, ERNEST	24, Chestnut Avenue, Crossgates, near Leeds.
BLAIR-IMRIE, HEW	Olympia Agricultural and Pure Stock Farms, Ltd., Selby.
BOORD, WALTER BERTRAM	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge.
BOOTH, HERBERT	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
BOWES, CHARLES	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough.
BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV	Borough Surveyor's Office, Bridlington.
BRAY, EDWIN	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.
BUTTERFIELD, HENRY AMBLER ..	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley.
CHAMBERS, JOHN FRANCIS	4, Belgravia, Goole.
CHAMPION, WILLIAM HALL	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
CHANT, ARTHUR GUY	21, North Bar Without, Beverley.
CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE AUSTIN	7, Springfield Terrace, Loftus.
COOKE-YARBOROUGH, ORFEUR FREDERIC	Frickley, Doncaster.
COX, WILLIAM DOUGLAS	42, Southfield Road, Middlesbrough.
DEAN, SAM	Council Offices, Hipperholme, Halifax.
DEWHIRST, CHARLES LESLIE	22, West Cliff Grove, Harrogate.
DOCKSEY, SYDNEY BATEMAN	175, Highgate, Heaton, Bradford.
DODDS, PERCY	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, York.
DOUGLAS, NORMAN	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Mid- dlesbrough.
DYER, FREDERICK	24, St. Olave's Road, York.
EDWARDS, EUSTACE HERBERT	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford.
EXLEY-FISHER, THOMAS	Glenroyd, Dymond Road, Heckmond- wike.
FAWCETT, KENNETH MORTIMER	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
FENTON, FRANK	33, Waverley Terrace, Bradford.
FERREY, GERALD COLSTON	32, St. Paul's Square, York.
FIELDING, ARTHUR EDWARD BRUCE	Littlethorpe Manor, Ripon.
FIRTH, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M.I.C.E.	5, Shaftesbury Avenue, Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.
FORRESTER, WILLIAM	Red Lea, Roman Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
FOX, CHARLES HORACE, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	Heathleigh, Halifax.
GARBUTT, HARRY CHARLES, M.C. . .	Walworth, Westwood Avenue, Middles- brough.
GOODALL, ERIC WILLIAM ALDRICH	St. David's, Harrogate.

GREENOUGH, HARRY	74, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Bradford.
GREENWOOD, JOSEPH	20, Queen's Road, Keighley.
HALL, HAROLD LONDESBOROUGH..	Studholme, Healey, Batley.
HAMMOND, EDMUND BLAND.. ..	66, St. Mary's Road, Manningham, Bradford.
HAMMOND, JOHN BERNARD.. ..	9, Norville Terrace, Headingley Lane, Leeds.
HARRISON, NORMAN SIMONS.. ..	Hurn Lodge, Beverley.
HAWES, FREDERICK KIRK	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffield.
HEBBLETHWAITE, CHARLES HENRY	41, Commercial Street, Halifax.
HEDLEY, THEODORE FENWICK ..	138, The Mount, York.
HEPPER, EDWARD RAYMOND ..	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
HIRST, WILLIAM FREDERICK ..	Claremont, Rothwell, near Leeds.
HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
HOLMES, EDWARD MARSHALL, CAPT., M.C.	Sharrow Bank, Sheffield.
HOPPER, GEORGE	45, Royal Avenue, Scarborough.
HOULDSWORTH, AUSTIN FRANK ..	20, Savile Street, Hull.
HOWE, CLARENCE SHAW THORNTON	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
HOYLE, HENRY ARMITAGE	Fairfield House, Grange Avenue, Birkby, Huddersfield.
HUDSON, JAMES ALEXANDER ..	Hill Top House, Wetherby.
HUMPHRIES, JOHN BUCKLE	368, Great Horton Road, Bradford.
HUNT, ORLANDO WILLIAM	Winterfield, Bedale.
HUTSON, EWART GREY	Dresden House, Victoria Road, Broom- hall Park, Sheffield.
INGHAM, ARTHUR	Rockcliffe, Hebden Bridge.
INGHAM, WALTER	County Hall, Beverley.
INGLEBY, ERNEST JAMES, N.D.A..	Lark Hill, King's Road, Ilkley.
JACKSON, THOMAS HORNSBY.. ..	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth, Leeds.
JACKSON, WILLIAM MARTIN.. ..	Normandale, Bradford Road, Wakefield.
JENKINS, CEDRIC	Hazlemount, Rotherham.
JOHNSON, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	District Valuer's Office, 23, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
JOWETT, HENRY SAVILE.. .. .	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
KENYON, HAROLD DUMELLO	7, De Grey Street, York.
KING, PERCY JAMES CHURCH ..	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
LEDGARD, JOHN BROOKE	The Manor House, Thorner, Leeds.
LEEDHAM, MORRIS	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, near Halifax.
LORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 20, South Parade, Doncaster.
LUNN, ALGERNON PERCY	Wentbridge, Pontefract.
LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN, A.M.I.C.E.	County Hall, Northallerton.

MADDOCK, GEORGE.. . . .	c/o J. F. Walsh, 10, Harrison Road, Halifax.
MALLINSON, CHARLES HERBERT ..	Market Place, Huddersfield.
MARRIOTT, WILLIAM MASON.. . .	Hopton Grange, Mirfield.
MARSHALL, GEORGE ERNEST .. .	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley.
MAUGHAN, JOHN	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middle- ham, S.O.
MELLOR, JOHN FRANCIS SHAW ..	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster.
MEYSEY-THOMPSON, ALGAR DE C. C.	Nunthorpe Court, York
MORLEY, RICHARD	8, Oakdale Road, Sheffield.
MORRIS, HUBERT LLOYD	9, Leopold Street, Sheffield.
MORWOOD, ARTHUR	31, St. Mary's Road, Doncaster.
MUMFORD, FRANK SEPTIMUS .. .	Belmont, Lawn Avenue, Doncaster.
MUSGRAVE, HAROLD	Higham, Stockton Lane, York.
NEAL, WALTER BOUGHTON .. .	Inland Revenue (C District), 4, Howard Street, Sheffield.
ODDY, JOSEPH RONALD RIDLEY..	12, Victoria Avenue, Shipley.
OSBORN, GEORGE	Oak Hill House, Parker's Road, Sheffield.
PAGE, JOSEPH	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armley, Leeds.
PALMOUR, FREDERICK JOHN CLIFFORD	71, New North Road, Huddersfield.
PASCOE, HERBERT	Sandon House, Duke of York Street, Wakefield.
PETTINGALE, CHARLES EDWARD ..	c/o Surveyor of Taxes, Wakefield. -
PHILLIPS, CUTHBERT EMRYS VAUGHANS	4, Headingley Terrace, Leeds.
PRIESTMAN, ALFRED TUKE .. .	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford.
RAMSDEN, GEORGE.. . . .	10, Haigh Avenue, Rothwell Haigh, Leeds.
RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ..	Surveyor's Office, Imperial Buildings, Rotherham.
RENTON, THEODORE ROLANDE VICTOR	Tenter Lodge, Knaresborough, and 3, Prince's Square, Harrogate.
RICHARDSON, GEORGE	74, Southfield Road Middlesbrough.
RICKARDS, CLEMENT ARCHBOLD ROSS	30, Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds.
RIDDLE, WILFRID PATTERSON ..	Guildhall, Hull.
SCHOFIELD, ALFRED	Wheatley Hall, Doncaster.
SHARP, HERBERT FIRTH.. . . .	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
SHAW, ARTHUR	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield.
SILCOCK, EDWARD HEWSON.. . .	10, Park Row, Leeds.
SIMMONS, GEORGE HERBERT.. . .	10, High Street, Doncaster.
SINGLETON, JAMES NEIL	21, Royal Avenue, Scarborough.
SISSONS, WILLIAM WYRILL .. .	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leeds
SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE ..	Hove Edge, Lightcliffe.
SMITH, ARTHUR WILFRID LUCIUS	The Old Residence, Ripon.

SMITH, HARRY.. .. .	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley.
SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradford.
STEVENS, ROLAND HONYEL	39, Hilton Road, Leeds.
STOREY, JOHN RAWLINSON	110, Haxby Road, York.
SUGDEN, ALBERT JOWETT	Architects' Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
TACK, ARTHUR WILLIAM	68, Damems Road, Keighley.
TATE, HENRY TINDALL	County Hall, Beverley.
TERRY, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York.
THOMPSON, CLAUDE WILLIAM GEORGE HUGH	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
THOMPSON, THOMAS ERRINGTON ..	Estate Office, Swarcliffe, Birstwith.
THOMPSON, THOMAS, JUN. ..	Red House, Methley, near Leeds.
THOMSON, GEORGE	Chapelthorpe, Wakefield.
TYMMS, DOUGLAS JAMES	Woodroyd, Nob Lane, Shipley.
WADE, HENRY.. .. .	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley.
WADE, WILLIAM BERTRAM	The Hawthorns, Garforth, near Leeds.
WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES	27, Dover Street, Hull.
WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT	78, Cardigan Road, Leeds.
WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY.. ..	26, East Parade, Leeds.
WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, York.
WALL, IRVING	Ivydene, New North Road, Huddersfield.
WATSON, NOEL BRADY.. ..	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull.
WHITELEY, ROBERT HENRY.. ..	Whitwood Hall, Normanton.
WHITTINGHAM, ROBERT CECIL ..	2, Zetland Terrace, Norton, Malton.
WIGHTMAN, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK	2, Savile Terrace, Stanley Road, Wake- field.
WILKINS, EUSTACE HARRY	4, Normanby Terrace, Whitby.
WILKINSON, FRED	162, Long Lee, Keighley.
WILSON, BERTRAM	Lyndhurst, Tadcaster.
WILSON, GERALD HERBERT	Walton Lodge, Pannal, near Leeds.
WRIGHT, CHARLES ERNEST	265, Manningham Lane, Bradford.
YATES, JOHN	166, King's Road, Harrogate.

STUDENTS :

BOOTH, HAROLD ARMGILL	Ainthorp, Danby, Grosmont, S.O.
CUNDY, THOMAS JAMES.. ..	The Gables, Wakefield.
HOLMES, JOHN STANLEY GARTSIDE	Southfield, Ossett.

WALES (NORTH).

Containing the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flintshire,
and Merionethshire.

(Wales (North) Branch.)

FELLOWS :

BIRCH, RICHARD ELWYN, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Brynasaph, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
BOWEN-JONES, WILLIAM THOMAS..	Cae Synamon, Carnarvon.
CRAGG, GEORGE EDWIN.. .. .	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
DYKINS, PHILIP LLEWELYN	Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire.
EVANS, DAVID.. .. .	Valuer's Office, 10 & 12, Market Street, Carnarvon.
EVANS, SAMUEL	County Offices, Mold, Flintshire.
JONES, EDWARD LLÖYD.. .. .	Plas-Isa, Rhosymedre, Ruabon, Denbighshire.
*JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey.
MACNICOLL, DOUGLAS HENRY ..	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
MORE, WILLIAM HENRY.. .. .	Crown Lodge, Harlech.
*PICKERING, WILLIAM CLOVES ..	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
*PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.
ROBERTS, JOHN, N.D.A.	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
YALE, GEORGE FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM	Estate Office, Pwllheli.
WILLIAMS, DAVID JOHN	Ty Newydd, Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

APTHOMAS, ROBERT TIBBOT KERRIS	Fronheulog, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
BARLASS, THOMAS	12, Market Street, Carnarvon.
BELAM, RONALD HENRY	Maes y pyllan, Llanddoget, near Llanrwst, Denbighshire.
EVANS, EDWARD ARTHUR, B.S.C., A.M.I.C.E.	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
GREGORY, DOUGLAS.. .. .	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colwyn Bay.
HUGHES, WILLIAM DONNE PRICE..	Metropolitan Bank, Mostyn Street, Llanudno.
HUGHES, WILLIAM PARRY	Bodlondeb, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
JONES, DAN IVOR	Voelgaer, Denbigh.

JONES, EVAN ROBERT PULESTON..	Stanwick, Fairbourne, Merioneth.
JONES, OSCAR WYNNE	Moelydon, South Beach, Pwllheli.
JONES, ROLAND THOMAS	Glanafon, Meñai Bridge, Anglesey.
MORE, JOHN NOVIS.. .. .	Crown Lodge, Harlech.
OWEN, HENRY THOMAS.. ..	2, Gelert Street, Carnarvon.
OWEN, THOMAS	"Meddiant," Conway.
PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham.
PARKER, ROBERT, CAPT., M.C. ..	Mostyn Estate Office, Llandudno.
PARRY, DAVID MORRIS	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli.
PIERCE, THOMAS HARLE.. ..	12, Tertyn Terrace, Port Dinorwic.
PRICE, GEORGE STANLEY	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay.
WHITTINGHAM, LEWIS STUART ..	Killarney, Buttertton Road, Rhyl.
WILLIAMS, MORRIS HUGHES.. ..	26, Segontium Road, South Carnarvon.

WALES (MID).

Containing the Counties of Montgomery and Radnor.

(Salop, Hereford, and Mid-Wales Branch.)

FELLOWS :

*ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ..	Estate Office, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
EDMONDS, JOHN	Estate Office, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
GRANT, JAMES.. .. .	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
MORRIS, EDWARD HENRY.. ..	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
OWEN, WILLIAM SCOTT	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomery- shire.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS ..	Mansion House, 24, Severn Street, Welsh- pool.
MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH ..	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.

WALES (SOUTH).

Containing the Counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen,
Glamorgan, and Pembroke.

(Wales (South) and Monmouthshire Branch.)

FELLOWS :

ARNOLD, WILLIAM RICHARD	Victoria Chambers, 7 & 8, Oxford Street, Swansea.
BLOSSE, HENRY LYNCH	Worcester Chambers, Swansea.
BRAY, JOHN SANDERS	R.F.A. Drill Hall, Dumfries Place, Cardiff.
BROWN, WESTGARTH FORSTER ..	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
CHAPMAN, CHARLES ALBERT ..	101, Connaught Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
*CORBETT, EDWIN WORTLEY MONTAGU	Bute Estate Office, Castle Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff.
DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells.
DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	33, Park Place, Cardiff.
*DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire.
DAVIES, JOHN SIMON	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend.
DICKSON, ALFRED ERIC, CAPT. ..	Depot, The Welsh Regiment, The Barracks, Cardiff.
DRUMMOND, FRANCIS DUDLEY W., COL.	Carmarthen.
EVANS, ARTHUR OWEN	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Haven.
EVANS, BENJAMIN EDWARD	42, Stepney Street, Llanelly.
FORESTIER - WALKER, CHARLES EVELYN	31, Charles Street, Cardiff.
FRANCIS, JOHN	The Mount, Carmarthen.
FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS	Penmyarth, Crickhowell.
GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmar- thenshire.
GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	Uplands, Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
HERN, SAMUEL	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
HEWS, THOMAS GREENSLADE ..	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glam.
HINCHSLIFF, EDWARD ROBERT ..	Urban District Council Office, Barry.
JENKINS, CHARLES HERBERT BLEWITT	19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
JENKINS, HAROLD JOHN	4, College Street, Swansea.
JENKINS, WILLIAM DAVID	Housing Architect, Town Hall, Aberdare.
LEE, JOHN PINCKE	Dyffryn, Neath.
*LEEDER, ERNEST HOLTHAM ..	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea.

LLEWELLYN, GEORGE ERNEST ..	Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glam.
MORRIS-DAVIES, JAMES GEORGE ..	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Bridge S.O., Cardiganshire.
OSMOND-SMITH, FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
OWEN, THOMAS HENRY RULE ..	High Street, Haverfordwest, Pembroke- shire.
OWEN, THOMAS RULE	High Street, Haverfordwest, Pembroke- shire.
PARRY, JOHN OWEN	61, College Street, Ammanford.
PASCOE, JOHN BARRON	5, Richmond Road, Swansea, and Cardi- gan Chambers, 6, College Street, Swansea.
PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	Royal Agricultura College, Cirencester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED, M.B.E.	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN ..	7, Brinfield Road, Mumbles, near Swansea.
PUGH-JONES, DAVID	County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff, and Colchester Avenue, Cardiff.
RANDALL, JOHN MORGAN	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgend, Glam.
RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Frondeg, Langland, Swansea.
REES, ROBERT THOMAS	Glandare, Aberdare, Glam.
ROBERTS, JOHN HUBERT, CAPT. . .	61, Wind Street, Swansea.
SEEL, ROBERT HAROLD	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff.
THOMAS, ARTHUR LLOYD	23, Gelliwastad Road, Pontypridd.
*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff.
THOMAS, ROBERT ROGERS	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
WALES, HENRY T.	Prudential Chambers, Castle Street, Swansea.
WARE, WILLIAM	6, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.
WEBB, CLARENCE ALBERT	110, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, near Cardiff.
WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ..	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH	9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

ARTHUR, THOMAS BEVAN	54, King Street, Carmarthen.
BENNETT, ARTHUR JOHN	15, St. Helen's Crescent, Swansea.
BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM	8, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
BOSTON, WILLIAM THOMAS	Rock House, Porthcawl, Glam.
BROAD, FREDERIC ARTHUR	3, Prospect Place, Swansea.

BROADHEAD, CHARLES ALFRED ..	7, Bernard Street, Uplands, Swansea.
BRYANS, MAURICE EDWARD ..	St. John's Vicarage, Builth.
CLARK, PHILIP LOCKHART ..	9, Palace Avenue, Llandaff, Cardiff.
CLARKE, THOMAS GUY ..	48, Cardiff Road, Llandaff.
COX, FREDERICK TRUSCOTT ..	Springfield, Aberavon, Port Talbot, Glam.
DAVID, GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVID, LEWIS WOOLLEY, B.A. (<i>Cantab.</i>)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
DAVIES, BENJAMIN PRICE ..	Bryn Awel, Ystrad Mynach, near Cardiff.
DAVIES, DAVID WALTER ..	Goyallt, Llangeitho, Cardiganshire.
DAVIES, HERBERT BYRON ..	Paris House, West Street, Fishguard.
DAVIES, JOHN LLEWELLYN ..	Town Planning Dept., Council Offices, Barry, Glam.
DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM SATTERLEY HUMPHREYS	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
DAVIS, FRANCIS ROBERT EDWARD	R.N. Airship Station, Milton, Pembroke.
DAVISON, PERCY ..	Estate Office, Wenvoe, near Cardiff.
DOCHERTY, JOHN, JUN..	The Grange, Pontypridd.
EDWARDS, SPENCER ..	160, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
EVANS, DAVID..	Fairlea, Loveden Road, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.
EVANS, HENRY MONTAGUE ..	City Engineer's Department, City Hall, Cardiff.
EVANS, JOHN EDGAR VAUGHAN ..	29, Murray Street, Llanelly.
EVANS, JOHN WILLIAMS PERCIVAL	4, Brynmawr Terrace, The Watton, Brecon.
EVANS, SAMUEL BOWLIE..	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea.
FORDER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Maesyffnan, Glyn Neath, Glam.
FORREST, WILLIAM..	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
FOSTER, RICHARD FRANCIS ..	Northcliffe, Hakin, Milford Haven.
GRIFFITHS, EDGAR REES ..	Nicholaston, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Swansea.
HARPUR, FRED..	197, Severn Road, Cardiff.
HEAVEN, FRANK HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glam.
HELLIER, STANLEY JOHN, CAPT...	Surveyor's Dept., Municipal Offices, Aberavon.
HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS ..	Penllyn Castle, Cowbridge, R.S.O.
HOOPER, STANLEY ..	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea.
HOPLEY, SYDNEY FRANK ..	Borough Engineer's Dept., Swansea.
HUGHES, WILLIAM EDWYN ..	Valuation Office, 7, King Street, Car- marthen.
HUMPHREYS, REGINALD ..	Hazelhurst, Neath Road, Maesteg, Glam.

JAMES, JOEL JENKINS	Pantyphillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshire.
JAMES, W. ROWLAND	6, Nott Square, Carmarthen.
JENKINS, ALBERT HENRY HOPKIN	Blackmill, near Bridgend, Glam.
JENKINS, REGINALD ARTHUR	
BLEWITT	4, College Street, Swansea.
JEWELL, ARTHUR EDWARD	National Oil Refineries, Ltd., Neath, Glam.
JONES, DAVID LLEWELLYN	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
JONES, RICHARD LEWIS.. .. .	Penwenallt, Newcastle Emlyn.
JONES, ROBERT JOHN	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
JONES, STANLEY WARREN	South Prospect, Terrace Road, Swansea.
LEWIS, ORPHEUS WILLIAM HENRY, M.B.E.	St. Maur, Hawthorn Avenue, Swansea.
LLOYD, CYRIL HERBERT POWELL	45, Merthyrmaur Road, Bridgend, Glam.
LOVELUCK, EDWARD	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan- shire.
MORGAN, DAVID EDGAR	Glyn Tawe, Vicarage Road, Morriston, Glam.
MORGAN, IVOR WALTER	1, Wellington Place, Brecon.
MOWBRAY, CLYDE BERNARD	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
NICHOLLS, CHARLES WILLIAM	29, Bryn-y-mor Crescent, Swansea.
PALMER, ROBERT SIDNEY	8, Chaddeley Terrace, Swansea.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM NEWTON.. ..	Croft Cottage, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire.
PINKHAM, COURTENAY SHORT	Yniswern, Mumbles, Swansea.
PRICE, THOMAS GEORGE.. .. .	Black Lion, Cross Hands, Llanelly.
PROSSER, ROGER, B.SC.	Bronwydd, Alexandra Road, Brecon.
PUNTER, PERCIVAL ALAN	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
REES, ERNEST JOHN	104, London Road, Neath.
REES, MORGAN.. .. .	Penydre House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
RICHARDS, JOHN SYDENHAM	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
ROBERTS, EDWARD THOMAS	Llanfair Buildings, St. Mary Street, Swansea.
RODERICK, BENJAMIN	Ashbrook House, Aberdare.
RODERICK, WILLIAM DAVID.. ..	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
ROGERS, JOHN	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly.
SAMUEL, RONALD ASTLEY	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea, Glam.
SAMUEL, WILLIAM WILFRID.. ..	10, Gwdyr Crescent, Swansea.
SMITH, EDWIN, A.R.I.B.A.	26, London Road, Neath.
SYMONS, CECIL FREDERICK	Y.M.C.A., St. Helen's Road, Swansea.
TAYLOR, FREDERICK HALE	4, Osborne Terrace, Brynmill, Swansea.
TAYLOR, HAROLD TOM	15, Windsor Tee, Uplands, Swansea.
TEASDALE, GEORGE WILLIAM	Skeena, Park Drive, Swansea.
THOMAS, ARTHUR JOHN.. .. .	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
THOMAS, JOHN RODERICK	County Surveyor's Dept., Shire Hall, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.
THOMAS, THOMAS DAVID.. .. .	182, High Street, Treorchy, Rhondda. Glam.

WALKER, JOHN WILLIS	Oaklands, Efail-Isaf, near Pontypridd.
WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig.
WATKINS, JOHN OLIVER	Siddall House, Alexandra Road, Swansea.
WATTS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER.. ..	West House, Cowbridge, Glam.
WHITE, TALIESYN GWYN, CAPT., M.C.	Caecerrig, Pontardulais, Glam.
WILLIAMS, DANIEL SMITH	6, Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
WILLIAMS, HOWARD	Westbury, Plasterton Avenue, Cardiff.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS VICTOR	Byfield, Clydach, Swansea Valley.
WOOSNAM, RALPH WILLIAM	Ceffnllysgwynne, Builth-Wells, Brecon- shire.
YEO, WILLIAM HENRY	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

STUDENT :

REES, DAVID WATKIN.. .. .	Bodlondeb, Pennybank, Ammanford.
---------------------------	----------------------------------

SCOTTISH BRANCH.

FELLOWS :

ADAM, THOMAS.. .. .	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
ADDIE, ROBERT	97, Crown Street, Aberdeen.
AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM.. .. .	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lock- erbie, Dumfriesshire.
ALLAN, ROBERT	Halfway House, Whitburn.
ANDERSON, JOHN	20, York Place, Edinburgh.
ANDERSON, ROBERT.. .. .	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
BARR, JAMES	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
BAXTER, JOHN.. .. .	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
BEATTIE, GEORGE LENNOX	5, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh.
BELL, ANDREW WALKER.. .. .	3, Braidburn Crescent, Edinburgh.
BINNIE, THOMAS	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
BLAIR, ALEXANDER.. .. .	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
BLAIR, THOMAS	Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, Haddington- shire.
BROWN, CHARLES	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
BROWN, FRANCIS DANIEL	65, Bath Street, Glasgow.
BROWN, JAMES.. .. .	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

BROWN, WILLIAM	63, John Street, Glasgow.
BRYDEN, CHARLES JOHN BAXTER..	Afton, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
BURNET, FRANK	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
CAMERON, ANGUS	Seafield Estates Office, Elgin.
CANCH, THOMAS RICHARD	3, Greenbank Crescent, Morningside, Edinburgh.
COLES, WALTER GEORGE.. .. .	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
CONNOR, GEORGE HARRY ADAMS	Estates Office, Longniddry, Haddington- shire.
CONSTABLE, GEORGE WILLIAM ..	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen.
CRAWFORD, ANDREW RENNIE, Lic.R.I.B.A.	65, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT	65, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.
CURRIE, ARTHUR LORIMER	192, Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow.
DAKERS, EDWARD JOHN WILLIAM	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, Ayr.
DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshire.
*DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Mid- lothian.
DAVIE, ALEXANDER.. .. .	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
DAWSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER ..	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
DYKE, BERNARD FRANK	Director of Works Dept., H. M. Dock- yard, Rosyth, N.B.
FAULDS, WILLIAM CLARK	133, Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow.
FRASER, GEORGE JOHN JAMES HAMILTON GORDON	Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell.
FRASER, WILLIAM	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
FREW, DAVID LANDALE	45, Hope Street, Glasgow.
FREW, GORDON THOMSON	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
GEDDES, CHARLES DAVID	21, Young Street, Edinburgh.
GEMMELL, JOHN	10, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
GILCHRIST, JOHN	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
GLEN, JAMES	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
GORDON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM ROBERT	Queensgate, Inverness.
GRAHAM, MUNGO MACDOUGAL ..	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.
GRANT, HERBERT MITCHELL.. ..	"Bengarth," Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
GRAY, JOHN	Coningsby Place, Alloa.
GUILD, JAMES LYON	71, George Street, Edinburgh.
HAMILTON, CHARLES	Lawrieston, Falkirk.
HAMILTON, JOHN COCHRANE	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
HAMILTON, THOMAS WELSH.. ..	Mansion House, Greenock.
HARKNESS, JOHN	Dryburgh, Racecourse Road, Ayr.
HART, JOHN	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
HENDRY, ROBERT	Southcroft, Thornliebank, near Glasgow.
HORSBRUGH, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Blairqutrosh, Blanefield, Glasgow.
HUME, JOHN	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
INGRAM, CECIL WALTER.. .. .	100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

JARVIE, WILLIAM	Bothwell Collieries, Bothwell.
JOHNSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, MAJOR	11, Argyll Place, Aberdeen.
JOHNSTONE, JAMES	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
KIRKWOOD, CHARLES	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
LAING, DAVID TAYLOR	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
LEEST, FREDERICK CHARLES	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
LEITH, THOMAS	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth.
LIGHTBODY, FORREST HAY	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
LOGAN, JAMES	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
MACCALLUM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
McHARRIE, STAIR	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
McKIE, HENRY BANNERMAN	Freeland, Bishopston, Renfrewshire.
MACKINTOSH, JOHN	Architect's Department, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh.
McLAREN, JOHN THOMAS	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
McMICHAEL, JAMES	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
MACPHERSON, WILLIAM	Montrose Estate Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
MACROBBIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	102, Deswood Place, Aberdeen.
McTAGGART, HUGH HARVEY	Leabank, Clarkston, Glasgow.
MAKINS, JAMES VINCENT	30, George Square, Glasgow.
MALCOM, JAMES ARCHIE	Old Bank House, Largs, Ayrshire.
MANN, CHARLES	31, Albert Square, Dundee.
MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
MATHER, JAMES	Revelston Bank, Blackhall, Midlothian.
MIDDLETON, JAMES	Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock.
MILLAR, ALEXANDER WALKER	37, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.
MILLER, WILLIAM MITCHELL	12, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
MITCHELL, GEORGE BENNETT, M.B.E.	148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
MURDOCH, ROBERT	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOHN CAMPBELL	Pollok Estates Office, 120, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
MURRAY, JOSEPH	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
MURRAY, WILLIAM WATSON	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
NEILL, HUGH	87, Union Street, Glasgow.
PARK, ALEXANDER	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
PATERSON, JOHN SALMON	Valuation Department, Blackfriars House, Perth.
PEARSON, JAMES MONTGOMERIE ..	51, John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock.
PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
PURVES, JAMES	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick.
RALSTON, ANDREW AGNEW, O.B.E.	Philpstoun House, West Lothian.
RALSTON, CHARLES WALLACE	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
RANKIN, HENRY ALEXANDER	"Cadzow," Laughton Road, Corstorphine, Midlothian

RANKINE, DAVID	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
RANKINE, DAVID, JUN.	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
RENNIE, JOSEPH	Possil Estate Office, Hillend, Lambhill, Glasgow.
ROBB, WILLIAM JOHNSTON	196, Vincent Street, Glasgow.
SALMOND, WILLIAM.	6, High Street, Dundee.
SAMSON, DAVID THOMAS	Seafield Estates Office, Cullen, Banff- shire.
SCOTT, CRAWFORD ALLEN	Estate Office, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
SHARP, JOHN GRANT	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
SHEPHERD, WILLIAM, CAPT. . . .	6, Marine Terrace, Aberdeen.
SIMPSON, CECIL JOHN WILLIAM ..	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
SMART, JAMES	29, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
SMITH, JONAH WALKER	Local Government Board, George Street, Edinburgh.
SMITH, ROBERT	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
SMITH, THOMAS	The Castle, Maybole.
SPEIRS, ARCHIBALD.	74, Canning Street, Glasgow.
STEEL, JAMES	502, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
STEVENSON, ALLAN.	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr.
STEWART, JAMES BUNTING	228, Cambridge Street, Glasgow.
TANNAHILL, ROBERT DUNLOP ..	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Square, Dundee.
TURNER, JOSEPH HARLING, C.B.E.	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
WALKER, ALEXANDER, C.B.E. . . .	249, George Street, Glasgow.
WALKER, JOHN.	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
WALLACE, THOMAS DOUGLAS. . . .	Callendar Estate Office, Falkirk.
WATT, JAMES	25, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
WILLS, JOHN BROOM	15 Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
WILSON, WILLIAM	Castlemains, Douglas, Lanarkshire.
YOUNG, ALEXANDER	13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh.
YOUNG, HENRY STEPHEN	
MATTHEWS	Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
YOUNG, THOMAS, M.B.E., N.D.A. . .	13, George Square, Edinburgh.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

AITCHISON, JAMES GRAY	Hill Foot, Mount Vernon, by Glasgow.
AITON, ROBERT SCOTT	Livingston Manse, Mid Calder.
BALLANTINE, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD	"Holmlea," Causeway Lead, Stirling.
BALLANTYNE, JAMES ROGERSON. . .	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
BALLENTINE, DAVID	11, Janefield Place, Dundee.
BLYTH, HAROLD KING	Superintending Engineer's Dept., H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.

BORLAND, JOHN CAMPBELL.. ..	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.
BOWIE, ALEXANDER, JUN.	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
BOYNE, WILLIAM	8, Esslemont Avenue, Aberdeen.
BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS.. .. .	Killellan, Drumchapel, Glasgow.
BREBNER, ROBERT FREDERICK ..	Glasserton Estate Office, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.
BRODIE, MATTHEW SCOTT	39, Wellmeadow, Paisley.
BURNSIDE, THOMAS LOCKHEAD ..	39, Cecil Street, Glasgow.
CAMERON, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD	104, West Graham Street, Glasgow.
CAMERON, CHARLES GRANT	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshire.
CAMERON, ROBERT	5, St. Ronan's Drive, Shawlands, Glasgow.
CAMPBELL, MURRAY GRANT	c/o Gibson, Fauldshead Road, Renfrew.
CAPE, JAMES DUNCAN	Ardeairn, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
COCHRAN, ANDREW McEwan	Belview, Linwood, Renfrewshire.
CORBETT, WILLIAM.. .. .	28, Arlington Street, Glasgow.
CRAIG, ALEXANDER BALFOUR.. ..	6, Castle Terrace, Broughty Ferry.
CRAIG, ANDREW, JUN.	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.
CRICHTON, JAMES STUART	Valuation Department, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
DARLING, JOHN	25, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
DAVIDSON, GEORGE SPENCE, D.S.C.	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
DOBSON, WILLIAM	47, Raeberry Street, Glasgow.
DONALDSON, JAMES	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
DOUGLAS, ROBERT CRAWFORD ..	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead, Glasgow.
DUKE-WILLIAMS, RONALD, CAPT.	Dalmahoy Estate Office, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
DUNCAN, HARRY	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
DUNN, JOHN WILLIAM	8, Morris Place, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
FERGUSON, ROBERT.. .. .	42, Finlay Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
FOULIS, ARCHIBALD KEITH	Hamilton Estates Office, The Palace, Hamilton.
FRASER, ALEXANDER ARTHUR, THE HON. MASTER OF SALTOUN	Philorth, Fraserburgh.
GEDDES, JOSEPH W.	15, Wellside Place, Falkirk.
GRAY, JAMES	113, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.
HAY, CUTHBERT JOSEPH, CAPT. ..	Dupplin Bank, Bowerswell Road, Perth.
HAY, ROBERT STEPHEN.. .. .	Salisbury House, Acre Street, Nairn, N.B.
HENDRIE, ROBERT JOHN.. .. .	56, Love Street, Paisley.
HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL ..	Fair-a-far Farm, Cramond, Edinburgh.
HOWIE, JOHN.. .. .	Connelstone, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
HUGHES, THOMAS HAROLD, CAPT., F.R.C.S.	59, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
HUNTER, JOSEPH	308, Byres Road, Glasgow.
INGLIS, ROBERT CUMMING	37, Lawrence Street, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
JACKSON, LAMBERT	74, Church Street, Inverness, N.B.
JOHNSTON, ROBERT WILLIAM ..	28, West Mount Street, Aberdeen
LICKELY, ALEXANDER	12, Perth Street, Dundee.

LOVE, JAMES BARR.. .. .	Terrona, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.
McBAIN, JOHN	463, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
McCALLUM, DANIEL	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
MACAULAY, JAMES	Edgefauld House, Springburn, Glasgow.
McCREDIE, HUGH	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Hill, Glasgow.
MACFARLANE, ANDREW	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
MacGREGOR, PETER GRANT	Duncryne, Coltpark Avenue, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
MACKAY, DAVID MEIKLE	54, Castlehill Road, Ayr.
MACKINNON, ALEXANDER DENT OSWALD	Hollycroft, Falkirk.
McLACHLAN, DUNCAN	614, Pollokshaws Road, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
McLAREN, HENRY	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
MACLAY, CHARLES	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.
MACLEAN, PETER MACKINNON	c/o Messrs. Castiglione & Scott, 32, South Castle Street, Edinburgh.
McMICHAEL, JAMES, JUN.	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
McMILLAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	8, St. George's Road, Newton-on-Ayr.
McMURRAY, ROBERT, M.C.	35, Ivy Terrace, Edinburgh.
McVICAR, CHARLES MORRISON GUTHRIE	20, Ashgrove Street, Ayr.
McWILLIAM, JOHN ALEXANDER	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
MARTIN, DAVID BURN	Rosenberg, Glasgow Road, Perth.
MEACHER, SYDNEY GEORGE	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
MEARNS, PETER	c/o Miss Dunn, 4, Whirlbutt Street, Dunfermline.
MELVILLE, HENRY DUNCAN	Broomlands, Kelso.
MILLAR, GEORGE	Cuthford, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
MORRISON, JOHN BAXTER	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
MORRISON, NORMAN THOMAS.. .. .	431, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
MUIR, ANDREW, JUN.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
OLIVER, EDWIN HAMERTON	Land Agent, R.E. Office, 6, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
PATERSON, WILLIAM	The Cottage, Biggar, Lanark.
PINKERTON, JOHN CASSELS, M.C.	24, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
POLLINGTON, EDWARD VICTOR	86, Brucefield Avenue, Dunfermline.
REID, ALEXANDER EWING, N.D.A.	314, Renfrew Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.
REID, ROBERT DONALD	23, Fotheringham Road, Ayr.
RINTOUL, ANDREW JEFFREY.. .. .	Allerton House, Jedburgh.
RITCHIE, WILLIAM TODD	14, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
ROBB, THOMAS WRIGHT.. .. .	50, Kelbourne Street, Kelvinside North, Glasgow.
ROME, JOHN	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK	
SHEPHERD, JOHN LINN	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.

SHIRLEY, HENRY TOWNSEND.. ..	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordanhill, Glasgow.
SHORTREED, WILLIAM	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.
SMITH, JAMES DOUGAN	Cairnmount N., Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.
STEVENSON, ALEXANDER EWING..	Blawarthill, Scotstown West, Glasgow.
STEWART, ALEXANDER WYPER ..	18, Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh.
STEWART, NEIL	3, Gourie Place, Perth Road, Dundee.
TAIT, JOHN WILSON.. .. .	34, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
THOMSON, DAVID	2, Lytton Street, Dundee.
TUDHOPE, JAMES NEWBIGGING ..	2, Florence Drive, Giffnock, Renfrewshire.
TWEEDIE, JAMES IRVING, A.R.I.B.A.	Mount Pleasant, Newton-Stewart.
WADDELL, GAVIN	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie.
WALLACE, JOHN CRAIG.. .. .	Roseholm, Hurlford, Ayrshire.
WATT, ALEXANDER.. .. .	Wyndham Cottage, Maisondieu Place, Elgin.
WEDDELL, ROBERT HOUSTON ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
WEIR, WILLIAM LOGAN	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton.
WHITE, JOHN, JUN.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
WHYTE, THOMAS	8, Battlefield Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.
WILLIAMSON, EDWIN LAWRENCE..	North End, Stromness, Orkney.
WILSON, MARSHALL LANG	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.
WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.M.I.C.E.	Admiralty, Superintending Civil Engineer's Office, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
WOODBURN, WILLIAM	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
WYLLIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	81, Ashley Road, Aberdeen.
YOUNG, JAMES WEIR	Kinneil Estate Office, Boness.
YOUNG, THOMAS, N.D.A... ..	Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 13, George Square, Edinburgh.
YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton.

COLONIAL FELLOWS :

GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAIN- WRIGHT	Admiralty Experimental Station, Shandon, Dumbartonshire.
MCKINSTRY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS ..	Ballerno, Midlothian.

STUDENT :

PATERSON, WILLIAM EDGAR.. ..	12, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
------------------------------	-------------------------------

IRELAND.

(Irish Members forming the Irish Branch Committee.)

FELLOWS :

ADAIR, GERALD A., B.E. (<i>Dublin</i>) A.M.I.C.E.	South Eastern Railway Company, Dublin.
*ALEXANDER, HENRY G. S., COLONEL	Carrickmore House, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
ALLEN, GEORGE	Hillsboro', Co. Down.
ALTON, HENRY BINDON	72, George Street, Limerick.
ANTHONY, ERNEST JOHN	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
ARMSTRONG, REGINALD GRAVES ..	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
*BAILLIE, JOHN ROBERT, COLONEL	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
BALL, GEORGE J., CAPT.	Palmerston Road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
BARRINGTON, JOHN BEATTY ..	Barrington Street, Limerick.
*BARTON, HENRY DUPRE MALKIN	The Bush, Antrim.
BEAMISH, WILLIAM HENRY	60, South Mall, Cork.
BECKETT, W. FRANK	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
BILLER, WILLIAM THOMAS	3, Arranmore Road, Herbert Park, Dublin.
BLACKLEY, TRAVERS ROBERT ..	Drumbar, Cavan.
BOLTON, SAMUEL H.	6, Churchill Terrace, Ball's Bridge, Co. Dublin.
BORROWES, EUSTACE	49, Rathdown Road, Dublin.
BOURCHIER, CLAUD J.	Estate Office, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare.
BOWEN, JOHN, R.E... .. .	County Offices, Dungarvon, Co. Water- ford.
BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
BROADLEY, EDWARD BARRY, MAJOR	73, South Mall, Cork.
*BROWNE, ERNEST H.	Brookfield, Tullamore.
BURKE, HENRY ANTHONY	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Ferma- nagh.
BURKE, MARTIN JOSEPH... ..	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
BURKE, WILLIAM CREAGHE	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
CARBURY, JOHN	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
CARROLL, JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
CARSON, WILLIAM B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
CARTER, T. HENRY	Estate Office, Carletown, Mountrath, Queen's County.
CHAMBRE, C. B. M... .. .	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
CHATTERTON, ABRAHAM... ..	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
CHEEKE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ..	Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES.. .. .	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
COOTE, STANLEY VICTOR, M.A. (Oxon.)	109, Sloane Street, W.
COUGHLAN, PATRICK	King Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
COULSON, RICHARD.. .. .	Grove House, Stillorgan Park, Co. Dublin.
DEANE, GEORGE B.	25, Belgrave Square E., Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
*DICKINSON, CHARLES, B.A. (Dublin).. .. .	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
DICKINSON, HAROLD	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
EDGEWORTH, THOMAS NEWCOMEN	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin
EDWARDS, SIDNEY ALBERT.. ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
ELLIS, ERNEST FRANCIS LESLIE ..	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
ESDALE, MARCUS	18, Nassau Street, Dublin.
FARRELL, EDWARD FRANCIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL	Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
FERGUSON, JAMES, CAPT.. .. .	7, Salisbury Gardens, Belfast.
*FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
FITZHERBERT, BERTRAM	Emo Park, Portarlington.
FORBES, ARTHUR	Earls Vale, Cavan.
FOWLER, GEORGE H.	Estate Office, Kells.
*FRANKS, HARRY (<i>Member of Council</i>)	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY.. ..	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County.
FREND, HENRY.. .. .	Derry House, Brosna, S.O., King's County.
GARVEY, GEORGE BLOOMFIELD ..	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
GARVEY, TOLER ROBERT	Estates Office, Parsonstown.
GLOSTER, THOMAS EDWARD	Collon, Co. Louth.
GOOD, THOMAS MORGAN	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
GREEN, ALBERT THOMAS	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL ..	16, College Green, Dublin.
HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL.. .. .	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN.. .. .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge.
HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M.I.C.E. (<i>Ireland</i>)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
HARVEY, JAS. G. MOREWOOD ..	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.
HATTE, WILLIAM MUNDAY	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Charleville, Co. Cork.
HEARD, RICHARD	15, South Mall, Cork.
HEMPHILL, CHARLES GEORGE CATHCART, MAJOR	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
HEWSON, GEORGE RAWDON MAURICE	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.

HINDE, WILLIAM HENN, M.I.C.E. . .	Lincoln Chambers, Dublin.
HUGGARD, WILLIAM	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
HUTCHISON, WILLIAM HENRY . .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
JAMESON, ROBT. WILLIAM	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
JOHNSTONE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
KEANE, CHARLES OWEN	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
KENNEDY, MICHAEL A.	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
KERR, J. SCOTT	Estate Office, Gort, Co. Galway.
KIRWAN, DENIS BIRMINGHAM . .	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
LEE-NORMAN, ALEXANDER HENRY	Estate Office, Rush, Co. Dublin.
LE FANU, VICTOR CHARLES	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
L'ESTRANGE, HENRY G.	The Estates Office, Sligo.
LONGFIELD, HENRY FOSTER . .	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
LYLE, SYDNEY J.	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
MCCLURE, ROBERT	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.
MCCLURE, ROBERT NASH	Estate Office, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
MCCONNELL, JOSEPH	37, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
MCDONALD, ALLAN, M.A. (<i>Dublin</i>)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
MACDONNELL, CHARLES R. A., D.L.	40, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
McMILLAN, JOHN KNOX	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
McNAIR, ANDREW THOMSON . .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
MAUDE, CHRISTOPHER HUGH . .	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
MAUNSELL, GEORGE EDWARD SCARLETT	Burghclere, Newbury, Berks.
MAUNSELL, RICHARD EDWARD . .	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
MEDCALF, WILLIAM	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
MOERAN, ARCHIBALD EDWARD . .	Portumna Castle, Co. Galway.
MONTGOMERY, HARFORD HUGH . .	c/o W. Montgomery and Son, Belfast and Dublin.
MONTGOMERY, THOMAS HASSARD, MAJOR, D.S.O.	Glynwood, Athlone.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER	2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
MURPHY, JAMES FRASER, MAJOR . .	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
MURPHY, J. H. BURKE	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
NASH, SIR VINCENT, D.L.	85, George Street, Limerick.
NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM . .	Ballygallon, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
NEWTON, ROBERT	Killymeal, Dungannon.
O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD . .	74, O'Connell Street, Limerick.
O'BRIEN, THE HONBLE. EDWARD DONOUGH	Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.
PENROSE, JAMES EDWARD, M.V.O.	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
PIERCE, WILLIAM	Shirley Estate Office, Carrickmacross.
POWER-STEELE, WILLIAM	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.

PRICE, VICTOR T., B.A.	3, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
*ROCHFORD, WILLIAM	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
RUTTLEDGE, THOMAS F.	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
*SANDERS, ROBERT MASSY DAWSON	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork.
SANDYS, HENRY	Dargle, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
SCOTT, JOHN RUSSELL	Willsboro', Londonderry.
SMITH, ALFRED EDWARD	51C, Dawson Street, Dublin.
SMITH, GEORGE YOUNG	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STEWART, ROBERT HENRY RYNN.	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
STOPFORD, THE HON. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexford
STUDDERT, LOFTUS ADAM, CAPT.	Glenwood, Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare.
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM C. L.	60, South Mall, Cork.
SWINEY, WILLIAM D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
SYNGE, EDWARD	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dublin.
TAYLOR, GEORGE	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
TOWNSEND, GEORGE C.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
TOWNSHEND, CHARLES LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TOWNSHEND, THOMAS LOFTUS	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
TRENCH, ARTHUR	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
TYNDALL, ALBERT HENRY	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
*VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
WARD, WILLIAM JAMES	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
WARK, JOSEPH A.	50, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.
WARWICK, GEORGE ERNEST	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
WELPLY, JAMES	65, George Street, Limerick.
WELPLY, WILLIAM NORWOOD	Lindville, Ballintemple, Co. Cork.
WHITE, ARTHUR	99, George Street, Limerick.
WHITE, RICHARD	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co. Clare.
WILSON, HENRY MARTYN	142, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
WOOD-MARTIN, HENRY ROGER BROMHEAD	Cleveragh, Sligo.
YOUNG, GEORGE LAWRENCE.	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BANTON, LUTHER GEORGE	54, Iona Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.
BARRON, SIDNEY NORMAN	14, Castlepark Road, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
CALLINAN, PATRICK	L.C.C. Inspection Department, 82, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
CAMPBELL, NICHOLAS PETERSON ..	100, Donare Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.
CARSON, WILLIAM JOHN WHITE ..	37, Rosemary Street, Belfast.
CRAIG, JOSEPH HUGH	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
DARLEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW ..	50, The Avenue, Ealing West, W.13.
DUNLOP, CHARLES JOHN, M.R.I.A.I.	2, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
FENTUM, CHARLES ALFRED	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
FERGUSON, WILLIAM HARVEY ..	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
FOWLER, CHARLES KNOX	Estate Office, Killarney.
GAHAN, ROBERT BERESFORD.. ..	Ballyhemon, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.
GIRON, LOUIS FRANCIS	5, Charleville Road, N. C. Road, Dublin.
HAMILTON, JAMES EASTWOOD ..	16, Lavender Gardens, Lavender Hill, S.W.
HARVEY, JAMES MOREWOOD.. ..	Creglorne, Londonderry.
LIDDLE, LAURENCE HENRY.. ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
MCCANN, FELIX CHARLES	c/o Messrs. Montgomery & Son, 2, Wellington Place, Belfast.
MARTIN, WALTER RIDDELL	12, College Square East, Belfast.
MOORE, HUGH ARMYTAGE	Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
O'REILLY, HENRY JAMES	Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
SHORTALL, JOHN FRANCIS	c/o Commanding R.E., Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.
SIMMS, HAROLD COUSER	Bridge Street, Banbridge, Co. Down.
STEPHENSON, CHAMBRE CORCOR STILLINGTON	Tan Galle, Ceylon.
TAYLOR, GEORGE D.	50, Upper English Street, Armagh.
WARD, PATRICK JAMES	Farney, Glen Road, Belfast.

ENGLISH MEMBERS RESIDENT IN IRELAND.

FELLOWS :

BRUNICARDI, DOMINIC N. . . .	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM . . .	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES . . .	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
JARVIS, LAURENCE ALFRED . . .	General Valuation Office, Dublin.
LISNEY, HARRY	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST. . . .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
ROGERS, ARTHUR MECHELEN, MAJOR, S.R.E.S.	R.E. Office, Fermoy.
STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
TURNER, JABEZ TENNYSON . . .	R.N. Airship Station, Killeagh, Co. Cork.
WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES :

BOLLAM, MAX	Curragh Grange, The Curragh, Co. Kildare.
GRAY, JOHN BYWELL	Bank of Ireland Chambers, 93, Ann Street, Belfast.
GROSER, ARTHUR HUGH. . . .	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
HALL, HERBERT WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.	Assistant Engineer, B. & C. D. Railway, Queen's Quay, Belfast.
HAZLETT, JOHN JOSEPH. . . .	Estate Commission Office, Upper Mer- rion Street, Dublin.
LIGHTBOWN, ALFRED STUART . .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
MILLER, WILLIAM ADAM	Londonderry Estate Office, New- townards, Co. Down.
RYAN, JOHN A., A.M.I.C.E. (<i>Ireland</i>)	34, Thomas Street, Limerick.
WILKINSON, PERCY MACDONALD. .	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.

Fellow :—

Kerruish : William Maltby.

Professional Associates :—

Kay : Walter Robert.

Teare : Joseph Ernest.

Student :—

Corkill : Cecil Starling.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AFRICA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

CHANIA BRIDGE.

Professional Associate :—

Colliver : Arthur Henry.

KISUMU.

Fellow :—

Acton : William Birchall.

MOMBASSA.

Professional Associate :—

Gibson : Alan Keith.

NAIROBI.

Fellow :—

Lynde : Walter Mighells.

Professional Associates :—

Crundall : William Henry.

Giles : Charles Malcolm.

Grogan : Harold Keith.

Hall : Cyril Albert.

Stevens : Alfred George.

Willis : Stanley Scott.

Colonial Fellow :—

Tanner : William Hugh.

NAKURU.

Professional Associates :—

Avey : John William, N.D.A.

Eames : Legh Fairfax.

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN.

Fellows :—

Babbs : Arthur Thomas.

Labdon : Herbert George.

Short : Ernest William George, Lt.-Col.

Wrennall : Walter.

Professional Associates :—

Leane : Walter Burditt, M.I.C.E.

Sale : Arthur Reed.

PORT ELIZABETH.

Professional Associate :—

Pike : John Percy.

WOODSTOCK.

Professional Associate :—

Menmuir : Robert William.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Professional Associate :—

Wadman : Albert John.

EL TARH.

Colonial Fellow :—

Lowden : Andrew.

GIZA.

Fellow :—

Sheppard : Vivian Lee Osborne.

RAS-EL-KHALIG.

Professional Associate :—

Skitt : Rowland Colley.

TOR.

Professional Associate :—

Speakman : John McClure.

LOWER EGYPT.

DAMANHUR.

Colonial Fellow :—

Heald : Harry Mair.

NATAL.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Colonial Fellow :—

Osbourn : Edward.

NYASSALAND.

BLANTYRE.

Professional Associate :—

Hall : Ernest William.

ZOMBA.

Professional Associate :—

McCall : Jacobus Stewart Johnson.

Colonial Fellow :—

Firr : Thomas Freeman.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Professional Associate :—

Wallace : Herbert Alexander Craig.

Colonial Fellow :—

Harrison : William.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

CHINDE.

Professional Associate :—

Browne : Eustace Montague.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued*.

RHODESIA.

SALISBURY.

Professional Associates :—

Dawson : Eric James.

Mundy : Hugh Algernon Godfrey.

TRANSVAAL.

JOHANNESBURG.

Professional Associates :—

English : Henry Cecil.

Hickman : Frank Davis.

Stucké : William Henry, A.R.I.B.A.

Colonial Fellow :—

Bell-John : Harry.

PRETORIA.

Colonial Fellows :—

Cowling : John William.

Howgrave-Graham : George Ernest.

UGANDA.

UGANDA.

Professional Associate :—

Hart : Arthur Reginald Glendower.

Colonial Fellow :—

Allen : Raymond Cecil, C.M.G.,

A.M.I.C.E.

WEST COAST.

ABA.

Colonial Fellow :—

Williams : George Brigars.

GAMBIA, BATHURST.

Professional Associate :—

Hollis : Herbert, A.M.I.C.E.

GOLD COAST.

Professional Associate :—

Nash : Eugène Fleetwood.

Colonial Fellow :—

Wilson : George Harold Sumner.

LAGOS.

Professional Associate :—

Webb : Reginald Acheson.

NIGERIA, NORTHERN.

Colonial Fellow :—

Morphy : Henry.

NSAWAM.

Colonial Fellow :—

Renshaw : James C.

SIERRA LEONE.

Fellow :—

Stone : Arnold.

Professional Associate :—

Stanley : George.

Colonial Fellow :—

Lake : Wallace Strickland, A.M.I.C.E.

AMERICA (CENTRAL).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Colonial Fellow :—

Usher : Charles Richard.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

Colonial Fellow :—

Miller : William.

JAMAICA.

Professional Associates :

Biscoe : Robert Stafford.

Bowker : Harold Walter.

Colonial Fellows :—

Abraham : Percy Lyons.

Abrahams : Charles Victor.

Baker : William Anthony.

Bancroft : Augustus Charles.

Foster : Edward.

Liddell : Walter Colin.

McGahan : Amos Harvey

Rickman : Ralph Etwall.

ST. LUCIA.

Professional Associate :—

Skeat : Arthur Percival.

ST. VINCENT.

Colonial Fellow :—

Smith : James Landreth.

TRINIDAD.

Professional Associate :—

Prevatt : Francis Christophe.

Colonial Fellow :—

Macgillwray : John Walker.

WEST INDIES (GENERAL).

Fellow :—

Brinsley : Herbert George William.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

AMERICA (NORTH).

CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Colonial Fellows :—

Gregson : William.
Lines : Roland Walter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Professional Associates :—

Ferris : George William.
Mason : Francis Scott.
Seale : Percy James.

Colonial Fellows :—

Mitchell : Archibald Francis.
Noakes : Arthur Orwhyn.

MANITOBA.

Fellow :—

Watts : Ernest William.

ONTARIO.

Fellow :—

Adams : Thomas.

Professional Associates :—

Walkner : John William.
Skeffington : Thomas Ashford.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Professional Associates :—

Benson : Ralph Francis.
Genders : Percy Robert.
Parker : Howard.

UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

Colonial Fellow :—

Burchell : Sidney Herbert.

AMERICA (SOUTH).

BRITISH GUIANA.

GEORGETOWN.

Colonial Fellow :—

McTurk : William Henry.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AIRES.

Professional Associates :

Blencowe : Sydney.
Fitch : Philip.

Colonial Fellow :—

Griffiths : Owen.

BRAZIL.

ESTADO DE SAN PAULO.

Professional Associate :—

Steward : George Edward.

CHILI.

CORONEL.

Colonial Fellow :—

Blandford : Stanley Charles Hooper.

Professional Associate :—

Voisey : Percy Deering.

COLUMBIA.

LOBITOS.

Professional Associate :—

Flint : Arthur.

ASIA.

CEYLON.

BADULLA.

Colonial Fellow :—

May : Philip John.

CHILAW.

Professional Associate :—

Metcalfe : William.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

COLOMBO.

Professional Associates :—

Loram : John Anning.
 Parham : Arthur Douglas.
 Vince : Clement Harwood.

KANDY.

Professional Associates :—

Manson : Edward Beresford
 Nettelton : Oscar Traves.

MORATUWA.

Colonial Fellow :—

de Silva : Charles Peter.

TAN GALLE.

Professional Associate :—

Stephenson : Chambré Corcor
 Stillington.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

Fellows :—

Hooper : Augustus Shelton.
 Tickle : Arthur George Warnham,
 F.R.I.B.A.

Professional Associates :—

Cornell : William Arthur.
 Kirk : Allan.
 Lowick : Henry Capell.
 Newhouse : Edward.
 Reed : Edward B.
 Walmsley : Arthur Tindal, Major.

Colonial Fellows :—

Chapman : Arthur.
 Wright : Arthur Edgar.

SHANGHAI.

Fellows :—

Peebles : Philip.
 Sparke : Norman Lush.

Professional Associates :—

Halse : Sidney Joseph.
 Wilson : George Leopold.

Colonial Fellow :—

Godfrey : Charles Henry, M.I.C.E.

EAST INDIES.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

Professional Associate :—

Ermen : Cuthbert Emil Albert.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

GEMAS.

Professional Associates :—

Hodson : Henry Moulton.

PAHANG.

Fellow :—

Walker : James William Boyd.

PERAK.

Professional Associate :—

Slater : Arthur James.

SELANGOR.

KUALA LUMPUR.

Professional Associates :—

Atkin-Berry : Herbert Courtney.
 Stubington : Robert Alan.
 Stubington : William Henry.

Colonial Fellow :—

Edwards : William Arnold Donaldson.

SEREMBAN.

Fellow :—

Bedington : Guy Cyril.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

PENANG.

Professional Associate :—

Neubronner : Harry Alfred, A.R.I.R.A.

SINGAPORE.

Fellow :—

Lernit : Alfred William.

Colonial Fellows :—

Lernit : Arthur Alfred.
 Nicholas : Wilfred Dunstan.
 Pennefather : John Pyne.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

Fellows :—

Burge : James Thomas.
 Delves : Robert Henry Addington.
 Fritchley : Edwin Wollaston.
 Phibbs : Harry.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

CALCUTTA.

Professional Associates:

Berry : William James, N.D.A.

Hookey : Reginald Edward.

Westbrook : Bernard Anson.

Colonial Fellows :—

Hingston : Cecil Victor.

Shrobbree : Albert de Bois.

DELHI.

Colonial Fellow :—

Blomfield : Charles Geoffrey.

DHARWAR.

Colonial Fellow :—

Cooper : J. H. W., A.M.I.M.E., Capt.

HOWRAH.

Colonial Fellow :—

Melvin : William George, A.M.I.C.E.

KASHMIR.

Professional Associate :—

Gopal : Ram, M.A.

MADRAS.

Colonial Fellow :—

Barker : Howard William.

NAGPUR.

Colonial Fellow :—

Guerden : Frederick James.

OUDH.

Professional Associate :—

Sharma : Lakshmi Chand.

POONA.

Fellow :

Mirams : Arthur Edward.

PUNJAB.

Fellow :—

McIntosh : Richard.

ROORKEE.

Colonial Fellow :—

Gurney : James Stratton.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

Colonial Fellows :—

Cairdner : Kenneth Graeme.

Michell : John.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE.

Professional Associate :—

Spry : William Murray Straddar.

Colonial Fellow :—

Plant : Clifford Ernest.

SYDNEY.

Fellow :—

Hoskins : Marcus.

Professional Associate :—

Mitchell : Herbert Arthur.

VICTORIA.

Professional Associate :—

Heale : Chas. Henry Rose.

Colonial Fellows :—

Bone : Chandos Eric.

Husband : Charles Thomas Main.

TASMANIA.

BURNIE.

Professional Associate :—

McGaw : Andrew Kidd.

EUROPE.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Professional Associate :—

Collins : James Stanley.

CYPRUS.

Professional Associate :—

Gimson : Martin.

Colonial Fellow :—

Simms : Henry.

FRANCE.

Colonial Fellow :—

Anderson : John Edward, Major.

GERMANY.

Fellow :—

Wheatley : Stephen Gladstone.

GIBRALTAR.

Professional Associate :—

Blyth : Harold King.

HOLLAND.

RIG BODEGRAVEN.

Professional Associate :—

Hammick : George Frederick, Captain.

SALONICA.

Professional Associate :—

Fortune : Sidney Herbert.

SWEDEN.

OFVERUM.

Professional Associate :—

Turner : Joscelin Maitland.



THE ABBEY PRESS LTD.,
GREAT PETER STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

